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Plant Varieties Journal

THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

Correspondence with the PBRO should be addressed to:

The Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

General inquiries on Plant Breeders' Rights should be directed to the staff of the PBRO. They can be contacted by facsimile at (613) 228-6629, by e-mail, or by telephone at (613) 225-CFIA (225-2342) at the extension numbers indicated.

Visit our website at:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpove.shtml

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

ELIGIBILITY FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS AFFECTED BY PRIOR SALES

Since the implementation of Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) in 1991 there has been a steady rise in the number of applications filed for protection. Overall there have been relatively few problem issues concerning the requirements that must be met under the PBR Act for a variety to be eligible for protection. The requirements are that a variety must be distinct, uniform and stable, and it must also be NEW. A 'NEW' variety has restrictions on sales prior to application and this causes difficulties for some applicants.

In order to be considered NEW, a variety must not have been sold in Canada prior to application. The issue some applicants face when applying for PBR is whether there has been a sale of the variety prior to application. This is evident by the fact that all of the applications that have been rejected by the PBR Office were due to sales of the variety prior to application.

The legal definition of "sell" under the PBR Act "includes agree to sell, or offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, send, convey or deliver for sale, or agree to exchange or to dispose of to any person in any manner for a consideration". Also defined is "advertise" which "in relation to a plant variety means to distribute to members of the public or to bring to their notice, in any manner whatever, any written, illustrated, visual or other descriptive material, oral statement, communication, representation or reference with intention of promoting the sale of any propagating material of the plant variety, encouraging the use thereof or drawing attention to the nature, properties, advantages or uses thereof or to the manner in which or the conditions on which it may be purchased or otherwise acquired".

It is clear that the definition of "sell", especially when combined with the definition of "advertise", is very broad. It may include activities such as the distribution or multiplication of seed. As a result, applicants should exercise caution when considering the distribution or multiplication of a variety that may be subject to application for protection under PBR.

It is strongly recommended an application[1] be filed with the PBR Office before any material is transferred from the applicant. Once an application has received a filing date, unless the variety has a protective direction[2], the applicant may multiply or sell the variety in Canada without jeopardizing the grant of rights.

Many applicants perceive there are differences in the interpretation of sell under the Seeds Act and the PBR Act. This is not the case. Under the Seeds Act, sales of a variety in Canada (including for seed multiplication) prior to registration are not permitted except as provided by Regulation. One of the exemptions in the Seeds Regulations allows sales for the purpose of pedigreed seed multiplication prior to registration provided the other requirements of the Regulations are met. This exemption does not exist under the PBR Regulations, therefore the sale of seed for multiplication prior to application for PBR is not permitted.

Several applicants have expressed concern with regards to the recommendation by the PBR Office to apply for PBR before any distribution and multiplication of seed takes place. It may mean that a breeder will have to submit applications for all of his/her most promising experimental lines but proceed with only a few of them. This is, however, the best way to eliminate any potential problems due to prior sales.

Other alternatives are available. It is possible to distribute and multiply seed without selling it. To achieve this, the applicant should ensure that any movement of seed of the variety prior to application is executed under very strict contracts. All contracts must ensure that the title and control of the variety remains with the applicant. To maintain control of the variety the applicant should incur all risks related to the crop. Charging growers for the seed provided and having the growers incur the risk for the crop are facts that indicate that a sale has taken place. This may require a change in the way that business is presently carried out between applicants and growers.

The grant of PBR will be annulled if it is determined at a later date that sales of the variety took place prior to application. This may also be an issue in the event of an infringement over unauthorized sales of propagating material. If it is determined that the rights to the variety should be annulled on the basis of prior sales, then there would be no infringement. It is, thus, in the interest of breeders to be truthful in disclosing prior sales and to take care to avoid situations where it is not clear if a sale has occurred. In summary, the best advice the PBR office can offer to breeders is, when in doubt, apply first.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For further information, please contact the Plant Breeders' Rights Office

59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9
Tel.: (613) 225-2342
Fax.: (613) 228-6629

1 The material required at the time of application is minimal and does not involve a full description of the candidate or reference varieties.

2 In cases where a protective direction has been granted, there may be no sale of propagating material unless the sale is for scientific research or as part of a transaction involving the sale of the rights or consists of the sale of propagating material for the purpose of accumulating stock for subsequent resale to the applicant/agent.

SEED SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS

The seed sample requirements for an application of a canola/oilseed rape variety with the Plant Breeders' Rights Office has been reduced from 75 to 40 grams per variety effective immediately

2. GRANTS OF RIGHTS

APPLE
(*Malus domestica* Borkh.)

➤ **Holder:** Adams County Nursery, Inc., Aspers, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1555
Date granted: 2003/09/18
Application number: 94-402
Application date: 1994/07/14
Approved denomination: **'Pioneer Mac'**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1652
Date granted: 2003/11/24
Application number: 01-2764
Application date: 2001/06/19
Approved denomination: **'8S6923'**
Tradename: Aurora Golden Gala

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

➤ **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1636
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2057
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Sugar Baby'**

➤ **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1637
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2059
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Summer Melody'**

➤ **Holder:** Rother, R. W., Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1640
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2064
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Harvest Snow'**

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 1628
Date granted: 2003/10/20
Application number: 01-2702
Application date: 2001/05/07
Approved denomination: **'CDC Tisdale'**

➤ **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 1629
Date granted: 2003/10/20
Application number: 01-2703
Application date: 2001/05/07
Approved denomination: **'CDC Springside'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1621
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2919
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01062'**
Tradename: Sweetheart Light Pink

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1622
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2920
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01058'**
Tradename: Minifamous™ White

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1623
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2921
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01056'**
Tradename: Minifamous™ Lemon

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1624
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2922
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01061'**
Tradename: Minifamous™ Apricot

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1625
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2923
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01055'**
Tradename: Minifamous™ Cherry Pink

➤ **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1626
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Application number: 01-2924
Application date: 2001/12/11
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01064'**
Tradename: Sweetheart White

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel, Ontario
Certificate number: 1651
Date granted: 2003/11/21
Application number: 01-2671
Application date: 2001/04/17
Approved denomination: **'33-95'**

➤ **Holder:** Advanta Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 1654
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 02-3002
Application date: 2002/02/28
Approved denomination: **'289CL'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica rapa* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 1649
Date granted: 2003/11/06
Application number: 00-2287
Application date: 2000/05/24
Approved denomination: **'ACS-C16'**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 1650
Date granted: 2003/11/06
Application number: 00-2288
Application date: 2000/05/24
Approved denomination: **'ACS-C17'**

CHERRY
(*Prunus avium* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1556
Date granted: 2003/09/18
Application number: 01-2766
Application date: 2001/06/19
Approved denomination: **'Sumele'**
Tradename: Satin

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1557
Date granted: 2003/09/18
Application number: 01-2765
Application date: 2001/06/19
Approved denomination: **'Sumste'**
Tradename: Samba

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1653
Date granted: 2003/11/24
Application number: 01-2767
Application date: 2001/06/19
Approved denomination: **'13N0770'**
Tradename: Stardust

CINERARIA
(*Senecio cruentus x S. heritierii* (Masson ex L'Hér.) DC.)

➤ **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1592
Date granted: 2003/09/26
Application number: 99-1736
Application date: 1999/07/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunsenebu'**
Tradename: Blue

➤ **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1593
Date granted: 2003/09/26
Application number: 99-1737
Application date: 1999/07/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunsenedibu'**
Tradename: Deep Blue

➤ **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1594
Date granted: 2003/09/26
Application number: 99-1738
Application date: 1999/07/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunsenere'**
Tradename: Magenta

➤ **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1595
Date granted: 2003/09/26
Application number: 99-1739
Application date: 1999/07/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunsenereba'**
Tradename: Magenta Bicolor

COREOPSIS
(*Coreopsis* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., Lincoln, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 1597
Date granted: 2003/09/29
Application number: 01-2946
Application date: 2001/12/18
Approved denomination: **'Limerock Ruby'**

FABA BEAN
(*Vicia faba* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Holder:** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 1558
Date granted: 2003/09/22
Application number: 01-2872
Application date: 2001/11/15
Approved denomination: **'Snowbird'**

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1627
Date granted: 2003/10/17
Application number: 01-2700
Application date: 2001/05/07
Approved denomination: **'Hanley'**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 1630
Date granted: 2003/10/24
Application number: 01-2565
Application date: 2001/03/19
Approved denomination: **'Lightning'**

FUCHSIA
(*Fuchsia triphylla* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Fuchsiavale Nurseries, Torton, Kidderminister, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1635
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 00-2298
Application date: 2000/06/26
Approved denomination: **'John Ridding'**
Tradename: Firecracker

HELIOPSIS
(*Heliopsis helianthoides* (L.) var. *scabra* (Dunal) Fernald)

➤ **Holder:** Hanson's Rhinelander Floral Co., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 1596
Date granted: 2003/09/29
Application number: 99-2011
Application date: 1999/12/20
Approved denomination: **'Loraine Sunshine'**
Synonym: **Helhan**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bul)

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1565
Date granted: 2003/09/23
Application number: 01-2594
Application date: 2001/04/05
Approved denomination: **'Kidomia'**
Tradename: Adomia

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1566
Date granted: 2003/09/23
Application number: 01-2595
Application date: 2001/04/05
Approved denomination: **'Kiadime'**
Tradename: Tadime

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1567
Date granted: 2003/09/23
Application number: 01-2599
Application date: 2001/04/05
Approved denomination: **'Kiquilla'**
Tradename: Blanquilla

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1579
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3071
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Lilav'**
Tradename: Sonic Light Lavender

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1580
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3072
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics White'**
Tradename: Sonic New White

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1581
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3073
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Purple'**
Tradename: Sonic Purple

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1582
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3075
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Lired'**
Tradename: Sonic New Red

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1583
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3076
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'**
Tradename: Sonic Sweet Orange

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1584
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3077
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Scarlet'**
Tradename: Sonic Scarlet

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1585
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3078
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Pink'**
Tradename: Sonic Hot Pink

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1586
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3079
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisupnic White'**
Tradename: Super Sonic New White

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1587
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3080
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'**
Tradename: Sonic Salmon Ice

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1588
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3081
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Rose'**
Tradename: Sonic Hot Rose

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1589
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3082
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisupnic Salmon'**
Tradename: Super Sonic New Salmon

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1590
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3083
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'**
Tradename: Super Sonic New Coral Ice

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1591
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 02-3084
Application date: 2002/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fisnics Pastel'**
Tradename: Sonic New Pastel

LAVATERA
(*Lavatera* hybrid L.)

➤ **Holder:** Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1655
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 99-1877
Application date: 1999/11/25
Approved denomination: **'White Angel'**

➤ **Holder:** Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1656
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 99-1878
Application date: 1999/11/25
Approved denomination: **'White Satin'**

MEXICAN GIANT HYSSOP
(*Agastache mexicana* (Kunth) Lint & Epling)

➤ **Holder:** Dick Degenhardt, Boskoop, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1659
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 99-1750
Application date: 1999/08/06
Approved denomination: **'Red Fortune'**

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia foetens* Venten.)

➤ **Holder:** Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1639
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2063
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Tiktoc'**
Synonym: **Honeydew**
Tradename: Compact Innocence

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia* Venten species)

➤ **Holder:** Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1634
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2071
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Hubbird'**

OAT
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1631
Date granted: 2003/10/24
Application number: 00-2246
Application date: 2000/05/09
Approved denomination: **'Murphy'**

ORIENTAL POPPY
(*Papaver orientale* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1657
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 99-1880
Application date: 1999/11/25
Approved denomination: **'Pink Ruffles'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1572
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2877
Application date: 2001/11/26
Approved denomination: **'Fiscaseye'**
Tradename: Casanova

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1573
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2878
Application date: 2001/11/26
Approved denomination: **'Fip 336'**
Tradename: Rocky Mountain Light Pink

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1574
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2879
Application date: 2001/11/26
Approved denomination: **'Fip 440'**
Tradename: Rocky Mountain Orange

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1575
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2880
Application date: 2001/11/26
Approved denomination: **'Fip 553'**
Tradename: Rocky Mountain Red

➤ **Holder:**	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number:	1576
Date granted:	2003/09/24
Application number:	01-2881
Application date:	2001/11/26
Approved denomination:	**'Fip 749'**
Tradename:	Tango Lavender Pink

➤ **Holder:**	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number:	1577
Date granted:	2003/09/24
Application number:	01-2882
Application date:	2001/11/26
Approved denomination:	**'Fip 750'**
Tradename:	Tango Hot Pink

➤ **Holder:**	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number:	1578
Date granted:	2003/09/24
Application number:	01-2883
Application date:	2001/11/26
Approved denomination:	**'Fip 765'**
Tradename:	Tango Lavender

➤ **Holder:**	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number:	1617
Date granted:	2003/10/15
Application number:	01-2811
Application date:	2001/08/23
Approved denomination:	**'KLEP01007'**
Tradename:	Moonlight™ Pink + Eye

➤ **Holder:**	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number:	1618
Date granted:	2003/10/15
Application number:	01-2932
Application date:	2001/12/11
Approved denomination:	**'KLEP01065'**
Tradename:	Moonlight™ Brilliant Red

➤ **Holder:**	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number:	1619
Date granted:	2003/10/15
Application number:	01-2933
Application date:	2001/12/11
Approved denomination:	**'KLEP01110'**
Tradename:	Sunrise™ Cherry Red

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Holder:**	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number:	1571
Date granted:	2003/09/24
Application number:	01-2876
Application date:	2001/11/26
Approved denomination:	**'Fip 165'**
Tradename:	Black Magic

➤ **Holder:**	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number:	1620
Date granted:	2003/10/15
Application number:	01-2935
Application date:	2001/12/11
Approved denomination:	**'KLEP01042'**
Tradename:	Royal™ Dark Burgundy

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x hortorum x P. peltatum*)

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1570
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2875
Application date: 2001/11/26
Approved denomination: **'Fip 101'**
Tradename: Shiva 03

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Holder:** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number: 1551
Date granted: 2003/09/16
Application number: 02-3052
Application date: 2002/04/10
Approved denomination: **'Keireom'**
Tradename: Surfinia Red Mini

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1563
Date granted: 2003/09/23
Application number: 99-1962
Application date: 1999/12/15
Approved denomination: **'Cobink'**
Tradename: Odyssey
Tradename: Marco Polo Odyssey

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1564
Date granted: 2003/09/23
Application number: 99-1964
Application date: 1999/12/15
Approved denomination: **'Traveller'**
Tradename: Marco Polo Traveller

➤ **Holder:** D.W. & P.G. Kerley, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number: 1568
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 00-2438
Application date: 2000/11/20
Approved denomination: **'Kerlep'**
Tradename: Lemon Plume

➤ **Holder:** D.W. & P.G. Kerley, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number: 1569
Date granted: 2003/09/24
Application number: 01-2942
Application date: 2001/12/13
Approved denomination: **'Kercan'**
Tradename: Candy Floss

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1604
Date granted: 2003/10/09
Application number: 01-2891
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Conbloss'**
Tradename: Supertunia Mini White

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1605
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2892
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Conblue'**
Tradename: Supertunia Mini Blue Veined

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1606
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2893
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Concran'**
Tradename: Conchita Cranberry Frost

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1607
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2894
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Conglow'**
Tradename: Supertunia Mini Purple

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1608
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2895
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Conlilac'**
Tradename: Supertunia Mini Lilac

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1609
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2896
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Constraw'**
Tradename: Mini Strawberry Pink Veined

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1610
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2897
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Conviolet'**
Tradename: Conchita Violet Night

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1611
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2898
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condoblue'**
Tradename: Supertunia Double Dark Blue

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1612
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2899
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condolavender'**
Tradename: Conchita Doble Lavender

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1613
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2900
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condopink'**
Tradename: Supertunia Double Pink

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1614
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2901
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condopinkveined'**
Tradename: Supertunia Double Pink Vein

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1615
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2902
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condopurple'**
Tradename: Supertunia Double Purple

➤ **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1616
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2903
Application date: 2001/12/04
Approved denomination: **'Condowhite'**
Tradename: Conchita Doble White

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1642
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2947
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Capricious'**
Tradename: Double Wave Misty Lilac

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1643
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2948
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Lavender'**
Tradename: Double Wave Lavender

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1644
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2949
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'**
Tradename: Double Wave Pink

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1645
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2950
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Purple'**
Tradename: Double Wave Purple

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1646
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2951
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Rose'**
Tradename: Double Wave Rose

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1647
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 01-2952
Application date: 2001/12/28
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double White'**
Tradename: Double Wave White

➤ **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1648
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 02-3231
Application date: 2002/08/30
Approved denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'**
Tradename: Double Wave Blue Vein

RUDBECKIA
(*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt.)

➤ **Holder:** Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1658
Date granted: 2003/11/25
Application number: 99-2086
Application date: 1999/12/23
Approved denomination: **'Black Beauty'**
Tradename: Black Magic

SNAPDRAGON
(*Antirrhinum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1559
Date granted: 2003/09/19
Application number: 01-2869
Application date: 2001/10/15
Approved denomination: **'Drayel'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Yellow

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1560
Date granted: 2003/09/19
Application number: 01-2867
Application date: 2001/10/15
Approved denomination: **'Drarose'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Rose

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Certificate number: 1552
Date granted: 2003/09/17
Application number: 02-3111
Application date: 2002/06/07
Approved denomination: **'Harmonie'**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Certificate number: 1553
Date granted: 2003/09/17
Application number: 02-3112
Application date: 2002/06/07
Approved denomination: **'St-Jean d'Orleans'**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Certificate number: 1554
Date granted: 2003/09/17
Application number: 02-3113
Application date: 2002/06/07
Approved denomination: **'St-Laurent d'Orleans'**

STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY
(*Bracteantha bracteata* Anderb. & Haegi)

➤ **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1599
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2510
Application date: 2001/01/12
Approved denomination: **'Redbrabro'**
Tradename: Sundaze Bronze Gold

➤ **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1600
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2511
Application date: 2001/01/12
Approved denomination: **'Redbragol'**
Tradename: Sundaze Golden Yellow

➤ **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1601
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2512
Application date: 2001/01/12
Approved denomination: **'Redbralem'**
Tradename: Sundaze Lemon Yellow

➤ **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1602
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2513
Application date: 2001/01/12
Approved denomination: **'Redbrapin'**
Tradename: Sundaze Pink

➤ **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1603
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 01-2514
Application date: 2001/01/12
Approved denomination: **'Redbrawhi'**
Tradename: Sundaze White

SUTERA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth)

➤ **Holder:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1598
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Application number: 99-2069
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Novasnow'**
Tradename: Giant Snowflake

➤ **Holder:** A.T. Yates & Son, Cheshire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1633
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 00-2149
Application date: 2000/03/03
Approved denomination: **'Yasflos'**
Tradename: Penny Candy Floss Blue
Tradename: Super Candy Floss

➤ **Holder:** Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1638
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2062
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Gold 'n Pearls'**

➤ **Holder:** Rother, R. W., Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1641
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 99-2067
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Blizzard'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1561
Date granted: 2003/09/19
Application number: 01-2747
Application date: 2001/05/23
Approved denomination: **'Rap Purple'**
Tradename: Rapunzel™ Purple

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1562
Date granted: 2003/09/19
Application number: 02-3038
Application date: 2002/04/02
Approved denomination: **'Esca Burg Two'**
Tradename: Escapade™ Burgundy

VINCA
(*Vinca* minor L.)

➤ **Holder:** Christy Ann Hensler, Newport, Washington, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1632
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Application number: 00-2297
Application date: 2000/06/20
Approved denomination: **'Illumination'**
Synonym: Cahill

3. APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

APPLE
(*Malus* species Mill.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Application number: 03-3687
Application date: 2003/05/22
Proposed denomination: **'SuperMac'**

APRICOT
(*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3881
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'Cluthafire'**

➤ **Applicant:** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3882
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'Mascot'**

ASARINA
(*Asarina erubescens* (D. Don) Pennell × *A. lophospermum* (L.H. Bail.) Penn.)

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3908
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sun-Asaro'**
Tradename: Grario Large Rose

ASTER
(*Aster dumosus* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Kientzler GmbH & Co. KG., Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3874
Application date: 2003/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Kiestrbl'**

BIDENS
(*Bidens ferulifolia* (Jacq.) DC.)

➤ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3854
Application date: 2003/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Bidcomtis'**

BLUEBERRY
(*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3918
Application date: 2003/01/23 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: **'Aurora'**

➤ **Applicant:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3919
Application date: 2003/01/23 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: **'Draper'**

➤ **Applicant:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3920
Application date: 2003/12/01 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: **'Liberty'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3911
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunbelkupapi'**
Tradename: Pastel Pink
Tradename: Pink Morn

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3912
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunbelho'**
Tradename: Million Bells White
Tradename: Million Bells White Chimes

CHERRY
(*Prunus cerasus x P. canescens* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH, Ellerbek, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3851
Application date: 2003/10/02
Proposed denomination: **'GI 2091'**

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3840
Application date: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Yellow Yowoodstock'**
Tradename: Yellow Woodstock

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3841
Application date: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Yoprovidence'**
Tradename: Providence

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3842
Application date: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Yellow Yomankato'**
Tradename: Yellow Mankato

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3843
Application date: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Yonew York'**
Tradename: New York

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3844
Application date: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Yotobago'**
Tradename: Tobago

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis* species L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3845
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo004'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3846
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo005'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3847
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo006'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3884
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo002'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3885
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo007'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3886
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo012'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3887
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo013'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3888
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo014'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3907
Application date: 2003/11/24
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo008'**

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis viticella* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3848
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo023'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3849
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo024'**

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3850
Application date: 2003/10/01
Proposed denomination: **'EVIpo025'**

EUONYMUS
(*Euonymus fortunei* (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.)

➤ **Applicant:** Zimmer Baumschulen GmbH, Wiesmoor, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3917
Application date: 2003/12/01
Proposed denomination: **'Silverstone'**

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla* Thunb.)

➤ **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3852
Application date: 2003/10/02
Proposed denomination: **'Shamrock'**

➤ **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3853
Application date: 2003/10/02
Proposed denomination: **'Claudie'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3857
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfblla'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Blushing Lilac

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3858
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfchr'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Cherry Red

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3859
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfdkp'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Dark Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3860
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfdsg'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Dark Salmon Glow

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3861
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinflapi'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Light Salmon

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3862
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinflav'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Lavender

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3863
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinflila'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Lilac

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3864
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinflipu'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Light Purple

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3865
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinforan'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Orange

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3866
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinforfr'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Orange Frost

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3867
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfpifr'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Pink Frost

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3868
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfpiki'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Pink Kiss

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3869
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfpink'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3870
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfred'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Red

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3871
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfsal'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Salmon

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3872
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfscar'**
Tradename: Infinity™ Scarlet

➤ **Applicant:** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela, Costa Rica
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3873
Application date: 2003/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Visinfwhi'**
Tradename: Infinity™ White

MANDEVILLA
(*Mandevilla ×amabilis* (Hort. Backh.) Dress × *M. boliviensis* (Hook. f.) Woodson)

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3909
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunmandecos'**
Tradename: Sun Parasol Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3910
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunmandecrim'**
Tradename: Sundaville Red
Tradename: Crimson Fantasy

OAT
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Semican Inc., Plessisville, Quebec
Application number: 03-3893
Application date: 2003/11/13
Proposed denomination: **'Goslin'**

PEACH
(*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)

➤ **Applicant:** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3880
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'Coconut Ice'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3895
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fir 174'**
Tradename: **Luna 05**

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3896
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fir 176'**
Tradename: Ruby Dream

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3897
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 184'**
Tradename: Molina 05

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3898
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 188'**
Tradename: Tutti Frutti

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3899
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fit 192'**
Tradename: Maxime

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium zonale* (L.) L'Hér.)

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3900
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 260'**
Tradename: Graffity Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3901
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 264'**
Tradename: Graffity Salmon Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3902
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 266'**
Tradename: Graffity Fire

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3903
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fir 402'**
Tradename: Alba 2005

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3904
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fis 714'**
Tradename: Himalaya Red

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3905
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fir 735'**
Tradename: Tango Fire

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3906
Application date: 2003/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Fir 744'**
Tradename: Avenida Fire

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3913
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunbapive'**
Tradename: Baby Pink Veined
Tradename: Baby Pink Vein

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3914
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunbabuve'**
Tradename: Baby Blue Veined

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Applicant:** Hubert Sumser, Merzhausen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 03-3838
Application date: 2003/09/24
Proposed denomination: **'Fispoin 00-3-1'**

➤ **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3875
Application date: 2003/10/15
Proposed denomination: **'PER1902'**
Tradename: Autumn Red

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Edmonton, Alberta
Application number: 03-3883
Application date: 2003/10/27
Proposed denomination: **'Melody'**

ROSE
(*Rosa hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser ApS, , Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3889
Application date: 2003/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'POULslas'**

➤ **Applicant:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Valderose Gardens, Pain Court, Ontario
Application number: 03-3890
Application date: 2003/11/07
Proposed denomination: **'Ausencart'**

➤ **Applicant:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Valderose Gardens, Pain Court, Ontario
Application number: 03-3891
Application date: 2003/11/07
Proposed denomination: **'Auskeppy'**

➤ **Applicant:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Valderose Gardens, Pain Court, Ontario
Application number: 03-3892
Application date: 2003/11/07
Proposed denomination: **'Austilly'**

SWEDISH IVY
(*Plectranthus hybridus*)

➤ **Applicant:** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3876
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'P000603'**
Tradename: Cape Angel™ Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3877
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'P000607'**
Tradename: Cape Angel™ Purple

➤ **Applicant:** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3878
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'K011101'**
Tradename: Cape Angel™ Dark Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3879
Application date: 2003/10/16
Proposed denomination: **'K111201'**
Tradename: Cape Angel™ White

TORENIA HYBRID
(*Torenia* hybrid)

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3915
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunrenilapiho-kai'**
Tradename: Pink Magic

➤ **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 03-3916
Application date: 2003/11/26
Proposed denomination: **'Sunrenilapa'**
Tradename: Summer Wave Amethyst

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3855
Application date: 2003/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Arbena'**

➤ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3856
Application date: 2003/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Verena'**

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3894
Application date: 2003/11/19
Proposed denomination: **'Rap Reeda'**
Tradename: Rapunzel Red

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Virginia Tech Intellectual Properties, Inc., Blacksburg, Virginia, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Ridgetown College, University of Guelph, Ridgetown, Ontario
Application number: 03-3839
Application date: 2003/09/25
Proposed denomination: **'Tribute'**

4. APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

Any objections to the following applications must be submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Plant Breeders' Rights within six months from the date of publication of this issue, along with the appropriate fee.

Unless otherwise indicated, all colour measurements were determined by using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

The following provides detailed descriptions of the characteristics of the candidate varieties. The summaries compare the distinguishing characteristics of the candidate varieties to the reference varieties.

All photographs are supplied by the applicants. Where photographs do not adequately show distinctness, they may not be published.

AGERATUM
(*Ageratum x hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Agetis'** (see figure 1)
Trade name: Artist Alto Blue
Application number: 03-3431
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'R116' and 'Agsantis' (Artist Basso Blue)

Summary: *'Agetis' has a taller plant height than the reference varieties and has a lower degree of branching than 'Agsantis'. 'Agetis' has longer leaves than 'R116' and wider leaves than both reference varieties. 'Agetis' has lighter green leaf colour and longer petiole length than the reference varieties. 'Agetis' has a larger inflorescence diameter and differs from the reference varieties in flower colour.*

Description: 'Agetis' is vegetatively propagated, annual ageratum variety. The growth habit is upright bushy and there is a weak to medium degree of branching. The stem is thick, light green in colour, has strong anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence.

The leaves are simple, ovate in shape and have a rounded apex and cordate shaped base. The margin is crenate and there is no pubescence on the upper side and very sparse pubescence on the lower side. The leaf blade is light green in colour on the upper side and there is no variegation.

The pedicel has no anthocyanin colouration and has medium pubescence. The florets are arranged in a compound umbel with a medium to high number of florets per inflorescence. The disc florets are blue-violet in colour, linear in shape and have an obtuse shaped apex.

Origin and Breeding: 'Agetis' resulted from the cross between Q343-2 and S570-2, made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1997. Q343-2 was a purple flowering ageratum with compact growth habit and S570-2 was a blue and white flowering ageratum with an upright growth habit. S570-2 was a selection from the variety 'Southern Cross'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Agetis' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted May 30, 2003 (week 22) and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8, 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 1: Comparison table for 'Agetis' and 'Agsantis'

	'Agetis'	'R116'*	'Agsantis'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	17.15	10.9	14.3
std. deviation	1.599	0.843	1.252
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	3.77	2.15	3.22
std. deviation	0.602	0.196	0.424
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	4.22	2.12	2.94
std. deviation	0.838	0.187	0.372
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	1.62	0.48	1.02
std. deviation	0.301	0.169	0.175
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	1.7	1.35	1.4
std. deviation	0.176	0.097	0.133
Colour of disc florets before flowering (RHS)			
	83D	N82A-B	86C

Colour of disc florets at full flowering (RHS)		
92A	94B	92A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Agmontis' (see figure 2)
Trade name: Artist Basso Purple
Application number: 03-3432
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'R116'

Summary: *'Agmontis' has larger leaf blade size than 'R116'. 'Agmontis' differs from 'R116' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Agmontis' is vegetatively propagated, annual ageratum variety. The growth habit is bushy rounded and there is a medium degree of branching. The stem is thin, light green in colour, has medium anthocyanin colouration in the upper part and dense pubescence.

The leaves are simple, ovate in shape and have an obtuse shaped apex with a mucronate tip. The base is obtuse to cordate in shape. The margin is serrate and there is absent to very weak pubescence on the upper side and sparse pubescence on the lower side. The leaf blade is medium green in colour on the upper side and there is no variegation.

The pedicel has weak anthocyanin colouration and has medium pubescence. The florets are arranged in a compound umbel with a low to medium number of florets per inflorescence. The disc florets are reddish purple in colour, linear in shape and have an obtuse shaped apex.

Origin and Breeding: 'Agmontis' resulted from the cross between S509-2 and an unnamed variety, made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. S509-2 was a purple flowering ageratum with compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Agmontis' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted May 30, 2003 (week 22) and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8, 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 2: Comparison table for 'Agmontis'

	'Agmontis'	'R116'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.82	2.15
std. deviation	0.155	0.196
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.67	2.12
std. deviation	0.177	0.187
Colour of disc florets before flowering (RHS)	N79B	N82A-B
Colour of disc florets at full flowering (RHS)	N82A	94B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Agsantis' (see figure 1)
Trade name: Artist Basso Blue
Application number: 03-3433
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'R116' and 'Agetis' (Artist Alto Blue) (see table 1 on page 28)

Summary: *'Agsantis' has a shorter plant height than 'Agetis' and taller plant height than 'R116'. 'Agsantis' produces more branches than the reference varieties. 'Agsantis' has larger leaves than 'R116' and smaller leaves than 'Agetis'. 'Agsantis' has darker leaf colour than 'Agetis'. 'Agsantis' has a smaller inflorescence diameter than 'Agetis'. 'Agsantis' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour.*

Description: 'Agsantis' is vegetatively propagated, annual ageratum variety. The growth habit is bushy rounded and there is a high degree of branching. The stem is thin, light green in colour and has strong anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence.

The leaves are simple, ovate in shape and have an obtuse shaped apex. The base is obtuse to cordate in shape and the margin is crenate and serrate. There is no pubescence on the upper side and sparse pubescence on the lower side. The leaf blade is medium green in colour on the upper side and there is no variegation.

The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and has medium pubescence. The florets are arranged in a

compound umbel with a low to medium number of florets per inflorescence. The disc florets are violet blue in colour, linear in shape and have an obtuse shaped apex.

Origin and Breeding: 'Agsantis' resulted from the cross between Q250-1 and Q295-1, made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Both parents were white flowering varieties with compact growth habits.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Agsantis' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted May 30, 2003 (week 22) and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8, 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

ANGELONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

Proposed denomination:	**'Cart Depink'** (see figure 3)
Trade name:	Carita Deep Pink II Improved
Application number:	02-3373
Application date:	2002/11/21
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balanglapi' (AngelMist Lavender Pink)

Summary: *'Cart Depink' is a plant with fewer flowering branches and narrower leaves than 'Balanglapi'. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense for 'Cart Depink' while it is absent for those of 'Balanglapi'. The upper and lower surfaces of the leaves of 'Cart Depink' have sparse and sparse to moderate pubescence, respectively, while there is none on the leaves of 'Balanglapi'. The flowers of 'Cart Depink' are blue pink in colour while those of 'Balanglapi' are violet.*

Description: 'Cart Depink' is an angelonia variety with upright to intermediate growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acute shaped apex and acute to round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is medium green on the upper surface and light to medium green on the lower surface. There is sparse pubescence on the upper surface of the leaves and sparse to moderate pubescence on the lower surface. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is weak. The leaves have no petiole.

'Cart Depink' has a raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is typically one but, may be two. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is acute to right angled. The flowers are blue pink in colour with a white palate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cart Depink' is the product of a pedigree breeding program which took place at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in Gilroy, California, U.S.A. in January of 2000. It originated from a cross between the female parent, an unnamed hybrid selection from the cross 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender) x 'Balangpink' (AngelMist Pink), and the male parent, an unnamed hybrid selection from the cross 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender) x 'Balangdeum' (AngleMist Deep Plum). In September of 2000, 'Cart Depink' was selected by the breeder from the F_1 progeny. Selection was based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cart Depink' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 3: Comparison table for 'Cart Depink'

	'Cart Depink'	'Balanglapi'*
Number of flowering branches		
mean	6.90	9.20
std. deviation	0.837	0.837
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	10.40	14.80
std. deviation	1.075	0.919
Colour of upper side of upper corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	62A	75A
middle	62A-B	75A
Colour of upper side of lateral corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	62A	75A
middle	62A-B	75A

Colour of upper side of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	62A	75A
middle	62A-B	75A, 84C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cart Laver'** (see figure 4)
Trade name: Carita Lavender
Application number: 02-3374
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangimla' (AngelMist Lavender Improved)

Summary: *'Cart Laver' is a plant with fewer flowering branches and narrower, lighter green leaves than 'Balangimla'. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to strong for 'Cart Laver' while it is absent to very weak for those of 'Balangimla'. The upper and lower surfaces of the leaves of 'Cart Laver' have sparse to moderate pubescence while there is none on the leaves of 'Balangimla'. 'Cart Laver' has larger flowers than 'Balangimla'. 'Cart Laver' produces two flowers per axil while 'Balangimla' produces one.*

Description: 'Cart Laver' is an angelonia variety with intermediate growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense. The leaves are lanceolate to linear in shape with an acuminate shaped apex and acute to round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is light to medium green on the upper surface and light green on the lower surface. There is sparse to moderate pubescence on the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is moderate. The leaves have no petiole.

'Cart Laver' has a raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is two. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is acute to right angled. The flowers are violet in colour with lighter blue violet spots at the base of the lower corolla lobe. The palate is white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cart Laver' is the product of a pedigree breeding program which took place at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in Gilroy, California, U.S.A. in January of 2000. It originated from a cross between the female parent, variety 'AngleMist Purple Stripe', and the male parent, variety 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender). In September of 2000, 'Cart Laver' was selected by the breeder from the F_1 progeny. Selection was based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cart Laver' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 4: Comparison table for 'Cart Laver'

	'Cart Laver'	'Balangimla'*
Number of flowering branches		
mean	6.90	9.40
std. deviation	0.632	1.140
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	10.10	13.80
std. deviation	1.197	3.011
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	25.80	19.00
std. deviation	1.033	1.414
Colour of upper side of upper corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	N82A	N82A
middle	N82A	N82A with spots of N81A
Colour of upper side of lateral corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B
middle	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B with spots of N81A
Colour of upper side of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B
middle	N82A, N82B with spots of 84C at base	N82A, N82B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cart Pur'** (see figure 5)
Trade name: Carita Purple
Application number: 02-3375
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangimpu' (AngelMist Purple Improved)

Summary: *'Cart Pur' is a plant with fewer flowering branches than 'Balangimpu'. Pubescence on the branches and upper and lower surfaces of the leaves is moderate for 'Cart Pur' while it is absent for those of 'Balangimpu'. 'Cart Pur' has longer pedicels and larger flowers with larger, white palates than 'Balangimpu'.*

Description: 'Cart Pur' is an angelonia variety with upright to intermediate growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acuminate shaped apex and acute to round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is medium green on the upper surface and light to medium green on the lower surface. There is moderate pubescence on the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is weak to moderate. The leaves have no petiole.

'Cart Pur' has a compound raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is one. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is right angled. The flowers are violet in colour with a large, white palate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cart Pur' is the product of a pedigree breeding program which took place at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in Gilroy, California, U.S.A. in January of 2000. It originated from a cross between the female parent, variety 'AngelMist Purple Stripe', and the male parent, variety 'Balangpurp' (AngelMist Purple). In September of 2000, 'Cart Pur' was selected by the breeder from the F_1 progeny. Selection was based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cart Pur' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 5: Comparison table for 'Cart Pur'

	'Cart Pur'	'Balangimpu'*
Number of flowering branches		
mean	5.75	9.00
std. deviation	1.010	1.581
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	23.90	20.90
std. deviation	1.370	0.994
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	19.20	13.10
std. deviation	2.300	2.079
Colour of upper side of upper corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	N81A	N81A
middle	N81A	N81A
Colour of upper side of lateral corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	83B, N81A	N81B
middle	N81A-B	N81A-B
Colour of upper side of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	N81A	N82A, 83B
middle	N81A-B	N82A-B
Colour of palate (RHS)		
	155A	155C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cart White'** (see figure 6)
Trade name: Carita White
Application number: 02-3376
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangwhim' (AngelMist White Improved)

Summary: *'Cart White' is a broader plant with longer racemes and longer pedicels than 'Balangwhim'. The leaves of 'Cart White' are narrower than those of 'Balangwhim'.*

Description: 'Cart White' is an angelonia variety with upright to intermediate growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acute shaped apex and round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is medium green on the upper surface and light green on the lower surface. There is very sparse pubescence on the upper surface of the leaves and sparse pubescence on the lower surface. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is moderate to strong. The leaves have no petiole.

'Cart White' has a raceme type of inflorescence with the

flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is one. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is acute. The flowers are white with a white palate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cart White' is the product of a planned breeding program which took place at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in Gilroy, California, U.S.A. in January of 2000. It originated from a cross between the female parent, variety 'Balangpur' (AngelMist Purple), and the male parent, variety 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender). In September of 2000, 'Cart White' was selected by the breeder from the F_1 progeny. Selection was based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cart White' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 6: Comparison table for 'Cart White'

	'Cart White'	'Balangwhim'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	39.70	23.20
std. deviation	6.717	2.201
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	13.00	14.80
std. deviation	1.247	1.317
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	24.20	18.70
std. deviation	3.190	2.214
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	23.10	18.90
std. deviation	2.378	1.729

* reference variety

ANGELONIA
(*Angelonia hybrid* Humb. & Bonpl.)

Proposed denomination: 'Anblauzwei' (see figure 7)
Trade name: Angelface Blue
Application number: 02-3206
Application date: 2002/08/12
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Klaus Olbricht, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangimpu' (AngelMist Purple Improved)

Summary: *'Anblauzwei' is a taller and narrower plant which is more upright and has fewer flowering branches than 'Balangimpu'. 'Anblauzwei' has longer leaves, longer racemes, larger flowers and longer pedicels than 'Balangimpu'.*

Description: 'Anblauzwei' is an angelonia variety with upright growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is mostly absent with only a few hairs at the base of the stems. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acute shaped apex and acute or round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is medium to dark green on the upper surface and light to medium green on the lower surface. There is very sparse pubescence on the upper surface of the leaves and absent to very sparse pubescence on the lower surface. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is weak to moderate. The leaves have no petiole.

'Anblauzwei' has a compound raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is one. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is right angled. The flowers are dark violet in colour with a white palate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Anblauzwei' is the product of a planned breeding program which took place at Elsner pac Jungplanzen, Dresden, Germany in July to September of 2000. The objectives of the program were to create new, compact angelonia varieties that have good branching characteristics, flower early and have desirable flower colours. It originated from a combination breeding within a breeding group designated 'OK-85'. A pollen mixture from the breeding group was used to pollinate all plants within the group. In June of 2001, 'Anblauzwei' was selected by the breeder at a

greenhouse in Dresden, Germany based on its compact and erect growth habit, good branching characteristics, early flowering and flower number.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Anblauzwei' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 7: Comparison table for 'Anblauzwei'

	'Anblauzwei'	'Balangimpu'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	65.90	50.40
std. deviation	6.574	3.718
Plant width (cm)		
mean	26.90	36.00
std. deviation	3.929	2.357
Number of flowering branches		
mean	5.83	9.00
std. deviation	0.753	1.581
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	11.28	7.94
std. deviation	1.080	0.635
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	42.40	32.50
std. deviation	5.777	4.927
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	27.50	20.90
std. deviation	2.068	0.994
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	24.10	13.10
std. deviation	1.663	2.079
Colour of upper side of upper corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	83B	N81A
middle	N81A-83B	N81A
Colour of upper side of lateral corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	83B	N81B
middle	N81A-83B	N81A-B
Colour of upper side of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	83B	N82A, 83B
middle	83B with N82A tones	N82A-B
Colour of palate (RHS)		
	155B	155C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Anwhit'** (see figure 8)
Trade name: Angelface White
Application number: 02-3207
Application date: 2002/08/12
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrea Michalik, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangwhim' (AngelMist White Improved)

Summary: *'Anwhit' is a taller plant with fewer flowering branches and narrower, lighter green leaves than 'Balangwhim'. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaves is weak for 'Anwhit' while it is moderate to strong for 'Balangwhim'. 'Anwhit' has longer racemes, more flowers per axil and longer pedicels than 'Balangwhim'. The flowers of 'Anwhit' have larger lobes than those of 'Balangwhim'.*

Description: 'Anwhit' is an angelonia variety with upright growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acute shaped apex and round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is light green on the upper and lower surfaces. There is sparse pubescence on the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is weak. The leaves have no petiole.

'Anwhit' has a raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is two, or three. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is acute to right angled. The flowers are white with a white palate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Anwhit' is the product of a planned breeding program which took place at Elsner pac Jungplanzen, Dresden, Germany in July to September of 1999. The objectives of the program were to create new, compact angelonia varieties that have good branching characteristics, flower early and have desirable flower colours. It originated from a combination breeding within a breeding group of 50 white flowered, unnamed seedlings. A pollen mixture from the breeding group was used to pollinate all plants within the group. The breeding group was designated 'An 60'. In June of

2000, 'Anwhit' was selected by the breeder at a greenhouse in Dresden, Germany based on its compact growth habit, good branching characteristics, early flowering and large, white flowers.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Anwhit' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 8: Comparison table for 'Anwhit'

	'Anwhit'	'Balangwhim'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	52.90	39.60
std. deviation	4.725	6.630
Number of flowering branches		
mean	7.00	9.30
std. deviation	0.667	2.619
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	10.80	14.80
std. deviation	1.317	1.317
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	26.90	18.70
std. deviation	2.601	2.214
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	25.60	18.90
std. deviation	3.627	1.729

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Anstern'** (see figure 9)
Trade name: Angelface Blue Bicolor
Application number: 02-3208
Application date: 2002/08/12
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrea Michalik, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'

Summary: *'Anstern' has light to medium green leaves while those of 'AngelMist Purple Stripe' are medium to dark green. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaves is weak for 'Anstern' while it is moderate for 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'. 'Anstern' has larger flowers than 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'. The dark purple stripes on the upper corolla lobes of 'Anstern' do not extend as far from the base to the apex of the lobe as they do on those of 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'. Eventhough 'Anstern' and 'AngelMist Purple Stripe' have similar flower colour pattern, 'Anstern' has less dark purple colouration in relation to the white ground colour on each flower than 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'.*

Description: 'Anstern' is an angelonia variety with intermediate growth habit. Pubescence on the branches is moderate to dense. The leaves are lanceolate in shape with an acute shaped apex and round shaped base. The leaf margins are serrate. Colour of the leaves is light to medium green on the upper surface and light green on the lower surface. There is sparse pubescence on the upper surface of the leaves and sparse to moderate pubescence on the lower surface. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf is weak. The leaves have no petiole.

'Anstern' has a compound raceme type of inflorescence with the flowers located in the leaf axils. The number of flowers per axil is either one or two. The angle of the pedicel in relation to the peduncle is right angled. The flowers are white with a dark purple stripe extending from the base of each corolla lobe outward along the median. The palate is white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Anstern' is the product of a planned breeding program which took place at Elsner pac Jungplanzen, Dresden, Germany in June 1998. The objectives of the program were to create new, compact angelonia varieties that have good branching characteristics, flower early and have desirable flower colours. It originated from a combination breeding within a breeding group composed of several blue flowered seedlings and a mutation of seedling 'An 27'. A pollen mixture from the breeding group was used to pollinate all plants within the group. The mutation of seedling 'An 27' was created through colchicine application. In October of 1999, 'Anstern' was selected by the breeder at a greenhouse in Dresden, Germany based on its compact growth habit, good branching characteristics and excellent flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Anstern' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from cuttings rooted in week 11 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 9: Comparison table for 'Anstern'

	'Anstern'	'AngelMist Purple Stripe'*
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	26.50	23.80
std. deviation	0.850	1.549
Colour of upper side of upper corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	white	white
middle	white	white, 83B
Colour of upper side of lateral corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	white	white, 83B
middle	white, 83B	white, 83B
Colour of upper side of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
margin	white, 83B	white, 83B
middle	white, 83B	white, 83B

* reference variety

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum* frutescens (L.) Schultz Bip.)

Proposed denomination: 'Dansun' (see figure 10)
Trade name: Sunlight
Application number: 02-3046
Application date: 2002/04/03
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch
Encinitas, California
USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Kaj Joergensen
Aarslev, Denmark

Variety used for comparison: 'Butterfly'

Summary: *'Dansun' is shorter than 'Butterfly'. The overall leaf and lower lateral lobe of 'Dansun' is smaller than 'Butterfly'. 'Dansun' has a slightly smaller flower diameter than 'Butterfly'. The ray floret of 'Dansun' has a slightly paler yellow colour than 'Butterfly'.*

Description: 'Dansun' has a narrow upright to upright bushy growth habit with a dense branching habit. The leaf has an attenuate shaped base and cuspidate apex. The leaf is medium green in colour. 'Dansun' has a moderately thick peduncle and a single type flower. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret is straight. The ray floret fades from yellow to a pale yellow as it ages. There is a floret disc present. 'Dansun' flowers mid season and has a long flowering period.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dansun' was discovered in Aarslev, Denmark in 1999 as the result of a natural mutation of a proprietary variety. The variety was selected for its compact habit and large single yellow flowers.

Tests and Trials: 'Dansun' was tested at Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2003. Twelve plants of each were individually grown in 10 cm plastic pots outdoors. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 10: Comparison table for 'Dansun'

	'Dansun'	'Butterfly'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	30.22	41.06
std. deviation	1.56	2.83
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	7.03	10.70
std. deviation	0.71	0.72
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.73	7.25
std. deviation	0.27	0.69
Leaf blade lower lateral lobe length (mm)		
mean	17.00	28.83
std. deviation	2.45	7.19
Leaf blade lower lateral lobe width (mm)		
mean	6.67	14.33
std. deviation	1.97	6.99
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.09	6.03
std. deviation	0.41	0.38
Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)	6B	5A/B
Colour of upper side of ray floret when aged (RHS)	7D	5D
Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)	6D	5D

* reference variety

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

Proposed denomination:	**'Tradition'** (see figure 11)
Previously proposed denomination:	**'BT954'**
Application number:	02-3047
Application date:	2002/04/03
Applicant:	Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Agricore United, Calgary, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Legacy' and 'B1602'

Summary: *'Tradition' is a six-row, malting barley variety which has an upright flag leaf, whereas one-quarter to one-half of plants of 'Legacy' and 'B1602' have a recurved flag leaf. The flag leaf of 'Tradition' is longer and wider than that of the reference varieties. The auricles of the flag leaf have no pubescence in 'Tradition', whereas there is weak pubescence in 'Legacy'. The first segment of the rachis of 'Tradition' is medium in length, whereas it is long in 'Legacy'. The lemma awns of 'Tradition' are semi-smooth, compared with 'B1602' which has rough lemma awns. 'Tradition' has a shorter spike and shorter plants than either of the two reference varieties.*

Description: 'Tradition' is a six-row, spring, malting barley variety which has an erect juvenile growth habit and seedlings with green coleoptiles. At tillering, the plants are erect, with no pubescence on the sheaths of the lower leaves. At booting, there is weak pubescence on the blade and medium pubescence and glaucosity on the sheath of the flag leaf. There is a low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves. There is very weak anthocyanin colouration and no pubescence on the auricles of the flag leaf.

The spike of 'Tradition' emerges early and is horizontal in attitude and parallel in shape. The collar is saucer shaped. The lemma awns have moderately weak anthocyanin colouration at the tips. The spike is moderately lax and has strong glaucosity. The first segment of the rachis is medium in length and curvature. The glume and awn of the median spikelet are longer than the grain. The lemma awns are longer than the spike and are semi-smooth (barbs on one-half to two-thirds of the awn).

The kernel of 'Tradition' has a husk. The nerves of the lemma have no anthocyanin colouration. The aleurone layer is white and the rachilla hairs are long. There is hairiness of the ventral furrow. The lodicules are clasping. The kernel of 'Tradition' is medium in length and width and has horseshoe shaped basal markings.

Origin and Breeding: 'Tradition' originated from the cross B1603/3/Robust//M74/ND2470/4/Hazen/3/Hazen sib/Glen/Karl, which was made in the greenhouse at Fort Collins, Colorado, in November of 1992. The F_1 was grown out in the field during the summer of 1993 in Moorhead, Minnesota. Individual plants were selected based on the criteria of straw strength, maturity, scald resistance and net blotch resistance. One generation of single seed descent was carried out in the greenhouse in Fort Collins during the winter of 1993-94 with no selections. The selection 6B95-2482 originated in Crookston, Minnesota in the summer of 1994 from an F_4 headrow. At the F_4 stage experimental lines were selected based on several criteria, including head size, test weight, kernel plumpness, protein content and extract level prediction. The F_5 generation was a seed increase during the winter of 1994-95 in Yuma, Arizona. As an F_6, the line was first tested in replicated yield trials in 1995 at Moorhead and Crookston, Minnesota. In 1997, head selections were made at Fort Collins, Colorado from a uniform and stable population to initiate purification and multiplication. Headrows were grown in the field at Fort Collins in 1998. In 1999, headrows and progeny plots were grown. Breeder seed was produced at Fort Collins in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Tradition' were conducted at Irricana, Alberta during 2001 and 2002. The trials consisted of four replicates per variety, and each replicate consisted of three plots, for a total of 12 plots per variety. Each plot was 6 rows wide and 3.5 metres long. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 25 measurements.

Table 11: Comparison table for 'Tradition'

	'Tradition'	'Legacy'*	'B1602'*
Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean	13.8	11.5	11.1
std. deviation	1.46	1.91	2.42
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean	13.6	12.4	12.1
std. deviation	1.07	1.66	1.75
Plant height (including spike) (cm)			
mean	100.5	104.4	106.2
std. deviation	3.39	6.36	6.35

Spike length (excluding awns) (cm)			
mean	5.5	6.0	5.8
std. deviation	0.38	0.78	0.97

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'CDC Trey' (see figure 12)
Application number: 03-3594
Application date: 2003/05/05
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan
Crop Developement Center
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Quality Assured Seeds
Regina, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dolly', 'AC Metcalfe'

Summary: *The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration of the auricles of the flag leaf and the lemma awn tips of 'CDC Trey' is weaker than in 'CDC Dolly'. 'CDC Trey' has stronger pubescence on the flag leaf than 'CDC Dolly'. The anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma when the kernel is beginning to ripen of 'CDC Trey' is weaker than 'CDC Dolly' but stronger than 'AC Metcalfe'. 'CDC Trey' has a weaker spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma of the kernal than 'AC Metcalfe'. The kernel rachilla hair length of 'CDC Trey' is shorter than 'AC Metcalfe'. 'CDC Trey' is more resistant to lodging than 'CDC Dolly'.*

Description: 'CDC Trey' is a two-row spring, feed barley variety which has a semi-erect juvenile growth habit with green coleoptiles. At tillering, the plants have an intermediate growth habit, with no pubescence on the sheaths of the lower leaves. At booting, 25-50% of the plants have recurved flag leaves. There is medium pubescence on the blade and very weak to weak on the sheath of the flag leaf. The sheath of the flag leaf has strong glaucosity. The auricles on the flag leaves have medium anthocyanin colouration. There is weak pubescence on the auricle margins.

Spike emergence of 'CDC Trey' is mid season. The collar shape is platform to cup shaped. At the beginning of anthesis, there is weak to medium anthocyanin colouration at the tips of the lemma awns. At the end of pollen development, spike attitude is semi-erect with a strong glaucosity. When the kernels are fully developed, the spike is parallel in shape and medium to dense in density. When the kernels are beginning to ripen, the sterile spikelets are parallel to weakly divergent. The first segment of the rachis is medium to long in length with a medium to strong curvature. The lemma awns are longer than the spike. The margins of the lemma awns are rough.

The kernels of 'CDC Trey' are husked with medium anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma of the kernel. The aleurone layer is whitish and the rachilla hairs are short. Spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma are absent to very weak with no hairiness of the ventral furrow. Disposition of the lodicules is clasping. The kernel is medium to long and wide with incomplete horseshoe shaped basal markings.

'CDC Trey' is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Common root rot (*Cochliobolus sativus, Fusarium* spp.). It is susceptible to Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), true loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*), and Barley yellow dwarf virus. It is moderately susceptible to susceptible for Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum, Gibberella zeae*). It is moderately resistant to Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*), resistant to moderately resistant to Stem rust (*Puccina graminis*), and resistant to False Loose Smut (*Ustilago nigra*) and Covered smut (*Ustilago hordie*). 'CDC Trey' has good lodging and shattering resistance, good tolerance to straw and neck breaking and has fair to good tolerance to drought.

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Trey' which was known by the experimental designation TR359, originated from the cross TR333 x ND13167 made at the Crop Development Center, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1995 using the pedigree breeding system. The F_1 and F_2 generations were grown as bulks with the F_3 grown in a winter nursery in New Zealand. The F_4 and F_5 generations were advanced in a greenhouse in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using the single seed descent method. 'TR359' was grown and selected as a single F_6 hill plot at Saskatoon in 1997. The seed from that F_6 hill plot was bulked as the line which became 'CDC Trey'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 1998-1999, followed by testing in the Western Canadian Two Row trials during 2000-2001.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'CDC Trey' were conducted at the Crop Development Center, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2002/2003. Plots consisted of 2 rows, 3.7m long with about a 0.4m between rows. There were two replicates arranged in an RCB design.

Table 12: Comparison table for 'CDC Trey'

	'CDC Trey'	'CDC Dolly'*	'AC Metcalfe'*
Plant height (including awns) (cm)			
mean	70.80	65.18	73.08
std. deviation	3.77	3.00	3.71

Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean	10.57	11.27	10.13
std. deviation	1.71	2.66	2.40
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean	7.8	6.6	8.0
std. deviation	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kernel weight (grams/1000 kernels)			
	47.0	47.4	44.3

* reference variety

BEGONIA
(*Begonia elatior* hybrid)

Proposed denomination: **'Beman Rot'** (see figure 13)
Trade name: Solenia Red
Application number: 99-2017
Application date: 1999/12/20
Applicant: Benary Samenzucht Gmbh, Hann. Münden, Germany
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Breeder: Konrad Wagner

Variety used for comparison: 'Reiger Red'

Summary: *'Beman Rot' produces taller plants with larger leaves and larger bracts than 'Reiger Red'. The leaves of 'Beman Rot' are reddish green in colour and dull on the upper side while those of 'Reiger Red' are dark green and glossy. The lower side of the leaf blade for 'Beman Rot' is reddish brown in colour with light green veins while for 'Reiger Red' it is light green. 'Beman Rot' has larger flowers with more petals per flower than 'Reiger Red'. The inflorescence of 'Beman Rot' is less dense than that of 'Reiger Red'.*

Description: 'Beman Rot' is an elatior begonia. The leaves are reddish-green in colour on the upper side and reddish-brown with light green veins on the lower surface. Glossiness of the leaves is absent on the upper surface and strong on the lower surface. The base of the leaf blade varies from open to slightly overlapping. The apex of the leaf blade is medium in width and acute in shape. The bi-serrate incisions on the margins of the leaf blade are shallow. Undulation of the margin is very weak. The bracts are medium in size, green and red in colour and have an acute shaped apex.

'Beman Rot' produces an inflorescence which is loose in density. The flowers are double and the change in petal size from the outer petals to the inner petals is abrupt. Colour of the flowers is red on the outer and inner petals. Incisions on the petal margins is absent. Undulation of the petal margins is also absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Beman Rot' originated from a cross between a female parent of '*Begonia tuberhybrida*' and a male parent of '*Begonia socotrana*' at Benary Seeds in Hann. Münden, Germany in 1994.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Beman Rot' were conducted in a poly-house at Norseco Inc., in Boisbriand, Quebec, during the summer/fall of 2003. The trials consisted of plants grown in ten inch plastic pots spaced 15 cm apart. There were twelve pots of 'Beman Rot' and eight pots of 'Reiger Red'. No growth regulators were used and lighting was natural. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart (silver/gray boxed edition).

Table 13: Comparison table for 'Beman Rot'

	'Beman Rot'	'Reiger Red'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	15.63	14.13
std. deviation	3.51	4.15
number measured	12	8
Length of the mid-rib of the leaf blade (cm)		
mean	7.81	5.16
std. deviation	1.10	0.78
number measured	20	12
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	9.63	6.63
std. deviation	1.34	0.88
number measured	20	12
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	52.15	35.17
std. deviation	12.70	5.25
number measured	20	12
Number of petals per flower		
mean	22.62	16.09
std. deviation	9.21	9.41
number measured	13	11
Colour of outer petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	43A to 44A	45B
upper side-middle	43A to 44A	47D
lower side-middle	47A	45D

Colour of inner petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	46C	46B
upper side-middle	46C	44D
lower side-middle	46C	47C

* reference variety

BIDENS
(*Bidens ferulifolium* (Jacq.) DC.)

Proposed denomination: **'Bidtis 1'** (see figure 14)
Trade name: Solaire
Application number: 00-2364
Application date: 2000/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Goldie'

Summary: *'Bidtis 1' has a shorter, narrower plant than 'Goldie'. 'Bidtis 1' has a shorter petiole than 'Goldie'. 'Bidtis 1' has a larger flower diameter than 'Goldie'. The ray florets of 'Bidtis 1' are oblong to elliptic is shape while they are almost round for 'Goldie'. 'Bidtis 1' has a larger disc diameter than 'Goldie'.*

Description: 'Bidtis 1' is a vegetatively propagated, annual bidens variety. The growth habit is bushy-rounded and there is a high degree of branching. The stem is green-brown in colour with reddish-brown colour on older stems. The stem has strong anthocyanin colouration and very short, medium to dense pubescence. The stems are medium in thickness and smooth in shape.

The leaves are opposite in arrangement and bi-pinnate with five to seven divisions. The leaves are deltoid in shape with an acute shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The margins are pinnatifid. There is no pubescence on the upper and lower side of the leaf blade and no glaucosity on the upper side. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour and the lower side is light green. Leaf variegation is absent.

Anthocyanin on the peduncle is weak becoming stronger near the base. The peduncle has no pubescence. The involucral bracts are linear oblong in shape with an acute shaped apex. The margin is entire and there is no pubescence on the upper and lower side. 'Bidtis 1' flowers early to mid season and flowers almost continuously over a long period of time. The flowers are arranged in a head type inflorescence which are terminal and axillary in position and erect in attitude. There are five ray florets which are overlapping. The ray florets are oblong to elliptic in shape with an emarginate apex. There is no recurvature of the tip and the margin is entire with no undulation. There is no pubescence on the upper and lower side of the ray floret. The ray florets are yellow in colour (brighter than RHS 9A).

Origin and Breeding: 'Bidtis 1' originated from a seedling out of a selection of the variety 'Golden Eye'. 'Bidtis 1' was discovered in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1997 and was developed by clonal selection.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Bidtis 1' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2003 (week 17). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 14: Comparison table for 'Bidtis 1'

	'Bidtis 1'	'Goldie'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.00	36.83
std. deviation	1.958	2.885
Plant width (cm)		
mean	43.8	61.5
std. deviation	3.721	6.770
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	7.9	12.6
std. deviation	2.039	3.627
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.44	2.62
std. deviation	0.384	0.170
Disc diameter (mm)		
mean	8.7	6.8
std. deviation	0.823	0.789

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Bidantis'** (see figure 15)
Trade name: Solaire Golden
Application number: 03-3436
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bidtis 1' (Solaire) and 'Peters Goldteppich'

Summary: *'Bidantis' has a taller, narrower plant than the reference varieties. 'Bidantis' has less pubescence on the stem than the reference varieties. 'Bidantis' has a shorter petiole than 'Peters Goldteppich'. 'Bidantis' has weaker anthocyanin colouration and pubescence on the peduncle than the reference varieties. 'Bidantis' has lighter green bracts than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Bidantis' is a vegetatively propagated, annual bidens variety. The growth habit is upright bushy and there is a medium degree of branching. The stem is red-brown in colour on the lower part. The stem has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration and absent to weak pubescence. The stems are medium to thick and smooth in shape.

The leaves are opposite in arrangement and bi-pinnate with five divisions. The leaves are deltoid in shape with a narrow acute shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The margins are pinnatifid. There is no pubescence on the upper and lower side of the leaf blade. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour and the lower side is light green. Leaf variegation is absent.

The peduncle has very weak anthocyanin and sparse pubescence. The involucral bracts are linear in shape with an acute shaped apex. The margin is entire and there is absent to very sparse pubescence on the lower side. The bracts are medium green in colour. 'Bidantis' flowers early to mid season and flowers almost continuously over a long period of time. The florets are arranged in a head type inflorescence which is terminal and axillary in position and erect in attitude. There are five ray florets which are overlapping. The ray florets are oblong to elliptic in shape with an emarginate apex. There is weak to medium recurvature of the tip and the margin is entire with very weak undulation. There is no pubescence on the upper and lower side of the ray floret. The ray florets are yellow in colour (brighter than RHS 9A with 14A towards the centre and base).

Origin and Breeding: 'Bidantis' was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1999. 'Bidantis' was the result of an open pollination of '*Bidens ferulifolium*'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Bidantis' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 22 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8, 2003 (week 28). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 15: Comparison table for 'Bidantis'

	'Bidantis'	'Bidtis 1'*	'Peters Goldteppich'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	47.1	30.9	19.7
std. deviation	4.748	6.574	4.62
Plant width (cm)			
mean	61.9	75.5	73.5
std. deviation	8.130	4.927	5.543
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	8.2	8.4	11.4
std. deviation	1.687	1.430	2.459

* reference variety

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

Proposed denomination: **'Illumination Blue'** (see figure 16)
Trade name: Starlette Trailing Blue
Application number: 01-2954
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan & Tokita Seed Co., Ltd. Saitama-ken, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelkubu' (Million Bells Trailing Blue), 'Liricashower Blue'

Summary: *'Illumination Blue' is a plant with longer shoots than 'Sunbelkubu' or 'Liricashower Blue'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration in the shoots of 'Illumination Blue' is medium, while it is weak in 'Sunbelkubu' and medium to strong in 'Liricashower Blue'. 'Illumination Blue' has larger leaves and corolla diameter than either 'Sunbelkubu' or 'Liricashower Blue'. The sepals of 'Illumination Blue' are slightly longer than 'Sunbelkubu'. 'Illumination Blue' has a longer pedicel than 'Liricashower Blue' but shorter than 'Sunbelkubu'. 'Illumination Blue' has a stronger degree of*

corolla lobing than either 'Sunbelkubu' or 'Liricashower Blue'. The corolla tube of 'Illumination Blue' is slightly longer than either 'Sunbelkubu' or 'Liricashower Blue'. 'Illumination Blue' has a darker yellow colour on the inside of the corolla tube than 'Sunbelkubu' and 'Liricashower Blue'.

Description: 'Illumination Blue' is a short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium and medium in length with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Illumination Blue' produces single, funnelform, violet to blue violet flowers. The corolla has strong lobing with weak to medium undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the purple mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Illumination Blue' originated through a controlled breeding program during 1997 at Tochigi, Japan. The female parent of 'Illumination Blue' was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of Calibrachoa hybrida, and the male parent was Calibrachoa 'Liricashower Blue'. The initial selection was made in 1998 based on the strong growth habit and attractive flowers.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Illumination Blue' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 16: Comparison table for 'Illumination Blue'

	'Illumination Blue'	'Sunbelkubu'*	'Lirichashower Blue'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	40.85	31.80	25.20
std. deviation	7.572	3.853	4.029
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	3.07	2.38	2.46
std. deviation	0.359	0.301	0.313
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	0.97	0.56	0.50
std. deviation	0.104	0.070	0.090
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	10.95	8.80	10.20
std. deviation	1.550	1.225	1.000
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	18.70	23.00	13.70
std. deviation	4.586	5.944	2.983
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	40.40	31.70	32.20
std. deviation	4.381	2.406	2.394
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N87A-N82A	N87A	N82A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	84B-N81C	N82D with white areas	N81C-N82C
Colour of throat on inner side (RHS)	12A/8D	11B	4D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Illumination Rose'** (see figure 17)
Trade name: Starlette Trailing Rose
Application number: 01-2955
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan & Tokita Seed Co., Ltd. Saitama-ken, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelkupi'(Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Summary: *'Illumination Rose' has a more upright growth habit than 'Sunbelkupi'. The shoot is thinner in 'Illumination Rose' than in 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Illumination Rose' has a slightly shorter pedicel than 'Sunbelkupi'. The degree of lobing in the corolla is weaker in 'Illumination Rose' than in 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Illumination Rose' has a lighter yellow colour on the inside of the corolla tube than 'Sunbelkupi'.*

Description: 'Illumination Rose' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thin and short to medium in length with medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base. The leaves are light to medium green, oblanceolate to spatulate in shape, with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate to rhombic in shape with anthocyanin present only on the

midrib. 'Illumination Rose' produces single, funnelform, purple flowers with a secondary darker purple colour at the margin. The corolla has weak to medium lobing with weak undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is pale yellow and has veins of moderate conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Illumination Rose' originated through a controlled breeding program during 1997 at Tochigi, Japan. The female and male parents of 'Illumination Rose' were unnamed internal breeding seed lines of Calibrachoa hybrida. The initial selection was made in 1998 based on strong growth habit and attractive flowers.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Illumination Rose' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 17: Comparison table for 'Illumination Rose'

	'Illumination Rose'	'Sunbelkupi'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	38.95	33.00
std. deviation	4.113	4.447
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	19.40	27.60
std. deviation	3.864	11.650
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main	more purple than N74A	N74A
secondary	83B/C	79D
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	N78D-77D as dark as N78B at margin	76A-77B
Colour of throat on inner side (RHS)	pale yellow 155A	13C/D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Sunbel-Apu'** (see figure 18)
Trade name: Million Bells Apricot
Application number: 02-3036
Application date: 2002/03/28
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECG1061' (MiniFamous Apricot)

Summary: *'Sunbel-Apu' is a taller plant with shorter shoots than 'KLEC01061'. The leaf, sepal, and pedicel of 'Sunbel-Apu' are shorter than in KLEC01061'. 'Sunbel-Apu' has a stronger degree of corolla lobing and margin undulation than 'KLEC01061'. 'Sunbel-Apu' has less conspicuousness of the veins on the upper and lower side of the corolla lobe and the inside of the corolla tube than 'KLEC01061'. The veins on the corolla lobe of 'Sunbel-Apu' are a grey-orange colour while in 'KLEC01061' the corolla veins are red. Inside the corolla tube the veins of 'Sunbel-Apu' are a grey-green colour while in 'KLEC01061' they are a brown-purple colour. 'Sunbel-Apu' has mostly an orange-pink corolla colour while in 'KLEC01061' the corolla colour ranges from yellow-orange to salmon to rose-pink.*

Description: 'Sunbel-Apu' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and very short to short in length with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are light to medium green, elliptic in shape, with a blunt apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Sunbel-Apu' produces single, funnelform, orange-pink flowers with a secondary darker purple red colour at the transition to the corolla tube. The corolla has weak to medium lobing, with medium to strong undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Sunbel-Apu' originated from a crossing of the female parent a calibrachoa variety 'E2', and the male parent a calibrachoa variety 'PE7' in 1996-1997 at Youkaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. Initial selection was made in 1997 based on small flower size, flower colour, floriferous and semi erect growth habit. Finally, in September 1998 on calibrachoa variety was selected.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sunbel-Apu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each

variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 18: Comparison table for 'Sunbel-Apu'

	'Sunbel-Apu'	'KLEC01061'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	19.85	12.45
std. deviation	2.484	3.131
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	27.95	38.05
std. deviation	4.387	5.490
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.15	3.06
std. deviation	0.268	0.259
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	8.40	11.40
std. deviation	1.130	1.093
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	16.70	25.60
std. deviation	2.908	4.719
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main	36D-65D	initially 10D developing to 55B
secondary	53B/N34A	53A-B
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	36D	13D on yellow flowers, 65A-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC02059'** (see figures 19 and 20)
Trade name: MiniFamous Dark Violet
Application number: 02-3140
Application date: 2002/07/15
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEC02070'(MiniFamous Dark Blue Evolution), 'Illumination Blue'(Starlette Trailing Blue)

Summary: *'KLEC02059' has a shorter shoot length than either 'KLEC02070' or 'Illumination Blue'. The diameter of the corolla of 'KLEC02059' is slightly smaller than in 'Illumination Blue'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side of the corolla lobe is stronger in 'KLEC02059' than in 'Illumination Blue'. 'KLEC02059' has a stronger undulation of the margin of the corolla than either 'KLEC02070' or 'Illumination Blue'. The corolla tube of 'KLEC02059' is shorter than either 'KLEC02070' or 'Illumination Blue'. 'KLEC02059' has a slightly lighter violet corolla colour than 'KLEC02070'.*

Description: 'KLEC02059' is a short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness and short in length with a strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape, with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate and rhombic in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC02059' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has strong lobing, with medium to strong undulation of the margin and strong conspicuousness of the purple mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC02059' was developed by the breeder Mr. Nils Klemm, in Stuttgart, Germany. 'KLEC02059' is a natural mutation of the calibrachoa seedling 'S15', first discovered in 1999. Selection was based on new and stable flower colour. 'KLEC02059' was tested at indoor trials during 2000 and 2001, and observed for uniform rooting, early and uniform flowering, and fast cropping. Outdoor trials were conducted in 2001 and was evaluated for outdoor performance, flower quality, and tolerance to drought and diseases.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC02059' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 19: Comparison table for 'KLEC02059'

	'KLEC02059'	'KLEC02070'*	'Illumination Blue'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.65	41.00	40.85
std. deviation	3.606	6.272	7.572

Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	34.70	36.40	40.40
std. deviation	2.669	4.222	4.381
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	15.70	19.30	20.20
std. deviation	0.483	1.567	1.732
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	N87B	N87A	N87A-N82A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	N87C-N82C	N80B-N81C	84B-N81C
Colour of throat on inner side (RHS)			
	12A/B	9C-8C	12A/8D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC02060'** (see figure 21)
Trade name: Sweetheart Lavender
Application number: 02-3141
Application date: 2002/07/15
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S49' (Liricashower Stonewash)

Summary: *'KLEC02060' has a more upright growth habit than 'Kakegawa S49'. The shoot anthocyanin colouration is stronger in 'KLEC02060' than 'Kakegawa S49'. 'KLEC02060' has a slightly longer sepal and corolla tube length than 'Kakegawa S49'. The inner colour of the corolla tube is a darker yellow in 'KLEC02060' than 'Kakegawa S49'.*

Description: 'KLEC02060' is a very short to short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to thick, and medium in length with very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape, with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate to rhombic in shape with anthocyanin present only on the midrib and lower sepal. 'KLEC02060' produces single, funnelform, purple-violet flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing, undulation of the margin, and conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is truncate to emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC02060' was developed by the breeder Mr. Nils Klemm, in Stuttgart, Germany. 'KLEC02060' is a natural mutation of the calibrachoa seedling 'S25', first discovered in 1999. Selection was based on new and stable flower colour. 'KLEC02060' was tested at indoor trials during 2000 and 2001, and observed for uniform rooting, early and uniform flowering, and fast cropping. Outdoor trials were conducted in 2001 and was evaluated for outdoor performance, flower quality, and tolerance to drought and diseases.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC02060' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 20: Comparison table for 'KLEC02060'

	'KLEC02060'	'Kakegawa S49'*
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	11.50	8.80
std. deviation	0.982	0.707
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	19.10	14.70
std. deviation	0.699	1.567
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	N82C	N88C/D
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	N82C-76A	N82D
Colour of throat on inner side (RHS)		
	9A/B	4C/D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC02072'** (see figure 22)
Trade name: Minifamous Red Evolution
Application number: 02-3144
Application date: 2002/07/15
Applicant: Nils Klemm Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red)

Summary: *'KLEC02072' is a shorter plant with shorter shoots than 'Sunbelre'. The pedicel is shorter in 'KLEC02072' than 'Sunbelre'. 'KLEC02072' has a wider corolla diameter with a stronger degree of lobing than 'Sunbelre'. The corolla tube is longer in 'KLEC02072' than 'Sunbelre'.*

Description: 'KLEC02072' is a medium to tall calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness and length with a strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC02072' produces single, funnelform, red flowers with a secondary purple red colour near the margin. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with medium undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the brown mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC02072' was developed by the breeder Mr. Nils Klemm, in Stuttgart, Germany. 'KLEC02072' originated from a cross made in 1999 between two seedlings 'S14' and 'S52'. Selection was in 2000 based on new and stable flower colour. 'KLEC02072' was tested at indoor trials during 2000 and 2001, and observed for uniform rooting, early and uniform flowering, and fast cropping. Outdoor trials were conducted in 2001 and was evaluated for outdoor performance, flower quality, and tolerance to drought and diseases.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC02072' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 21: Comparison table for 'KLEC02072'

	'KLEC02072'	'Sunbelre'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.70	35.50
std. deviation	3.190	3.682
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	42.60	55.15
std. deviation	5.502	6.558
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	17.00	24.20
std. deviation	3.367	5.245
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	32.00	26.60
std. deviation	1.700	1.350
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	20.50	15.50
std. deviation	0.850	0.850
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	46A-45B, N57A-61C near margin	46A-45B, N57A-61C near margin
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	64C-D	64C-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USCALI6'** (see figure 23)
Trade name: Superbells White
Application number: 02-3311
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC01058'(MiniFamous White)

Summary: *'USCALI6' is a taller plant with thicker shoots than 'KLEC01058'. The pedicel of 'USCALI6' is shorter than in 'KLEC01058'. 'USCALI6' has a wider diameter of the corolla than 'KLEC01058'. The degree of lobing of the corolla and undulation of the corolla margin of 'USCALI6' is weaker than in 'KLEC01058'.*

Description: 'USCALI6' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick, short to medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USCALI6' produces single, funnelform, white flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with weak undulation of the margin and weak conspicuousness of the yellow green mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI6' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI6' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the white seedling selection 'CJ13-6' as the female parent, and the white seedling selection 'CJ12-1' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI6' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, superior summer performance, and resistance to Thielaviopsis (a soil fungus).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI6' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 22: Comparison table for 'USCALI6'

	'USCALI6'	'KLEC01058'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	20.85	11.90
std. deviation	2.506	1.524
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	11.70	17.10
std. deviation	1.418	4.175
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	35.00	29.10
std. deviation	1.886	1.912

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'USCALI11' (see figure 24)
Trade name: Superbells Pink
Application number: 02-3312
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink)

Summary: *'USCALI11' is a shorter plant than 'Sunbelchipi'. The degree of lobing in the corolla of 'USCALI11' is stronger than in 'Sunbelchipi'. 'USCALI11' has a slightly darker pink corolla colour on the upper and lower side than 'Sunbelchipi'. 'USCALI11' has a slightly shorter corolla tube than 'Sunbelchipi'.*

Description: 'USCALI11' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness, short to medium in length with weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape, with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape, with no anthocyanin present. 'USCALI11' produces single, funnelform, purple pink flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing weak undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is rounded to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI11' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI11' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the pink seedling selection 'CJ19-3' as the female parent, and the pink seedling selection 'CJ18-8' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI11' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, superior summer performance, and resistance to Thielaviopsis (a soil fungus).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI11' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 23: Comparison table for 'USCALI11'

	'USCALI11'	'Sunbelchipi'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	17.90	29.55
std. deviation	1.075	2.266
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	12.80	16.30
std. deviation	1.476	1.337
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	N74B	N74B-N66B
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	N74C	68B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USCALI28'** (see figure 25)
Trade name: Superbells Red
Application number: 02-3313
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red)

Summary: *'USCALI28' is a shorter plant with shorter shoots than 'Sunbelre'. The corolla diameter of 'USCALI28' is larger than in 'Sunbelre'. 'USCALI28' has a stronger degree of lobing with weaker undulation of the margin than 'Sunbelre'. The apex of the corolla lobe is truncate shaped in 'USCALI28' while it is cuspidate in 'Sunbelre'. 'USCALI28' has a darker red corolla lobe colour than 'Sunbelre'.*

Description: 'USCALI28' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness and medium to long in length with a weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape, with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with anthocyanin present along the midrib only. 'USCALI28' produces single, funnelform, red flowers. The corolla has strong lobing with weak undulation of the margin and medium to strong conspicuousness of the purple/brown mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI28' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI28' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the red seedling selection 'CJ29-1' as the female parent, and the red seedling selection 'CJ28-4' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI28' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, and superior summer performance.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI28' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 24: Comparison table for 'USCALI28'

	'USCALI28'	'Sunbelre'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.70	35.50
std. deviation	3.199	3.682
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	33.70	26.60
std. deviation	1.337	1.350
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	45A-B	46A-45B, N57A-61C near margin
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	67A-B	64C-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USCALI47'** (see figure 26)
Trade name: Superbells Coral Pink
Application number: 02-3314
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Liricashower Rose', 'Sunbelkupi'(Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Summary: *'USCALI47' has a more upright growth habit than 'Liricashower Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The shape of the apex of the leaf is narrow to broad acute for 'USCALI47' while it is obtuse for both 'Liricashower Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The diameter of the corolla is slightly larger in 'USCALI47' than 'Liricashower Rose'. 'USCALI47' has a more pink corolla colour than 'Liricashower Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The undulation of the margin of the corolla lobe is stronger in 'USCALI47' than either 'Liricashower Rose' or 'Sunbelkupi'. 'USCALI47' has veins on the corolla lobe that are dark red while in 'Liricashower Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi' they are purple.*

Description: 'USCALI47' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are thin to medium, and short in length with a strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a narrow to broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate and rhombic in shape with anthocyanin present along the midrib. 'USCALI47' produces single, funnelform, blue-pink flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with weak to medium undulation of the margin and medium to strong conspicuousness of the dark red mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI47' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI47' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the pink seedling selection 'CJ19-3' as the female parent, and the red seedling selection 'CJ28-4' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI47' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, superior summer performance, and resistance to Thielaviopsis (a soil fungus).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI47' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 25: Comparison table for 'USCALI47'

	'USCALI47'	'Liricashower Rose'*	'Sunbelkupi'*
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	35.25	31.25	34.60
std. deviation	2.045	1.933	2.675
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	73A	N74A	N74A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	55D	76B/C	76A-77B
Colour of veins on the corolla lobe (RHS)			
	59A	N79A	N79A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USCALI48'** (see figure 27)
Trade name: Superbells Pink Kiss
Application number: 02-3315
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC01064' (Sweetheart White)

Summary: *'USCALI48' has shorter shoots than 'KLEC01064'. The leaves of 'USCALI48' are smaller than 'KLEC01064'. 'USCALI48' has an elliptic oblanceolate shaped leaf with a narrow to broad acute apex, while 'KLEC01064' has spatulate oblanceolate shaped leaf with obtuse shaped apex. The corolla diameter of 'USCALI48' is slightly larger than 'KLEC01064'. 'USCALI48' has a darker purple ring on the corolla lobe located at the transition to the corolla tube than 'KLEC01064'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side of the corolla lobe is weaker in 'USCALI48' than 'KLEC01064'. 'USCALI48' has stronger conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'KLEC01064'.*

Description: 'USCALI48' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and very short to short in length with no anthocyanin

colouration. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to oblanceolate in shape, with a narrow to broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape, with anthocyanin present only on the veins. 'USCALI48' produces single, funnelform, white flowers with a purple ring at the transition area to the tube. The corolla has weak to medium lobing, medium undulation of the margin and very weak to weak conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is mostly truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI48' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI48' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the white seedling selection 'CJ14-2' as the female parent, and the white seedling selection 'CJ12-1' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI48' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, superior summer performance, and resistance to Thielaviopsis (a soil fungus).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI48' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 26: Comparison table for 'USCALI48'

	'USCALI48'	'KLEC01064'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	23.00	30.50
std. deviation	3.162	4.170
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	2.40	2.96
std. deviation	0.287	0.222
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	0.62	0.86
std. deviation	0.082	0.094
Corolla diameter (mm)		
mean	36.80	32.70
std. deviation	1.932	1.767
Secondary colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N74C-72C	72C-61B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'USCALI51' (see figure 28)
Trade name: Superbells Blue
Application number: 02-3316
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelkubu'(Million Bells Trailing Blue), 'KLEC02070'(MiniFamous Dark Blue Evolution)

Summary: *'USCALI51' has thicker and longer shoots than 'Sunbelkubu' and 'KLEC02070'. The leaf of 'USCALI51' is slightly larger than 'Sunbelkubu' and 'KLEC02070'. 'USCALI51' has an elliptic shaped leaf while 'Sunbelkubu' has an obovate shaped leaf and 'KLEC02070' has an elliptic to obovate shaped leaf. The sepal of 'USCALI51' is slightly longer and narrower than 'Sunbelkubu' but shorter and narrower than 'KLEC02070'. 'USCALI51' has a lanceolate shaped sepal while in 'Sunbelkubu' it is rhombic, and in 'KLEC02070' it is lanceolate and rhombic. The corolla lobing and undulation of the margin is stronger in 'USCALI51' than 'Sunbelkubu'. 'USCALI51' has stronger undulation of the margin than 'KLEC02070'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side of the corolla lobe in 'USCALI51' is stronger than in 'Sunbelkubu'.*

Description: 'USCALI51' is a tall calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thick, medium to long in length with a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USCALI51' produces single, funnelform, purple flowers. The corolla has strong lobing with medium undulation of the margin and strong conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'USCALI51' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new semi-upright calibrachoa varieties with greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USCALI51' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 10, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the blue seedling selection 'CJ24-7' as the female parent, and the blue seedling selection 'CJ23-5' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USCALI51' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The selection criteria included semi-upright growth habit, large flower size, superior summer performance, and resistance to Thielaviopsis (a soil fungus).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USCALI51' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 27: Comparison table for 'USCALI51'

	'USCALI51'	'Sunbelkubu'*	'KLEC02070'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	45.00	31.80	41.00
std. deviation	10.022	3.858	6.272
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	3.34	2.38	3.19
std. deviation	0.401	0.301	0.420
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.03	0.56	0.81
std. deviation	0.164	0.070	0.101
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	9.30	8.80	11.80
std. deviation	0.833	1.225	1.414
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	2.50	2.70	3.30
std. deviation	0.527	0.675	0.483
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	darker than N82A, with secondary veins 83A	N87A	N87A, with secondary veins 86A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	N80B-N81C	N82D	N81C/D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Cal Ivory'** (see figure 29)
Trade name:	Callie Ivory
Application number:	02-3346
Application date:	2002/10/31
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S27' (Liricashower Lemon Yellow)

Summary: *'Cal Ivory' is a plant that has a slightly more upright growth habit with longer shoots than 'Kakegawa S27'. The leaf of 'Cal Ivory' is slightly wider than 'Kakegawa S27'. 'Cal Ivory' has a shorter pedicel than 'Kakegawa S27'. The corolla lobe of 'Cal Ivory' has a weaker degree of lobing and undulation of the margin than 'Kakegawa S27'.*

Description: 'Cal Ivory' is a short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and short in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are light to medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape, with a broadly acute or obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear to lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Ivory' produces single, funnelform, light yellow orange to white flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with weak undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the yellow mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is rounded to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow orange and has veins of very weak to weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Ivory' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Ivory' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '164-2' as the female parent with the calibrachoa selection '103-1' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Ivory' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted

into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 28: Comparison table for 'Cal Ivory'

	'Cal Ivory'	'Kakegawa S27'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	33.15	23.50
std. deviation	5.056	4.882
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.15	0.88
std. deviation	0.127	0.103
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	12.30	19.40
std. deviation	3.164	2.459
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	11D-155D	9D-155B
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	155D	155D-8D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Pink'** (see figure 30)
Trade name: Callie Pink
Application number: 02-3347
Application date: 2002/10/31
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink) and 'Cal Rose'(Callie Rose)

Summary: *'Cal Pink' is a shorter plant than 'Sunbelchipi'. The leaf of 'Cal Pink' is slightly narrower than 'Sunbelchipi' and 'Cal Rose'. 'Cal Pink' has a stronger undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Sunbelchipi' and 'Cal Rose'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side of the corolla lobe of 'Cal Pink' are stronger than 'Sunbelchipi'. 'Cal Pink' has stronger conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Cal Rose'. 'Cal Pink' has a lighter pink corolla colour than 'Sunbelchipi' and 'Cal Rose'.*

Description: 'Cal Pink' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick, and short to medium in length with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are light to medium green, elliptic to oblanceolate in shape, with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with anthocyanin present along the midrib. 'Cal Pink' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has weak to medium lobing, medium to strong undulation of the margin, and strong conspicuousness of the dark purple red mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is truncate to rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Pink' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Pink' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '38-1' as the female parent with the calibrachoa selection '77-4' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Pink' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 29: Comparison table for 'Cal Pink'

	'Cal Pink'	'Sunbelchipi'*	'Cal Rose'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	21.55	29.55	19.75
std. deviation	2.229	2.266	3.319
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	0.77	1.10	1.04
std. deviation	0.157	0.082	0.130
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	N74C-73A, secondary veins 67C	N74A-N66B, secondary veins N66B	N74A/B
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	73D	68B	N80C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Rose'** (see figures 31 and 32)
Trade name: Callie Rose
Application number: 02-3348
Application date: 2002/10/31
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc.,Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Illumination Rose' (Starlette Trailing Rose) and 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Summary: *'Cal Rose' is a plant with shorter shoots than 'Illumination Rose'. The leaf of 'Cal Rose' is slightly wider than 'Illumination Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Rose' has a narrower sepal than 'Illumination Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The pedicel length of 'Cal Rose' is shorter than 'Illumination Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Rose' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Illumination Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The corolla lobe of 'Cal Rose' has a weaker degree of lobing than 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Rose' has a stronger undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Sunbelkupi'. The colour of the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Cal Rose' is a darker yellow than 'Illumination Rose' and 'Sunbelkupi'.*

Description: 'Cal Rose' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness and short in length with a strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are light to medium green, oblanceolate to spatulate in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with anthocyanin present on the base and midrib. 'Cal Rose' produces single, funnelform, rose purple flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with weak to medium undulation of the margin and strong conspicuousness of the purple mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Rose' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Rose' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '77-3' as the female parent with the calibrachoa selection '166-1' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Rose' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 30: Comparison table for 'Cal Rose'

	'Cal Rose'	'Illumination Rose'*	'Sunbelkupi'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.80	38.95	33.00
std. deviation	5.138	4.113	4.447
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.04	0.97	0.82
std. deviation	0.130	0.140	0.098
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	2.05	2.95	2.40
std. deviation	0.369	0.158	0.516
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	14.30	19.40	27.60
std. deviation	2.908	3.864	11.65
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	28.90	37.20	34.60
std. deviation	3.178	2.348	2.675
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	N74A/B	more purple than N74A	N74A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	77A	83B/C	79D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Scared'** (see figure 33)
Trade name: Callie Scarlet
Application number: 02-3349
Application date: 2002/10/31
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red) and 'KLEC02072' (MiniFamous Red Evolution)

Summary: *'Cal Scared' is a plant that is shorter in height and shoot length than 'Sunbelre'. The sepal length of 'Cal Scared' is shorter than in 'Sunbelre' and 'KLEC02072'. 'Cal Scared' has a shorter pedicel than 'Sunbelre' but slightly longer than 'KLEC02072'. The diameter of the corolla in 'Cal Scared' is smaller than in 'KLEC02072'. 'Cal Scared' has a weaker degree of corolla lobing than 'KLEC02072' and a weaker undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Sunbelre' and 'KLEC02072'. The shape of the corolla lobe apex is truncate in 'Cal Scared' while it is cuspidate in 'Sunbelre' and cuspidate and truncate in 'KLEC02072'. 'Cal Scared' has a shorter corolla tube than 'KLEC02072'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inside of the corolla tube in 'Cal Scared' is stronger than in 'KLEC02072'.*

Description: 'Cal Scared' is a medium to tall calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium to thick, and medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Scared' produces single, funnelform, red flowers. The corolla has weak lobing, with very weak to weak undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the red brown mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Scared' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Scared' originated from a cross made in March 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '66-1' as the female parent with the calibrachoa selection '72-1' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in June 2000. In August 2000, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Scared' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 31: Comparison table for 'Cal Scared'

	'Cal Scared'	'Sunbelre'*	'KLEC02072'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	27.50	35.50	26.70
std. deviation	3.894	3.682	3.190
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	44.30	55.15	42.60
std. deviation	8.551	6.558	5.502
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	9.70	11.30	11.80
std. deviation	1.944	1.667	1.269
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	20.50	24.20	17.00
std. deviation	5.583	5.245	3.367
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	26.80	26.60	32.00
std. deviation	1.317	1.350	1.700
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	16.45	15.50	20.50
std. deviation	2.166	0.850	0.850

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal White'** (see figure 34)
Trade name: Callie White
Application number: 02-3351
Application date: 2002/10/31
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'USCALI6' (Superbells White) and 'KLEC01058' (MiniFamous White)

Summary: *'Cal White' is a shorter plant than 'USCALI6' but taller and more upright than 'KLEC01058'. The shoot length in 'Cal White' is longer than in 'USCALI6' and 'KLEC01058'. 'Cal White' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'USCALI6'. The degree of lobing in the corolla of 'Cal White' is weaker than 'KLEC01058'. 'Cal White' has a yellow main vein on the corolla lobe while in 'USCALI6' and 'KLEC01058' it is yellow green colour. The shape of the corolla lobe apex in 'Cal White' is rounded while it is truncate in 'USCALI6' and rounded to truncate in 'KLEC01058'. 'Cal White' has a darker yellow inner corolla tube than 'USCALI6' and 'KLEC01058'.*

Description: 'Cal White' is a short to medium calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium

in thickness and length with weak anthocyanin colouration at the base. The leaves are light to medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape, and have a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate to rhombic in shape, with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal White' produces single, funnelform, white flowers. The corolla has medium lobing, weak to medium undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal White' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal White' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '3-2' as the female parent with the calibrachoa selection '77-3' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal White' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 32: Comparison table for 'Cal White'

	'Cal White'	'USCALI6'*	'KLEC01058'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	16.65	20.85	11.90
std. deviation	2.887	2.506	1.524
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	41.85	36.80	35.80
std. deviation	9.111	4.774	6.861
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	29.40	35.00	29.10
std. deviation	3.026	1.886	1.912
Colour on the inner side of corolla tube (RHS)			
	9A-B	12C	6B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Yel'** (see figures 35 and 36)
Trade name: Callie Yellow
Application number: 02-3352
Application date: 2002/10/31
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S27' (Liricashower Lemon Yellow) and 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells Yellow)

Summary: *'Cal Yel' is a plant with a more upright growth habit than 'Kakegawa S27'. The shoots of 'Cal Yel' are shorter than 'Sunbelki' and thicker and longer than 'Kakegawa S27'. The leaf of 'Cal Yel' is smaller than 'Kakegawa S27' and 'Sunbelki'. 'Cal Yel' has a shorter sepal and pedicel than 'Kakegawa S27' and 'Sunbelki'. The diameter of the corolla of 'Cal Yel' is slightly smaller than 'Kakegawa S27' and 'Sunbelki'. 'Cal Yel' has a slightly darker yellow corolla colour than 'Kakegawa S27' but lighter yellow colour than 'Sunbelki' which has red speckles along the midvein. The midvein of the corolla lobe of 'Cal Yel' is yellow while it is brown in 'Sunbelki'. 'Cal Yel' has a weaker undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Kakegawa S27'. The shape of the apex of the corolla lobe in 'Cal Yel' is cuspidate to truncate while it is emarginate in 'Kakegawa S27' and cuspidate in 'Sunbelki'. 'Cal Yel' has a slightly shorter corolla tube than 'Sunbelki'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube in 'Cal Yel' is weaker than in 'Sunbelki'.*

Description: 'Cal Yel' is a short calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness, short in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with an obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear to lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Yel' produces single, funnelform, light yellow flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with weak undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of very weak to weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Yel' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Yel' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the calibrachoa selection '3-2' as the female parent with the

calibrachoa selection '77-3' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Yel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 33: Comparison table for 'Cal Yel'

	'Cal Yel'	'Kakegawa S27'*	'Sunbelki'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	32.10	23.50	41.80
std. dev.	1.040	4.882	5.473
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	2.57	3.46	3.22
std. dev.	0.447	0.267	0.389
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	0.865	0.88	1.10
std. dev.	0.106	0.103	0.100
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	9.15	10.90	11.89
std. dev.	1.054	1.414	1.453
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	13.80	19.40	26.00
std. dev.	3.425	2.459	5.025
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	26.00	28.00	32.00
std. dev.	2.273	2.000	2.062
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	8D-9D, secondary veins 10B	9D-155B	10A-B as dark as 14A, secondary veins 11A and 53B speckles
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	4D	155D with 8D	10D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Bule'** (see figures 37 and 38)
Trade name: Callie Blue
Application number: 02-3377
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEC02060' (Sweetheart Lavender) and 'Kakegawa S49' (Liricashower Stonewash)

Summary: *'Cal Bule' is a plant that has a more upright growth habit with shorter shoots than 'KLEC02060' and 'Kakegawa S49'. The leaf of 'Cal Bule' is slightly longer than 'KLEC02060' and 'Kakegawa S49'. 'Cal Bule' has a slightly larger sepal than 'KLEC02060' and 'Kakegawa S49'. The corolla diameter of 'Cal Bule' is larger than 'KLEC02060' and 'Kakegawa S49'. 'Cal Bule' has a slightly lighter yellow colour of the inside of the corolla tube than 'KLEC02060', but darker yellow than 'Kakegawa S49'.*

Description: 'Cal Bule' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness, short in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate to rhombic in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Bule' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin, and medium conspicuousness of the red purple mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Bule' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Bule' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the proprietary hybrid '97-2' as the female parent with the proprietary hybrid '114-1' as the male parent. The female parent has lavender coloured flowers and the male parent has blue coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Bule' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket

contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 34: Comparison table for 'Cal Bule'

	'Cal Bule'	'KLEC02060'*	'Kakegawa S49'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.00	38.60	38.85
std. deviation	3.712	3.806	8.330
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	3.45	3.17	2.68
std. deviation	0.414	0.548	0.301
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	11.80	11.50	8.80
std. deviation	0.972	0.982	0.707
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	3.55	3.00	2.50
std. deviation	0.497	0.333	0.527
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	37.80	33.70	31.10
std. deviation	3.120	2.111	1.729
Colour of inside of corolla tube (RHS)			
	10A-11A	9A/B	4C/D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Darblu'** (see figure 39)
Trade name: Callie Dark Blue
Application number: 02-3378
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'USCALI51' (Superbells Blue) and 'KLEC02070' (MiniFamous Dark Blue Evolution)

Summary: *'Cal Darblu' has more of a creeping growth habit than 'USCALI51'. The plant height of 'Cal Darblu' is less than 'USCALI51' and 'KLEC02070'. 'Cal Darblu' has thinner shoots than 'USCALI51' and shorter shoots with less anthocyanin than 'USCALI51' and 'KLEC02070'. The sepal of 'Cal Darblu' is rhombic in shape while in 'USCASLI51' the sepal is lanceolate, and in 'KLEC02070' it is lanceolate to rhombic. 'Cal Darblu' has a larger corolla diameter than 'USCALI51' and 'KLEC02070'. The colour of the corolla of 'Cal Darblu' is slightly lighter violet than 'KLEC02070'. The undulation of the corolla lobe margin of 'Cal Darblu' is weaker than 'USCALI51'. 'Cal Darblu' has a slightly darker yellow colour to the inside of the corolla tube than 'USCALI51' and 'KLEC02070'.*

Description: 'Cal Darblu' is a short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and short to medium in length with weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium to dark green, elliptic to obovate in shape, with a broadly acute or obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are rhombic in shape, with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Darblu' produces single, funnelform, purple violet flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing, weak undulation of the margin and strong conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex can be cuspidate, truncate, or emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Darblu' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Darblu' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the proprietary hybrid '162-2' as the female parent with the proprietary hybrid '117-1' as the male parent. The female parent has rose coloured flowers and the male parent has blue coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Darblu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 35: Comparison table for 'Cal Darblu'

	'Cal Darblu'	'USCALI51'*	'KLEC02070'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	14.30	30.20	15.75
std. dev.	2.983	6.647	3.208
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	37.55	45.00	41.00
std. dev.	6.388	10.022	6.272
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	41.10	33.90	36.40
std. dev.	1.969	1.619	4.222

Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	N82A, secondary veins 83A	N81A-N82A, secondary veins 83A	N87A, secondary veins 86A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	N80B, secondary veins N81A, N77A midrib	N80B-N81C, secondary veins N81A, N79A midrib	N81C/D, secondary veins 83B, N92A midrib

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Laver'** (see figure 40)
Trade name: Callie Lavender
Application number: 02-3379
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cal Litelaver' (Callie Light Lavender) and 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Summary: *'Cal Laver' has a more upright growth habit than 'Sunbelkupi'. The shoots of 'Cal Laver' are slightly thinner, longer, and with less anthocyanin colouration than 'Cal Litelaver' and 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Laver' has a slightly smaller leaf than 'Cal Litelaver', but slightly larger than 'Sunbelkupi'. The sepal of 'Cal Laver' is longer than 'Cal Litelaver'. The diameter of the corolla of 'Cal Laver' is slightly smaller than 'Sunbelkupi', but slightly larger than 'Cal Litelaver'. 'Cal Laver' has a slightly darker pink inner corolla colour than 'Cal Litelaver'. 'Cal Laver' has a slightly darker purple outer corolla colour than 'Cal Litelaver' and 'Sunbelkupi'.*

Description: 'Cal Laver' is a medium to tall calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and medium to long in length with a weak intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Laver' produces single, funnelform, red purple flowers with a secondary blue violet colour at the transition to the corolla tube. The corolla has medium lobing and undulation of the margin with weak to medium conspicuousness of the magenta mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is rounded to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Laver' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Laver' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the proprietary hybrid '83-1' as the female parent with the proprietary hybrid '171-1' as the male parent. The female parent has rose coloured flowers and the male parent has lavender rose coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Laver' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 36: Comparison table for 'Cal Laver' and 'Cal Litelaver'

	'Cal Laver'	'Cal Litelaver'	'Sunbelkupi'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	44.25	38.05	33.00
std. deviation	4.354	6.247	4.447
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	3.33	3.75	2.80
std. deviation	0.211	0.369	0.222
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.05	1.39	0.82
std. deviation	0.071	0.215	0.098
Sepal Length (mm)			
mean	10.20	7.70	10.70
std. deviation	1.394	0.972	1.160
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	30.10	28.20	34.60
std. deviation	0.876	2.394	2.675
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
main	N74A/B	N74B/C	N74A
secondary (at transition to corolla tube)	83C/B	-	79D

Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)

N78C-D with darker tones N78B near midrib	N74C	76A-77B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Litelaver'** (see figure 40)
Trade name: Callie Light Lavender
Application number: 02-3380
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cal Laver' (Callie Lavender) and 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Summary: *'Cal Litelaver' has a more upright growth habit than 'Sunbelkupi'. The shoot length of 'Cal Litelaver' is longer than 'Sunbelkupi' but shorter than 'Cal Laver'. 'Cal Litelaver' has a slightly larger leaf than 'Cal Laver' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The sepal length of 'Cal Litelaver' is shorter than 'Cal Laver' and 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Litelaver' has a corolla diameter that is slightly smaller than 'Cal Laver' and 'Sunbelkupi'. The colour of the inner and outer corolla of 'Cal Litelaver' is a lighter pink than 'Cal Laver' and 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Cal Litelaver' has stronger undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Sunbelkupi'.*

Description: 'Cal Litelaver' is a calibrachoa variety with an upright growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness, and length with a strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with anthocyanin present along the midrib. 'Cal Litelaver' produces single, funnelform, blue-pink flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the red purple mid vein. The corolla lobe apex is rounded to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Litelaver' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Laver' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the proprietary hybrid '38-1' as the female parent with the proprietary hybrid '77-4' as the male parent. The female parent has pink coloured flowers and the male parent has pink magenta coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Litelaver' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Pur'** (see figures 41 and 42)
Trade name: Callie Purple
Application number: 02-3381
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEC02059' (MiniFamous Dark Violet) and 'Illumination Blue' (Starlette Trailing Blue)

Summary: *The shoot length of 'Cal Pur' is shorter than in 'Illumination Blue'. 'Cal Pur' has a smaller sepal than 'KLEC02059' and 'Illumination Blue'. The sepal shape in 'Cal Pur' is rhombic while it is lanceolate in 'Illumination Blue'. 'Cal Pur' has a smaller diameter corolla than 'Illumination Blue'. The corolla tube length in 'Cal Pur' is slightly shorter than in 'KLEC02059' and 'Illumination Blue'. 'Cal Pur' has a stronger conspicuousness of the veins on the inner corolla lobe than 'Illumination Blue'.*

Description: 'Cal Pur' is a very short to short calibrachoa variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, and short in length with medium anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape, with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering present on the leaf blade. The sepals are rhombic in shape, with no anthocyanin present. 'Cal Pur' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing and undulation of the margin with strong conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is emarginate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Cal Pur' was developed by the breeder, Robert Osteen Pierce, of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California. 'Cal Pur' originated from a cross made in September 2000, in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California, of the proprietary hybrid '22-2' as the female parent with the proprietary hybrid '159-3' as the male parent. The female parent has deep lavender coloured flowers and the male parent has light magenta coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2001. In April 2001, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form, and plant habit.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cal Pur' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 18 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 30, 2003 (week 18). Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 37: Comparison table for 'Cal Pur'

	'Cal Pur'	'KLEC02059'*	'Illumination Blue'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	34.85	33.65	40.85
std. deviation	3.559	3.606	7.572
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	9.30	10.50	10.95
std. deviation	0.866	0.972	1.550
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	2.60	2.90	3.20
std. deviation	0.516	0.316	0.618
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	35.70	34.70	40.40
std. deviation	2.216	2.669	4.381
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	N82A-N82B	N87B, secondary veins N81B	N87A-N82A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	N80C	N87C-N82C	84B-N81C

* reference variety

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis* L.)

Proposed denomination: 'Evithree' (see figure 43)
Trade name: Anna Louise
Application number: 95-686
Application date: 1995/12/22
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Raymond Evison, Guernsey Clematis Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Islands, U.K.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Mrs. N. Thompson' and 'Fireworks'

Summary: *'Evithree' is a climbing Clematis variety which has medium wide leaves, whereas the reference variety 'Fireworks' has broad leaves. 'Evithree' has a shorter peduncle than 'Mrs. N. Thompson' and 'Fireworks'. The flowers of 'Fireworks' are larger than those of 'Evithree' and the sepals of 'Fireworks' are significantly longer than the candidate variety. The main colour of the upper and lower side of the sepal of 'Mrs. N. Thompson' is a slightly darker shade of violet than 'Evithree'. The filament of 'Evithree' is white, whereas the filament of both reference varieties is white at the base but violet at the top.*

Description: 'Evithree' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has dense pubescence on the young shoots. There are both simple and ternate type leaves on the plants. The blade of the leaf is short to medium in length and medium in width. The leaves are narrowly ovate, with a narrow acute apex and a rounded to cordate base. The leaf blade margins are entire. The leaves of 'Evithree' have two to four lobes and are medium green in colour with weak rugosity. The lower side of the leaves are densely pubescent.

'Evithree' bears solitary, single flowers, which are medium in diameter, rotate in shape and face upwards or outwards. In lateral view, the flowers are flat to convex. There are six sepals, which are free to touching. The flowers of 'Evithree' have a strong fragrance.

'Evithree' has short to medium length sepals which are medium to broad in width and elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are convex. In longitudinal section they are

flat to moderately reflexed. The apex is acute with an acuminate tip and the base is type 3. Sepals of 'Evithree' have two colours on the upper side, dark violet as main colour with a red-purple central bar. The lower side of the sepals is a light violet with a white central bar. The margin of the sepals is moderately undulating, and there is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evithree' have no petaloid stamens. 'Evithree' has white filaments with reddish purple anthers and a creamy white stigma.

'Evithree' flowers on both the previous year's and current year's growth. It begins flowering mid-season (about week 25 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evithree' originated from a polycross made at the Guernsey Clematis Nursery in the Channel Islands, U.K. The variety was discovered as a seedling in a controlled planting; however, the parents are unknown.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evithree' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 38: Comparison table for 'Evithree'

	'Evithree'	'Mrs. N. Thompson'*	'Fireworks'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)			
mean	62.20	59.60	74.70
std. deviation	5.98	7.44	6.55
Width of leaf blade (mm)			
mean	38.10	35.00	45.50
std. deviation	2.85	3.46	5.87
Length of peduncle (mm)			
mean	49.30	97.75	99.20
std. deviation	15.13	21.56	26.49
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	15.10	14.18	19.28
std. deviation	1.95	1.44	1.30
Length of sepal (mm)			
mean	78.80	69.90	98.00
std. deviation	8.88	7.49	3.68
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)			
	N88B-90C	N88A, 93B	N88B, 90B
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)			
	86C-D	86A	86C-D
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)			
	61A to 187C	N79C to N186D	N79Cto N186D
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)			
	155B-C	155B with purple-red at apex	157A, 155A

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: 'Evitwo' (see figure 44)
Trade name: Arctic Queen
Application number: 95-687
Application date: 1995/12/22
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Raymond Evison, Guernsey Clematis Nursery, Guernsey, Channel Islands, U.K.

Variety used for comparison: 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

Summary: *'Evitwo' is a climbing Clematis variety which has wider leaflets than the reference variety 'Duchess of Edinburgh'. The flowers of 'Evitwo' are larger in diameter, with longer sepals, than the flowers of 'Duchess of Edinburgh'. 'Evitwo' also differs from the reference variety in the shape of the base of the sepal, which is type 2 for the candidate and type 3 for 'Duchess of Edinburgh'.*

Description: 'Evitwo' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has sparse to medium pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of very long hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is medium in length and broad in width. The leaflets are ovate, with a narrow acute apex and an obtuse to rounded base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evitwo' have three to four lobes and are light to medium green in colour with no rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets is sparsely pubescent.

'Evitwo' bears solitary, double flowers, which are small to medium in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face

upwards and, in lateral view, are flat to concave. The sepals are overlapping. The flowers of 'Evitwo' have a weak fragrance.

'Evitwo' has short, narrow sepals which are elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat to convex. In longitudinal section they are flat. The apex is acute with an acuminate tip and the base is type 2. Sepals of 'Evitwo' have one colour on the upper side, which is white and uniformly distributed. The lower side of the sepal is also white. The margin of the sepals is moderately undulating, and there is weak to medium twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evitwo' have no petaloid stamens. 'Evitwo' has white filaments with cream coloured anthers and a white stigma.

'Evitwo' flowers on both the previous year's and current year's growth. It begins flowering mid-season (about week 25 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evitwo' originated from a polycross made at the Guernsey Clematis Nursery in the Channel Islands, U.K. The variety was the result of a chance pollination between an unknown seed parent and an unknown pollen parent.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evitwo' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 39: Comparison table for 'Evitwo'

	'Evitwo'	'Duchess of Edinburgh'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	70.40	72.80
std. deviation	5.92	7.07
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	50.10	41.20
std. deviation	5.59	3.05
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	12.99	9.70
std. deviation	0.86	1.47
Length of sepal (mm)		
mean	65.50	50.30
std. deviation	4.60	8.07
Width of sepal (mm)		
mean	27.50	24.00
std. deviation	4.79	2.21
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	white	white
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	white	white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Evione'** (see figure 45)
Trade name: Sugar Candy
Application number: 97-1105
Application date: 1997/07/21
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Nelly Moser'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'Evione' is a climbing Clematis variety which has longer leaflets than 'Nelly Moser'. The flowers of 'Evione' differ in colour from the reference. The main colour of the upper side of the sepals of 'Evione' is more pinkish or reddish violet than 'Nelly Moser' which has a blue-violet main colour. The secondary colour on the lower side of the sepals of 'Evione' is purplish red, whereas it is yellowish white in the reference variety. The anthers of 'Evione' are creamy yellow, compared with 'Nelly Moser' which has purple anthers.*

Description: 'Evione' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has very sparse pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of very long hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is medium to long and medium in width. The leaflets are narrowly ovate, with an acuminate apex and an acute base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evione' may have lobing with two to four lobes and are medium green in colour with no rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets is sparsely pubescent.

'Evione' bears solitary, single flowers, which are large in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face upwards and, in lateral view, are flat. There are 6 to 8 sepals, which are touching to overlapping. The flowers of 'Evione' have a strong fragrance.

'Evione' has sepals which are medium in length and width, elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat. In longitudinal section they are flat to slightly reflexed. The apex is acute with an acuminate tip and the base is type 2. Sepals of 'Evione' have two colours on the upper side. The main colour is violet, and the central bar is red-purple. The lower side of the sepal is purple with a reddish purple central bar. The margin of the sepals is weakly undulating, and there is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evione' have no petaloid stamens. 'Evione' has violet-pink filaments with creamy yellow coloured anthers and a white stigma.

'Evione' flowers on both the previous year's and current year's growth. It begins flowering early to mid-season (about week 24 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evione' originated from a cross in 1989 between two unnamed seedlings at the Domarie Vineries in Guernsey. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment. Selection of the seedling known as 'Evione' occurred in 1990.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evione' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 40: Comparison table for 'Evione'

	'Evione'	'Nelly Moser'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	82.40	66.33
std. deviation	8.30	7.63
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	35.00	33.00
std. deviation	5.40	5.38
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	18.79	18.37
std. deviation	1.69	1.64
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	84B-C with 72B tones	91B-C with N88D tones
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	72A to 71A	72A-B
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	77A - 72B	N88D - 91C
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	59A	155B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Evifive'** (see figure 46)
Trade name: Liberation
Application number: 97-1106
Application date: 1997/07/21
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Niobe'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'Evifive' is a climbing Clematis variety which has longer leaves and larger flowers than the reference variety 'Niobe'. The sepals of 'Evifive' are very long, whereas the sepals of 'Niobe' are medium in length. The sepals of 'Evifive' have 2 colours while the sepals of 'Niobe' have only 1 colour on the upper side. The margins of the sepals of 'Niobe' are strongly undulating giving them a ruffled appearance, compared with the candidate variety which has moderately weak undulation of the sepal margins.*

Description: 'Evifive' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has sparse to medium pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of medium length hairs. There are both simple and ternate leaves. The blade of the leaflet is long and medium in width. The leaflets are lanceolate, with a narrowly acute apex and an acute base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evifive' may have lobing with two to four lobes. The leaves are medium green in colour with moderate rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets is very sparsely pubescent.

'Evifive' bears solitary, single flowers, which are large in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face upwards and outwards. In lateral view they are flat to convex. There are 6 to 8 sepals, which are free and not touching each other. The flowers of 'Evifive' have a weak fragrance.

'Evifive' has sepals which are very long and very broad. They are elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat to convex. In longitudinal section they are moderately reflexed. The apex is acute with an acuminate tip and the base is type 3. Sepals of 'Evifive' have two colours on the upper side. The main colour is light purple, and the central bar is dark red-purple. The lower side of the sepal is light purple with a dark reddish purple central bar. The margin of the sepals is weakly undulating, and there is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evifive' have no petaloid stamens. 'Evifive' has light violet filaments with yellow coloured anthers and a creamy white stigma.

'Evifive' flowers on both the previous year's and current year's growth. It begins flowering early to mid-season (about week 24 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evifive' originated from a cross in 1988 between two unnamed seedlings at the Guernsey Clematis Nursery in Guernsey, Channel Islands, U.K. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment. Selection of the seedling known as 'Evifive' occurred in 1989/90.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evifive' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 41: Comparison table for 'Evifive'

	'Evifive'	'Niobe'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	94.9	77.8
std. deviation	14.72	5.45
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	37.80	34.90
std. deviation	4.89	4.15
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	19.29	16.30
std. deviation	3.50	1.91
Length of sepal (mm)		
mean	124.10	81.25
std. deviation	4.81	6.43
Width of sepal (mm)		
mean	54.10	45.40
std. deviation	2.42	5.19
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)	77D with 71A tones	59A, 60A 61A tones
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)	71A veins 187B	n/a
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)	75B-C 77B tones	N79B-C
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)	N186D	84C around 61A central bar

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULala'** (see figure 47)
Trade name: Alabast
Application number: 97-1107
Application date: 1997/07/21
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Guernsey Cream'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'POULala' is a climbing Clematis variety which has longer and wider leaves and longer sepals than the reference variety 'Guernsey Cream'. The flowers of 'POULala' have a larger diameter than 'Guernsey Cream'. The apex of the sepals of 'POULala' is acute, whereas the sepal apex of 'Guernsey Cream' is obtuse. 'POULala' begins flowering several weeks later than 'Guernsey Cream' in*

southwestern Ontario.

Description: 'POULala' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has medium pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of long hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is medium in length and broad in width. The leaflets are broadly ovate, with an acute apex and an acute to obtuse base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'POULala' may have lobing with two lobes. The leaves are medium green in colour with no rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets is sparsely pubescent.

'POULala' bears solitary, single flowers, which are large in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face upwards and outwards. In lateral view they are flat. There are 8 or more sepals, which are touching each other. The flowers of 'POULala' have little or no fragrance.

'POULala' has sepals which are medium in length and very broad in width. They are obovate in shape. In cross-section the sepals are concave to convex. In longitudinal section they are flat. The apex is acute with an acuminate tip and the base is type 2. The upper side of the sepals of 'POULala' has one colour, which is white and uniformly distributed. The lower side of the sepal is also white. The margin of the sepals has weak undulation, and there is weak to moderate twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'POULala' have no petaloid stamens. 'POULala' has white filaments with yellow coloured anthers and a creamy white stigma.

'POULala' flowers on both the previous year's and current year's growth. It begins flowering early to mid-season (about week 24 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'POULala' originated from a cross in 1982 between *Clematis* 'Marie Boisselot' and *Clematis* 'Henryii'. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment. Selection of the seedling known as 'POULala' occurred in 1989.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULala' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 42: Comparison table for 'POULala'

	'POULala'	'Guernsey Cream'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	75.20	60.10
std. deviation	12.62	6.57
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	55.30	36.30
std. deviation	9.33	5.56
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	16.41	14.16
std. deviation	1.54	0.66
Length of sepal (mm)		
mean	82.60	72.60
std. deviation	5.19	5.48
Width of sepal (mm)		
mean	51.60	53.70
std. deviation	6.75	5.30
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)	white	white
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)	white	white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULvo'** (see figure 48)
Trade name: Vino
Application number: 97-1108
Application date: 1997/07/21
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Pink Champagne'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'POULvo' is a climbing Clematis variety which has larger flowers with fewer sepals than the reference variety 'Pink Champagne'. 'POULvo' flowers have 6 to 8 sepals, whereas the flowers of 'Pink Champagne' have more than 8 sepals, which overlap. The sepals of 'POULvo' are a red-purple colour which is evenly distributed, whereas the sepals*

of 'Pink Champagne' have a lighter secondary colour in a central bar pattern. The sepals of 'POULvo' have a retuse apex, whereas those of 'Pink Champagne' have an acute apex.

Description: 'POULvo' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has medium pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of medium length hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is short to medium in length and medium in width. The leaflets are ovate, with an acute to narrow acute apex and a rounded base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'POULvo' have lobing with two to four lobes. The leaves are medium green in colour with no rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets has moderately sparse pubescence.

'POULvo' bears solitary, single flowers, which are medium to large in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face upwards. In lateral view they are convex. There are 6 to 8 sepals, which are touching each other. The flowers of 'POULvo' have no fragrance.

'POULvo' has sepals which are medium in length and very broad in width. They are elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat to convex. In longitudinal section they are flat to slightly reflexed. The apex is retuse and the base is type 2. The upper side of the sepals of 'POULvo' has one colour, which is red-purple and uniformly distributed. The lower side of the sepal is lighter red-purple with a secondary yellowish white colour in a central bar. The margin of the sepals has weak undulation, and there is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'POULvo' have no petaloid stamens. 'POULvo' has creamy white filaments with pale yellow anthers and a creamy white stigma.

'POULvo' flowers only on the current year's growth. It begins flowering early (about week 23 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'POULvo' originated from a cross in 1982 between two unnamed seedlings in a greenhouse in Fredensborg, Denmark. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment. Selection of the seedling known as 'POULvo' occurred in 1983.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULvo' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 43: Comparison table for 'POULvo'

	'POULvo'	'Pink Champagne'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	17.36	14.80
std. deviation	2.17	1.57
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	94.30	73.90
std. deviation	13.10	5.47
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	57.10	36.50
std. deviation	5.30	5.02
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	71A, 72A 77C-D tones	71A, 72A 77C-D tones
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	n/a	N87B and 92B with 92D
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	70B with 77D-C	70A with 75A and 77C
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	155B	155B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Evijohill'** (see figure 49)
Trade name: Josephine
Application number: 97-1177
Application date: 1997/11/04
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Belle of Woking'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'Evijohill' is a climbing Clematis variety which produces asexual flowers, whereas the flowers of 'Belle of*

Woking' have both male and female reproductive organs. 'Evijohill' has a moderately narrow leaf blade while the reference variety has a broad leaf. The flowers of 'Evijohill' have 2 colours on the sepal and 'Belle of Woking' has only 1 colour. Although both varieties have double flowers, 'Evijohill' is distinctive because there are 6 to 8 large outer sepals, and an inner rosette of many smaller sepals.

Description: 'Evijohill' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has sterile flowers. There is medium pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of medium length hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is short in length and narrow to medium in width. The leaflets are ovate, with an acute to narrow acute apex and a rounded to cordate base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evijohill' sometimes have two lobes. The leaves are medium green in colour with moderately weak rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets has medium pubescence.

'Evijohill' bears solitary, double flowers, which are medium in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face outwards. In lateral view they are concave. There are 6 to 8 large outer sepals, which are free and an inner rosette of many smaller sepals which are overlapping. The flowers of 'Evijohill' have little or very weak fragrance.

'Evijohill' has sepals which are short to medium in length and medium in width. They are obovate to elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat to concave. In longitudinal section they are flat to slightly reflexed. The apex is obtuse in shape with an acuminate tip and the base is type 3. The upper side of the sepals of 'Evijohill' has two colours. The main colour of the upper side is light purple to violet blue and there is a red-purple central bar on each sepal. The large, outer sepals are greenish towards the tip. The lower side of the sepal is lighter purple with a light green central bar. The margin of the sepals has moderately strong undulation, and there is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evijohill' have no stamens or pistil.

'Evijohill' flowers on both the previous year's and the current year's growth. It begins flowering early to mid-season (about week 24 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evijohill' originated from a mutation of an unknown clematis cultivar. The selection was made in 1994 in the Channel Islands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evijohill' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 44: Comparison table for 'Evijohill'

	'Evijohill'	'Belle of Woking'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	59.10	65.15
std. deviation	6.77	10.62
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	34.80	47.60
std. deviation	4.34	4.96
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	14.74	12.33
std. deviation	0.99	0.96
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	outer: 91D with 59A inner: 76C-D	N88D with 91D
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)		
	outer: 71A, 72A inner: 76C-D	n/a
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	76C-D	N88D
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	outer: N144D inner: 145D	11D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Evirin'** (see figure 50)
Trade name: Blue Moon
Application number: 97-1178
Application date: 1997/11/04
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Snow Queen'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'Evirin' is a climbing Clematis variety which has narrower leaflets than the reference variety 'Snow Queen'. The sepals of 'Evirin' have 2 colours, whereas those of 'Snow Queen' have only 1 colour. The filaments of 'Evirin' are white, while those of 'Snow Queen' are pinkish purple on the top half and white at the base. There is slightly more undulation of the margins of the sepals in 'Evirin'.*

Description: 'Evirin' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has sparse pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of long hairs. There are both simple and ternate leaves. The blade of the leaflet is short to medium in length and narrow to medium in width. The leaflets are narrowly ovate, with an acute to narrow acute apex and an acute base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evirin' are lobed with two to four lobes. They are medium green in colour and the new leaves have moderately weak rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets has medium pubescence.

'Evirin' bears solitary, single flowers, which are medium in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face upwards and outwards. In lateral view they are convex. There are 6 to 8 sepals, which are touching to overlapping. The flowers of 'Evirin' have no fragrance.

'Evirin' has sepals which are medium in length and width. They are elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are concave. In longitudinal section they are flat to slightly reflexed. The apex is acute in shape with an acuminate tip and the base is type 2. The upper side of the sepals of 'Evirin' has two colours. The main colour of the upper side is light purple violet to violet blue and there is a purplish white central bar on each sepal. The lower side of the sepal is light purple with a whitish central bar. The margin of the sepals has strong to very strong undulation, giving them a ruffled appearance. There is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evirin' have no petaloid stamens. The stamens have white filaments and purple anthers. The stigma is yellowish white.

'Evirin' flowers on both the previous year's and the current year's growth. It begins flowering early to mid-season (about week 24 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evirin' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings which was conducted at Domarie Vineries in Guernsey in 1990. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment and 'Evirin' resulted from the selection of one plant from the seedlings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evirin' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 45: Comparison table for 'Evirin'

	'Evirin'	'Snow Queen'*
Length of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	61.30	79.90
std. deviation	4.16	8.42
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	30.78	48.20
std. deviation	2.33	6.63
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	15.84	15.56
std. deviation	2.32	0.99
Main colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)	N82D with 91D tones	N91D with 91B
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)	white and 76B	n/a
Main colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)	76B-C with white and 91C-D	76B-C with white and 91C-D
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)	155A-B	155D to white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Evista'** (see figure 51)
Trade name: Evening Star
Application number: 97-1179
Application date: 1997/11/04
Applicant: Poulsen Roser International and Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Mr. Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Dr. Ruppel'

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Summary: *'Evista' is a climbing Clematis variety which differs from the reference variety 'Dr. Ruppel' in flower colours. The newly opened flowers of 'Evista' have a dark red-purple main colour, whereas the newly opened flowers of 'Dr. Ruppel' have a pink main colour. When mature, the sepals of 'Evista' have a main colour which is darker violet than 'Dr. Ruppel'. 'Evista' has yellow anthers, whereas 'Dr. Ruppel' has purple anthers.*

Description: 'Evista' is a climbing type *Clematis* variety which has moderately dense pubescence on the young shoots, consisting of long hairs. The leaves are ternate. The blade of the leaflet is short to medium in length and narrow to medium in width. The leaflets are narrowly ovate, with a narrow acute apex and an acute to rounded base. The leaflet blade margins are entire. The leaflets of 'Evista' are lobed with two lobes. They are medium green in colour and the new leaves have no rugosity. The lower side of the leaflets has very sparse pubescence.

'Evista' bears solitary, single flowers, which are medium in diameter and rotate in shape. The flowers face outwards. In lateral view they are concave to convex. There are 6 to 8 sepals, which are overlapping in newly opened flowers but which are free in mature flowers. The flowers of 'Evista' have no fragrance.

'Evista' has sepals which are short to medium in length and medium in width. They are elliptic in shape. In cross-section the sepals are flat to convex. In longitudinal section they are flat to slightly reflexed. The apex is acute in shape with an acuminate tip and the base is type 2. The upper side of the sepals of 'Evista' has two colours. The colours of the newly opened flowers fade quickly as the flowers mature. In mature flowers, the main colour of the upper side is deep violet and there is a purple central bar on each sepal. The lower side of the sepal is purple with a whitish central bar and red-purple veins. The margin of the sepals has weak to medium undulation. There is no twisting along the longitudinal axis. Flowers of 'Evista' have no petaloid stamens. The stamens have white filaments and yellow anthers. The stigma is white.

'Evista' flowers on both the previous year's and the current year's growth. It begins flowering mid to late-season (about week 26 in St. Thomas, Ontario)

Origin and Breeding: 'Evista' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings which was conducted at Domarie Vineries in Guernsey in 1990. The resulting seeds were planted in a controlled environment and 'Evista' resulted from the selection of one plant from the seedlings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Evista' were established in the field during the spring of 2002, and observations and measurements were taken during the spring of 2003 at BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. Eight rooted plants of the candidate and reference varieties were received April 20, 2002 and planted into 4.5 inch pots and grown in a polyhouse. Young plants were transplanted to the field on June 3, 2002. Plants were spaced 60cm apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety during June 2003. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Table 46: Comparison table for 'Evista'

	'Evista'	'Dr. Ruppel'*
Length of sepal (mm)		
mean	73.40	76.75
std. deviation	11.85	5.86
Width of leaf blade (mm)		
mean	36.20	44.60
std. deviation	5.63	4.22
Main colour of upper side of sepal of mature flowers (RHS)		
	83A-C with N79C tones	88C-D
Secondary colour of upper side of sepal of mature flowers (RHS)		
	N79A-B with 71A tones	N79B-C
Main colour of lower side of sepal of mature flowers (RHS)		
	77A-B, 76C	88D
Secondary colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)		
	N79C with N155C between veins	11D

* reference variety

COLEUS
(*Solenostemon scutellarioides* (L.) Codd.)

Proposed denomination: **'Tilt A Whirl'** (see figure 52)
Application number: 01-2603
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc.
Encinitas, California, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Thomas R. Winn
Stewart, Ohio, USA

Varieties used for comparison: 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper'

Summary: *'Tilt A Whirl' produces a taller and slightly narrower plant than 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper'. The stem colour of 'Tilt A Whirl' is medium green while it is purple in 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper'. 'Tilt A Whirl' has a shorter leaf than 'Molten Lava' and slightly wider and shorter leaf than 'Copper'. 'Tilt A Whirl' has an orbicular shaped leaf while the leaf is ovate in 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper'. The base of the leaf of 'Tilt A Whirl' is cordate while it is cuneate in 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper'. 'Tilt A Whirl' has a serrated leaf margin while in 'Molten Lava' and 'Copper' the leaf margin is deeply crenate almost lobed. The leaf colour of 'Tilt A Whirl' is predominantly brown red to orange brown, with light yellow brown and light green along the midrib and base, while in 'Molten Lava' it is brown purple central area with brown red along the margins, and 'Copper' is brown red.*

Description: 'Tilt A Whirl' is a vegetatively propagated annual coleus variety with a narrow upright growth habit and a low degree of branching. The square stems have medium thickness and are medium green in colour with no glaucosity or pubescence. The simple leaves have a serrate margin and are arranged in an opposite fashion. They are orbicular in shape with a folded like apex and cordate base. There is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The leaf has a petiole and is variegated.

There are three colours on the upper side of the leaf blade. The primary colour is brown red to orange brown found from the margins inward. The secondary colour is a light yellow brown found along the midrib and base spreading out the veins slightly towards the margin. The tertiary colour is light green and is found at the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'Tilt A Whirl' was discovered in December 1999 at Stewart, Ohio, USA as a naturally occurring mutation of a commercial variety. The selection criteria were rounded fan shaped leaves with red and orange colouration.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were individually grown outdoors in 10 inch plastic pots, and were spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 47: Comparison table for 'Tilt A Whirl' & 'Copper'

	'Tilt A Whirl'	'Molten Lava'*	'Copper'
Plant height (cm)			
mean	39.0	30.5	29.1
std. deviation	1.89	3.86	2.01
Plant width (cm)			
mean	18.3	23.4	24.2
std. deviation	2.42	1.71	1.75
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	6.2	10.6	9.7
std. deviation	0.52	0.75	0.49
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	7.38	7.57	6.59
std. deviation	0.60	0.52	0.41
Colour of upper side of leaf (RHS)			
primary	179B/C	187A	182A
secondary	160C	181B/C	179A
tertiary	149B/C	-	-

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fright Night'** (see figure 53)
Application number: 01-2604
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc.
Encinitas, California, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Thomas R. Winn
Stewart, Ohio, USA

Variety used for comparison: 'Oompah'

Summary: *'Fright Night' has a taller plant height than 'Oompah'. The stem of 'Fright Night' is purple while it is medium green in 'Oompah'. 'Fright Night' has a crenate leaf margin while in 'Oompah' it is serrate. The leaf of 'Fright Night' is slightly narrower than 'Oompah'. 'Fright Night' has a different colour pattern and distribution on the leaf than 'Oompah'.*

Description: 'Fright Night' is a vegetatively propagated annual coleus variety with an upright bushy growth habit and a low to medium degree of branching. The square stems have medium thickness and are purple in colour with no glaucosity or pubescence. The simple leaves have a crenate margin and are arranged in an opposite fashion. They are ovate in shape with an acute apex and attenuate base. There is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The leaf has a petiole and is variegated.

There are four colours on the upper side of the leaf blade. The primary colour is purple and found around the margins. The next colour in from the margin is the secondary colour which is light green. The tertiary colour is lighter pink purple and is found along the midrib and spreading out the veins towards the margin. The final colour is yellow and found along the veins and at the base of the leaf.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fright Night' was discovered in September 1999 at Stewart, Ohio, USA as a naturally occurring mutation of a commercial variety. The selection criteria were sun tolerance, high colour and vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were seperately grown outdoors under shade in 10 inch plastic pots, and were spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 48: Comparison table for 'Fright Night'

	'Fright Night'	'Oompah'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	37.9	32.6
std. deviation	0.97	3.30
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	9.6	10.1
std. deviation	0.55	0.86
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	3.89	4.57
std. deviation	0.46	0.64

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Plum Good'** (see figure 54)
Application number: 02-3044
Application date: 2002/04/03
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc.
Encinitas, California, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ralph Repp
Waynesville, North Carolina
USA

Variety used for comparison: 'Trailing Rose'

Summary: *'Plum Good' is slightly taller in plant height than 'Trailing Rose'. The colour pattern on the leaf of 'Plum Good' is slightly different than 'Trailing Rose' in that the central area along the midrib and base is dark maroon, the medial area is pink and the margin is medium green in 'Plum Good' while in 'Trailing Rose' it has a pink central area along the midrib and base, dark maroon medial area and a medium green margin.*

Description: 'Plum Good' is a vegetatively propagated annual coleus variety with an arching to spreading growth habit and a low to medium degree of branching. The square stems have medium thickness, and are medium green and purple in colour with no glaucosity or pubescence. The simple leaves have a crenate margin and are arranged in an opposite fashion. They are ovate in shape with an acute apex and an obtuse base. There is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The leaf has a petiole and is variegated.

There are three colours on the upper side of the leaf blade. The primary colour is dark maroon and found along the midrib and base. The secondary colour found in the medial area between the margin and midrib is pink. The tertiary colour is a medium green covering a small area along the margin.

Origin and Breeding: 'Plum Good' was discovered in September 2000 in Waynesville, NC, USA as a naturally occurring mutation of a commercial variety. The selection criteria were trailing habit, and plum grape coloured leaves.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were seperately grown outdoors under shade in 10 inch plastic pots, and were spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 49: Comparison table for 'Plum Good'

	'Plum Good'	'Trailing Rose'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	38.59	27.8
std. deviation	7.68	10.50
Colour of upper side of leaf (RHS)		
primary	79A	74B/C
secondary	74C	79A
tertiary	141C	141C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Copper'** (see figure 52)
Application number: 02-3045
Application date: 2002/04/03
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc. Encinitas, California, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ralph Repp Waynesville, North Carolina USA

Varieties used for comparison: 'Molten Lava' and 'Tilt A Whirl' (see table 47 on page 70)

Summary: *'Copper' produces a shorter and slightly wider plant than 'Tilt A Whirl'. The stem colour of 'Copper' is purple while it is medium green in 'Tilt A Whirl'. 'Copper' has a slightly narrower leaf than 'Molten Lava' but slightly wider than 'Tilt A Whirl'. The leaf shape of 'Copper' is ovate while it is orbicular in 'Tilt A Whirl'. 'Copper' has a cuneate shaped leaf base while it is cordate in 'Tilt A Whirl'. The leaf margin of 'Copper' is deeply crenate almost lobed, while it is serrate in 'Tilt A Whirl'. 'Copper' has a brown red upper leaf colour, while 'Molten Lava' has brown purple primary colour with a brown red colour along the margin, and 'Tilt A Whirl' has a brown red to orange brown colour with a yellow brown and light green colour along the midrib and base.*

Description: 'Copper' is a vegetatively propagated annual coleus variety with an upright bushy growth habit and a low degree of branching. The square stems have medium thickness and are purple in colour with no glaucosity or pubescence. The simple red brown leaves have a deeply crenate, almost lobed margin and are arranged in an opposite fashion. They are ovate in shape with an acute apex and a cuneate base. There is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The leaf has a petiole and is variegated. There are two colours on the upper side of the leaf blade. The primary colour is brown red. The secondary colour is lighter brown red and is in the form of small speckles randomly distributed on the leaf surface.

Origin and Breeding: 'Copper' was discovered in June 2001 in Waynesville, NC, USA as a chance seedling in a population of a commercial variety. The selection criteria were compact mounded habit, and copper coloured leaves with a scalloped edge.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were individually grown outdoors in 10 inch plastic pots, and were spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

DIASCIA
(*Diascia x hybrida* Link & Otto.)

Proposed denomination: **'Heecharm'** (see figure 55)
Trade name: Little Charmer
Application number: 00-2379
Application date: 2000/09/08
Applicant: Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Strawberry Sundae'

Summary: *'Heecharm' is a more narrow plant with an upright to bushy growth habit and dense branching while 'Strawberry Sundae' has a bushy to prostrate growth habit with moderately dense branching. 'Heecharm' has shorter leaves and smaller flowers than 'Strawberry Sundae'. Flower colour for 'Heecharm' is blue pink while it is lighter blue pink for 'Strawberry Sundae'.*

Description: 'Heecharm' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to bushy growth habit and dense branching. The thin to medium thick stems are medium green in colour with weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the tips of the shoots only. The medium green leaf blades are cordate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness on the upper surface of the leaf blade is also absent.

'Heecharm' begins flowering early in the season and flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is blue pink on the inner side and lighter blue pink on the outer side. The spurs are blue pink in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat

of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Heccharm' is the product of a planned breeding program and originated from a cross in 1994 between the female parent, an unidentified selection of *Diascia mollis* and the male parent, a hybrid identified as 'H693'. The hybridization and subsequent selection in 1995 were conducted in North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom. The objective of the breeding program was to create new, free flowering Diascia cultivars which are compact and suitable for container production.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Heccharm' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 6 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 50: Comparison table for 'Heccharm'

	'Heccharm'	'Strawberry Sundae'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	42.70	65.90
std. deviation	6.001	6.280
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	1.80	2.29
std. deviation	0.176	0.260
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.49	1.26
std. deviation	0.145	0.184
Corolla length (cm)		
mean	1.86	2.40
std. deviation	0.107	0.094
Corolla width (cm)		
mean	1.82	2.37
std. deviation	0.092	0.095
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	68A-B	68B, N66C
outer side	73C with 68B margins	73C with 68B margins
Colour of spurs (RHS)	63B-C	paler than 63B
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)	4A	4A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Hecrace'** (see figure 56)
Trade name: Red Ace
Application number: 00-2380
Application date: 2000/09/08
Applicant: Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom

Varieties used for comparison: 'Codiared' (Sun Chimes Rose) and 'Hannah Rose'

Summary: *'Hecrace' is a broader plant than the reference varieties. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the stem is weak to strong for 'Hecrace' while it is absent to very weak for 'Codiared'. Glossiness of the leaf blades is weak for 'Hecrace' while it is absent to very weak for 'Hannah Rose'. 'Hecrace' has longer flowers which are darker pink red than those of the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Hecrace' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to prostrate growth habit and sparse to moderately dense branching. The medium to thick stems are medium green in colour with weak to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The medium green leaf blades are ovate to cordate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness on the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak.

'Hecrace' begins flowering early in the season and flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is dark pink red on the inner side and purple red on the outer side. The spurs are purple red in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Hecrace' is the product of a planned breeding program and originated from a cross in 1995 between the female parent, a hybrid cultivar designated as 'Coral Belle' and the male parent, an unidentified selection of *Diascia angelensis*. The hybridization and subsequent selection in 1996 were conducted in North Lincolnshire, United Kingdom. The objective of the breeding program was to create new, free flowering Diascia cultivars which are suitable for container production.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Hecrace' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 6 inch pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal

Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 51: Comparison table for 'Hecrace'

	'Hecrace'	'Codiared'*	'Hannah Rose'*
Plant width (cm)			
mean	68.80	42.00	56.40
std. deviation	5.978	5.831	6.450
Corolla length (cm)			
mean	2.16	2.05	1.96
std. deviation	0.192	0.071	0.151
Colour of corolla (RHS)			
inner side	53D	54B with tones of 55A	54B with tones of 55A
outer side	54A	58D	52C
Colour of spurs (RHS)			
	59D	58D	52B
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)			
	5A	5A	4A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balwhisalim'** (see figure 57)
Trade name: Whisper Salmon Red Improved
Application number: 02-3168
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States

Variety used for comparison: 'Red Start'

Summary: *'Balwhisalim' is a broader plant with broader leaves than 'Red Start'. 'Balwhisalim' has narrower corollas than 'Red Start'. Flower colour for 'Balwhisalim' is purple red while it is lighter purple red for 'Red Start'.*

Description: 'Balwhisalim' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to prostrate growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The thin to medium thick stems are medium green in colour with no anthocyanin colouration. The medium green leaf blades are ovate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak.

'Balwhisalim' flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is purple red on the inner and outer sides. The spurs are dark pink red in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balwhisalim' is the product of a controlled breeding program and originated from open pollination of the Diascia variety 'Red Start'. The hybridization was conducted in Arroyo Grande, California, United States in November of 1999. Initial selection was done in February 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balwhisalim' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted at week 20 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 52: Comparison table for 'Balwhisalim'

	'Balwhisalim'	'Red Start'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	64.05	48.75
std. deviation	3.562	4.529
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.79	1.38
std. deviation	0.876	0.148
Corolla width (cm)		
mean	1.59	1.82
std. deviation	0.057	0.042
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	54B	55A-B
outer side	54B, 52C	54B, 55C
Colour of spurs (RHS)		
	51B	58A
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)		
	9A	4A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Diastina'** (see figure 58)
Trade name: Flying Colors Apricot
Application number: 03-3438
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Salmon Supreme'

Summary: *'Diastina' is a broader plant with less erect growth habit than 'Salmon Supreme'. Anthocyanin colouration of the lower surface of the leaf blades is absent for 'Diastina' while it is of weak to moderate intensity for 'Salmon Supreme'. 'Diastina' has broader corollas than 'Salmon Supreme'. Flower colour for 'Diastina' is orange pink while it is lighter orange pink for 'Salmon Supreme'.*

Description: 'Diastina' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to bushy growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The thin to medium thick stems are medium green in colour with weak to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The medium green leaf blades are ovate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate with very shallow incisions. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blade is absent.
Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf blade is moderate.

'Diastina' flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is orange pink on the inner side and orange pink to light red pink on the outer side. The spurs are dark pink red in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Diastina' originated from a cross between 'A 75-1', a pink flowering Diascia with spreading growth habit and very large flowers, and 'A 64-1', a coral flowering Diascia with semi-erect growth habit and intermediate flower size. The cross took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria was based on flowering time and flower size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Diastina' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted at week 22 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 53: Comparison table for 'Diastina'

	'Diastina'	'Salmon Supreme'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	50.15	35.90
std. deviation	5.476	5.420
Corolla width (cm)		
mean	2.21	1.67
std. deviation	0.089	0.082
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	33D	37B
outer side	33D, 37C	38B-C
Colour of spurs (RHS)	47C-D	62D, white with dark purple veins
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)	7A	9A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Diastis'** (see figure 59)
Trade name: Flying Colors Coral
Application number: 03-3439
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Coral Belle'

Summary: *'Diastis' is a taller plant with a more upright growth habit than 'Coral Belle'. Flower colour for 'Diastis' is darker red pink than that of 'Coral Belle'.*

Description: 'Diastis' is an annual twin spur variety with very upright to bushy growth habit and moderately dense branching. The medium to thick stems are medium green in colour with weak to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The medium green leaf blades are ovate to cordate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness of the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak.

'Diastis' flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is red pink on the inner and outer sides. The spurs are dark pink red in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Diastis' originated from a cross between 'A 75-1', a pink flowering Diascia with a spreading growth habit and very large flowers, and 'A 64-1', a coral flowering Diascia with a semi-erect growth habit and intermediate flower size. The cross took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria was based on flowering time and flower size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Diastis' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted at week 22 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 54: Comparison table for 'Diastis'

	'Diastis'	'Coral Belle'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.15	22.35
std. deviation	2.334	3.350
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	43C-D	47C-D
outer side	43D	48C (as pale as 49C)
Colour of spurs (RHS)		
	51B	48B-C
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)		
	9B	12B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Diastonia'** (see figure 60)
Trade name: Flying Colors Red
Application number: 03-3440
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Hecrace' (Red Ace)

Summary: *'Diastonia' is a plant with more narrow, more upright and denser branching than 'Hecrace'. The stems of 'Diastonia' are thinner than those of 'Hecrace'. 'Diastonia' has more narrow leaves and shorter corollas than 'Hecrace'.*

Description: 'Diastonia' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to bushy growth habit and dense branching. The thin to medium thick stems are medium green in colour with no anthocyanin colouration. The dark green leaf blades are ovate to cordate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness on the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak.

'Diastonia' flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is dark purple red on the inner side and dark pink red on the outer side. The spurs are purple in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Diastonia' originated from a cross between the female parent 'A 64-1', a Diascia with coral flower colour and intermediate flower size, and the male parent 'A 65-1', a Diascia with lilac pink flower colour and small flower size. The cross took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1999. Selection criteria was based on flowering time and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Diastonia' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted at week 22 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 55: Comparison table for 'Diastonia'

	'Diastonia'	'Hecrace'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	50.35	68.15
std. deviation	4.243	1.619
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.58	2.10
std. deviation	0.162	0.116
Corolla length (cm)		
mean	1.77	2.05
std. deviation	0.0675	0.0527
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	53B-C	53C-D
outer side	51A	54A
Colour of spurs (RHS)		
	59C	59D
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)		
	5A	5A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Diastu'** (see figure 61)
Trade name: Flying Colors Antique Rose
Application number: 03-3441
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Heccharm' (Little Charmer)

Summary: *'Diastu' is a broader plant with larger leaves and smaller corollas than 'Heccharm'.*

Description: 'Diastu' is an annual twin spur variety with upright to prostrate growth habit and dense branching. The thin to medium thick stems are medium green in colour with no anthocyanin colouration. The medium green leaf blades are ovate to cordate in shape and the margins of the leaf blades are serrate. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blades is absent. Glossiness on the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak to moderate.

'Diastu' flowers almost continuously. Flower colour is blue pink on the inner and outer sides. The spurs are purple red in colour and there is a yellow spot present in the throat of the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Diastu' originated from a cross between the female parent 'A 64-1', a Diascia with coral flower colour and intermediate flower size, and the male parent 'A 65-1', a Diascia with lilac pink flower colour and small flower size. The cross took place in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria was based on flowering time and compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Diastu' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted at week 22 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots at week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 56: Comparison table for 'Diastu'

	'Diastu'	'Heccharm'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	50.85	35.45
std. deviation	5.578	2.544
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	2.51	2.04
std. deviation	0.119	0.135
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.24	1.43
std. deviation	0.221	0.164
Corolla length (cm)		
mean	2.11	2.29
std. deviation	0.120	0.074
Corolla width (cm)		
mean	2.09	2.20
std. deviation	0.137	0.105
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
inner side	68B	68A-B
outer side	73B, N66D	73B with 68B margins
Colour of spurs (RHS)	60C, 59D	paler than 63B
Colour of spot in corolla throat (RHS)	4A	4A

* reference variety

EVERLASTING
(*Helichrysum thianschanicum* Regel.)

Proposed denomination: **'Prosil'** (see figure 62)
Trade name: Silver Spike
Application number: 00-2142
Application date: 2000/03/03
Applicant: Pro-Veg Seeds Ltd., Cambridge, UK
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Icicles'

Summary: *'Prosil' is a taller plant with a slightly more upright growth habit than 'Icicles'. The leaf of 'Prosil' is slightly shorter and is a more silvery blue/green colour than 'Icicles'.*

Description: 'Prosil' is a vegetatively propagated annual helichrysum variety with an upright, bushy growth habit and a low to medium degree of branching. The smooth stem has medium thickness, is grey in colour, with very dense pubescence, and no glaucosity or anthocyanin. The simple type grey green leaf with an entire margin is arranged alternately and whorled, and is linear in shape with an acute apex and an attenuate base. There is very dense pubescence on the upper and lower side of the leaf blade. There is a petiole present but no variegation.

Origin and Breeding: 'Prosil' is the result of a selection from an open pollinated population in 1997. In 1995 a mixed collection of open pollinated seed from an unnamed *Helichrysum* hybrid was sown at Pro-Veg Seeds in Cambridge, UK. Initial selection was done later that year based on plant habit and foliage characteristics. 'Prosil' was selected based on its compact plant habit and fine foliage with dense, vivid colour.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown sepa vrately outdoors in 4 inch plastic pots, and were spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 57: Comparison table for 'Prosil'

	'Prosil'	'Icicles'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	25.0	16.8
std. deviation	3.62	1.72
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	41.4	53.0
std. deviation	5.99	7.53

* reference variety

FABA BEAN
(*Vicia faba* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Ben'** (see figures 63 and 64)
Application number: 03-3528
Application date: 2003/04/04
Applicant: Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Variety used for comparison: 'Scirocco'

Summary: *'Ben' is a faba bean variety that produces plants which flower later and have more nodes (up to and including the first flowering node) than the reference variety 'Scirocco'. The wing of the flower of 'Ben' has a slightly larger melanin spot than 'Scirocco'. At harvest the pods of 'Ben' have a drooping attitude, whereas the pods of 'Scirocco' are erect. The seeds of 'Ben' do not have a black hilum, compared with 'Scirocco' which does.*

Description: 'Ben' is a faba bean variety which has seed tannin and which produces plants with greyish green foliage. The position of maximum width of the leaflets is at the middle. The variety flowers mid to late-season and there is very weak stem anthocyanin. The wing of the flower has a melanin spot which is black. The standard of the flower has a small amount of anthocyanin colouration. The growth type is indeterminate. In longitudinal section the dry seed is elliptic in shape and the colour of the testa immediately after harvest is beige. There is no black pigmentation of the hilum.

Origin and Breeding: 'Ben' originated from a selection from the crossing of the varieties Victor x Ceb 90907. The original cross was made in 1994. In 1995 a single plant was selected in the F_2, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The experimental number for 'Ben' was Cebeco 02926. The breeding process was carried out at the applicant's breeding station in Lelystad, The Netherlands. In the breeding of 'Ben' the selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and earliness in maturity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Ben' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety. Each plot was planted in 4 rows, spaced at 28cm, seeded to 6m and trimmed to 4m. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 58 : Comparison table for 'Ben'

	'Ben'	'Scirocco'*
Length of leaflet (basal pair at second flowering node) (cm)		
mean	6.2	7.2
std. deviation	1.63	2.26
Width of leaflet (cm)		
mean	3.3	4.1
std. deviation	0.92	1.49
Flower length (cm)		
mean	2.8	2.8
std. deviation	0.40	0.34

Plant height (cm)		
mean	80.5	84.3
std. deviation	15.59	19.19
Number of stem nodes up to and including first flowering		
mean	13.7	9.2
std. deviation	0.90	2.60
Length of pod (without beak) (cm)		
mean	6.7	7.0
std. deviation	1.34	1.31
Width of pod (cm)		
mean	1.2	1.3
std. deviation	0.14	0.20
Seed weight (g/1000 seeds)		
	568	586

* reference variety

HOSTA
(*Hosta* Tratt)

Proposed denomination: 'Karin' (see figure 65)
Application number: 00-2351
Application date: 2000/08/04
Applicant: Gerard Heemskerk, Noordwijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Gerard Heemskerk, Noordwijk, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Aureo-Marginata'

Summary: *'Karin' has a slightly smaller plant with shorter leaves and petioles than 'Aureo-Marginata'. 'Karin' has a dark green leaf with a cream coloured margin while 'Aureo-Marginata' has a medium to dark green leaf with a yellow margin. The cream coloured margin area of 'Karin' is wider than the yellow margin area of 'Aureo-Marginata'.*

Description: 'Karin' is a vegetatively propagated perennial hosta with an arching growth habit. The simple type leaves with entire margin are arranged in a whorled to rosette fashion, are ovate in shape with acute apex and cuneate base. There is no glaucosity or pubescence on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The variegated leaf is dark green with a small to medium amount of cream colouration along the margin. There is a petiole present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Karin' originated as a naturally occurring sport of the Hosta variety 'Aureo-Marginata' and was selected in 1994 in Noordwijk, The Netherlands. The selection criteria were attractive floral and foliage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown in a field approximately 0.50 to 0.65 m apart during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 59: Comparison table for 'Karin'

	'Karin'	'Aureo-Marginata'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.4	27.7
std. deviation	4.93	5.10
Plant width (cm)		
mean	42.2	50.2
std. deviation	11.23	6.81
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	13.1	14.4
std. deviation	2.55	1.69

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Paradise Joyce' (see figure 66)
Application number: 00-2353
Application date: 2000/08/04
Applicant: Marco Fransen, Ter Aar, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Marco Fransen, Ter Aar, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'June'

Summary: *'Paradise Joyce' has a slightly larger plant with larger leaves than 'June'. The leaf of 'Paradise Joyce' is light yellow with a dark green margin, while 'June' has a cream coloured leaf with a dark green margin. 'Paradise Joyce' has a wider dark green margin area than 'June'. The petiole of 'Paradise Joyce' is slightly longer than 'June'.*

Description: 'Paradise Joyce' is a vegetatively propagated perennial hosta with an arching growth habit. The simple type leaves with entire margin are arranged in a whorled to rosette fashion, are ovate in shape with acuminate apex and cordate base. There is no glaucosity or pubescence on the upper or

lower side of the leaf blade. The variegated leaf is light yellow with a small to medium amount of dark green colouration along the margin. There is a petiole present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Paradise Joyce' originated as a naturally occurring sport of the Hosta variety 'Halcyon'and was selected in 1993 in Ter Aar, The Netherlands. The selection criteria were attractive foliage colour characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown in a field approximately 0.50 to 0.65 m apart during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 60: Comparison table for 'Paradise Joyce'

	'Paradise Joyce'	'June'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	18.6	17.0
std. deviation	3.45	1.99
Plant width (cm)		
mean	31.5	27.0
std. deviation	7.36	2.55
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	14.0	10.3
std. deviation	1.34	0.95
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	7.34	5.19
std. deviation	1.33	0.91

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Paradise Power'** (see figure 67)
Application number: 00-2354
Application date: 2000/08/04
Applicant: Marco Fransen, Ter Aar, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Marco Fransen Ter Aar, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Sun Power'

Summary: *'Paradise Power' has smaller plants and smaller leaves than 'Sun Power'. The leaf of 'Paradise Power' is variegated while it is not in 'Sun Power'. 'Paradise Power' has a yellow leaf with a medium green margin while 'Sun Power' has a yellow leaf. The petiole of 'Paradise Power' is slightly shorter than 'Sun Power'.*

Description: 'Paradise Power' is a vegetatively propagated perennial hosta with an arching growth habit. The simple type leaves with entire margin are arranged in a whorled to rosette fashion, are lanceolate in shape with acuminate apex and cuneate base. There is no glaucosity or pubescence on the upper or lower side of the leaf blade. The variegated leaf is light yellow with a small amount of medium green colouration along the margin. There is a petiole present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Paradise Power' originated as a naturally occurring sport of the Hosta variety 'Sun Power' and was selected in 1994 in Ter Aar, The Netherlands. The selection criteria were attractive foliage characteristics, in particular a green margin on yellow leaves.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown in a field approximately 0.50 to 0.65 m apart during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 61: Comparison table for 'Paradise Power'

	'Paradise Power'	'Sun Power'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.3	21.0
std. deviation	4.06	3.01
Plant width (cm)		
mean	35.6	39.9
std. deviation	9.23	8.49
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	12.7	13.6
std. deviation	1.53	1.49
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	4.38	5.48
std. deviation	0.90	1.10

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebstar'** (see figure 68)
Trade name: Celebrette Strawberry Star
Application number: 01-2620
Application date: 2001/04/02
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Neptis' (Pure Beauty Red on Pink)

Summary: *'Balcebstar' differs from 'Neptis' in leaf size, anthocyanin colouration of the upper leaf surface and flower colour. The leaves of 'Balcebstar' are longer and wider than those of 'Neptis'. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper leaf surface of 'Balcebstar' is very strong whereas it is weak in 'Neptis'. The flowers of 'Balcebstar' are more red in tones than those of 'Neptis'.*

Description: 'Balcebstar' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with very strong anthocyanin colouration in the upper third of the shoot. The leaf blade has very strong anthocyanin colouration with no markings on the upper surface. The intensity of the red colouration between the veins on the lower surface is strong to very strong. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is very strong. The petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balcebstar' has single flowers with two colours. The flowers are light pink with a red secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals. There is a small to medium-sized eye zone. The depth of incision of the lower petal is medium to deep. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium anthocyanin colouration. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebstar' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in July, 1998. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 2160, characterized by its bi-coloured orange flowers and dark bronze foliage. The male parent was 'Neptis', characterized by its red/pink bi-coloured flowers and dark bronze foliage. The first selection was made in November, 1998. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balcebstar' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 62: Comparison table for 'Balcebstar'

	'Balcebstar'	'Neptis'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	12.27	10.72
std. deviation	0.96	0.72
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.66	3.40
std. deviation	0.32	0.28
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	white-50D	75C-D
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	44B	50A
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	40C & paler at margins (39C)	43C with 48C tones
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	6.20	5.19
std. deviation	0.46	0.63

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Sweet Red'** (see figure 69)
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Red
Application number: 02-3074
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Neptis' (Pure Beauty Red on Pink)

Summary: *'Fisnics Sweet Red' has a taller, wider plant than 'Neptis'. 'Fisnics Sweet Red' has slightly different flower colour with a wider distribution of secondary colour than 'Neptis'. 'Fisnics Sweet Red' has a shorter pedicel than 'Neptis'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Sweet Red' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a medium to tall plant height and medium to wide plant width. The stem has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration in the upper third. The leaf blade is medium in length, narrow in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has strong anthocyanin colouration and the veins have medium

anthocyanin. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is strong to very strong. The lower side of the leaf blade is red in colour between the veins with some green colour present. The intensity of the red colouration is medium to strong. The mid rib on the lower surface has medium anthocyanin and the veins have strong anthocyanin. The petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisnics Sweet Red' has single flowers which are medium in diameter. The flowers are light blue-violet with overtones of purple-red. The secondary colour is red. There is an eye zone present which is large in size. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium to strong anthocyanin with a green tip. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Sweet Red' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The female parent was the variety 'Alexis' and the male parent was a hybrid seedling. The seed was sown in Olhao, Portugal where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were initially flower and foliage colour, and later growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Sweet Red' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 18 plants of the candidate and 12 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 63: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Sweet Red'

	'Fisnics Sweet Red'	'Neptis'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	33.50	24.50
std. deviation	1.716	1.434
Plant width (cm)		
mean	48.80	40.40
std. deviation	3.393	2.547
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	69C with overtones of 58C-N57D	75C/D with overtones of 75A
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	44B	44A
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	44B-C	43B-C
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	4.72	6.24
std. deviation	0.747	0.599

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Balcebapst'** (see figure 70)
Trade name:	Celebrette Apricot Star
Application number:	02-3170
Application date:	2002/07/25
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kibarbu' (Paradise Apricot)

Summary: *'Balcebapst' differs from the reference variety, 'Kibarbu' in plant size, anthocyanin colouration of the foliage and petioles and flower colour. The plants of 'Balcebapst' are shorter than those of 'Kibarbu'. Anthocyanin colouration of 'Balcebapst' ranges from strong to very strong on the upper third of the shoot, on the lower side of the leaves and on the upper side of the petiole whereas it is absent to very weak to weak in 'Kibarbu'. The flowers of 'Balcebapst' are light peach whereas they are orange in 'Kibarbu'.*

Description: 'Balcebapst' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. The leaf blade has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration along the midrib with no markings on the upper surface. The intensity of green colouration is strong. The intensity of the red colouration between the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong to very strong. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong to very strong. The petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balcebapst' has single flowers with two colours. The flowers are light peach with an orange-red secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is weak and medium to strong of the spur. The spur angle is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebapst' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in December, 1999. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 2085, characterized by its bi-coloured orange flowers and dark bronze foliage. The male parent was another proprietary seedling designated 1932, characterized by its white flowers and medium green foliage. The first selection was made in March 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balcebapst' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 64 : Comparison table for 'Balcebapst'

	'Balcebapst'	'Kibarbu'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	12.40	13.30
std. deviation	0.51	1.01
Plant width (cm)		
mean	29.85	25.50
std. deviation	1.47	1.83
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	38C-D with tones paler than 32B	40C-44C
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N30A	n/a
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	38C with tones paler than 33C	43D
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	3.21	5.79
std. deviation	0.21	0.78

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balceborst'** (see figure 71)
Trade name: Celebrette Orchid Star
Application number: 02-3171
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kimpgua' (Paradise Fuchsia on Lavender)

Summary: *'Balceborst' differs from the reference variety, 'Kimpgua' in anthocyanin colouration of the upper side of the foliage and flower spur, flower colour and petiole length. Anthocyanin colouration on the upper surface of the leaves of 'Balceborst' ranges from very weak to medium to strong whereas it is absent in 'Kimpgua'. The flowers of 'Balceborst' are slightly darker red-purple than those of 'Kimpgua'. The pedicel of 'Balceborst' is shorter than that of 'Kimpgua'. Anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur of 'Balceborst' is medium to strong whereas it is very weak to weak in 'Kimpgua'.*

Description: 'Balceborst' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with very strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration ranges from very weak to medium to strong with no markings on the upper surface of the leaf blade. The intensity of green colouration on the upper surface of the leaf blade is medium to strong. The intensity of the red colouration between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blade is strong to very strong. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong to very strong. The petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balceborst' has single flowers with two colours. The flowers are red-purple with a darker red-purple secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals. There is an eye zone present which is large in size. The incision on the lower petal is deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and spur is medium to strong. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balceborst' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in December, 1999. The female parent was 'Celebration Cherry Star', characterized by its red and white bi-coloured flowers and dark bronze foliage. The male parent a proprietary seedling designated 2511, characterized by its lavender flowers and dark green foliage. The first selection was made in March 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balceborst' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 65: Comparison table for 'Balceborst'

	'Balceborst'	'Kimpgua'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	10.6	11.6
std. deviation	0.81	0.68
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.29	3.75
std. deviation	0.31	0.18
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	more purple than N74C	N74C-D
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N74A	N74A
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	N74B-C; 58B/N66B at base	N74B-C; 58B/N66B at base
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	4.87	5.68
std. deviation	0.38	0.54

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebscapi'** (see figure 72)
Trade name: Celebrette Scarlet Improved
Application number: 02-3172
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Harmony Dark Red'

Summary: *'Balcebscapi' differs from the reference variety, 'Harmony Dark Red' in leaf blade size, colour of the lower surface of the leaf blade between the veins, flower colour and anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel. The leaves of 'Balcebscapi' are longer and wider than those of 'Harmony Dark Red'. There is no colour between the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade of 'Balcebscapi' whereas it is red in 'Harmony Dark Red'. The flowers of 'Balcebscapi' are slightly darker red than those of 'Harmony Dark Red'. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel of 'Balcebscapi' is strong to very strong whereas it is weak in 'Harmony Dark Red'.*

Description: 'Balcebscapi' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration is very weak to weak along the midrib on the upper surface of the leaf blade. There are no markings on the upper side of the leaf blade. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium to strong. It is green between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blade. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong and medium to strong respectively. The petiole has strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balcebscapi' has single, red flowers with no eye zone present. The incision on the lower petal is deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and spur is strong to very strong. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebscapi' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in December, 1999. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 2273B, characterized by its red flowers and medium green foliage. The male parent was another proprietary seedling designated 2008, characterized by its scarlet flowers and medium green foliage. The first selection was made in March 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balcebscapi' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 66: Comparison table for 'Balcebscapi'

	'Balcebscapi'	'Harmony Dark Red'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	11.7	10.8
std. deviation	0.89	0.64
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.88	3.25
std. deviation	0.23	0.30
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	44A	42A
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	41A-44C	43B-43C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebgrapi'** (see figure 73)
Trade name: Celebrette Grape Crush Improved
Application number: 02-3173
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Aruba'

Summary: *'Balcebgrapi' differs from the reference variety, 'Aruba' in leaf blade length, colour of lower surface of the leaf blade between the veins, anthocyanin colouration on the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade, flower diameter and flower colour. The leaves of 'Balcebgrapi' are longer than those of 'Aruba'. The leaf blade of 'Balcebgrapi' is green between the veins on the lower surface whereas it is red in 'Aruba'. Anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower surface of the leaves of 'Balcebgrapi' is weak to strong whereas it is strong in 'Aruba'. The flowers of 'Balcebgrapi' are larger in diameter and darker red-purple than those of 'Aruba'.*

Description: 'Balcebgrapi' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration ranges from weak to medium to strong on the upper surface of the leaf blade. There are no markings on the upper surface of the leaf blade. The intensity of green colouration on the upper surface of the leaf blade is medium. It is green between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blade. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade ranges from weak to medium to strong. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. The petiole has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balcebgrapi' has single, red-purple flowers with an eye zone present which is medium in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is medium to strong and strong to very strong on the spur. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebgrapi' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in July, 1999. The female parent was 'Acapella', characterized by its purple flowers and dark green foliage. The male parent is a proprietary seedling designated 2026, characterized by its rose pink flowers and dark green foliage. The first selection was made in November 1999. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balcebgrapi' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 67: Comparison table for 'Balcebgrapi'

	'Balcebgrapi'	'Aruba'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	8.15	6.22
std. deviation	0.90	0.48
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N74A	more purple than N74B (between N74B-N78B)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	N74B	N74B
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.58	4.20
std. deviation	0.39	0.21

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcelpink'** (see figure 74)
Trade name: Celebration Pink
Application number: 02-3174
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Light Pink' (Sonic Light Pink)

Summary: *'Balcelpink' differs from the reference variety, 'Fisnics Light Pink' in leaf blade length, anthocyanin colouration on the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade, petiole length and flower colour. The leaves of 'Balcelpink' are shorter than those of 'Fisnics Light Pink'. Anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower leaf surface of 'Balcelpink' is very weak whereas it is weak to medium in 'Fisnics Light Pink'. The petiole of 'Balcelpink' is longer than that of 'Fisnics Light Pink'. The flowers of 'Balcelpink' are darker pink than those of 'Fisnics Light Pink'.*

Description: 'Balcelpink' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration is medium along the midrib on the upper surface of the leaf blade. There are no markings on the upper surface of the leaf blade. The intensity of green colouration on the upper surface of the leaf blade is medium. It is green between the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade is absent to weak. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. The petiole has medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balcelpink' has single, red-purple flowers with a medium to large eye zone. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is medium and medium to strong on the spur. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelpink' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in December, 1999. The female parent was 'Moorea', characterized by its white flowers and dark green foliage. The male parent is a proprietary seedling designated 1508, characterized by its pink bi-coloured flowers and dark bronze foliage. The first selection was made in March, 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balcelpink' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 68: Comparison table for 'Balcelpink'

	'Balcelpink'	'Aruba'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	11.4	12.29
std. deviation	0.87	1.47
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	2.06	1.32
std. deviation	0.26	0.44
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N66C with tones darker than 67C	73B-C
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	68B-N66D	65A with 62A towards the base

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Balceltrop'** (see figure 75)
Trade name:	Celebration Tropical Pink
Application number:	02-3175
Application date:	2002/07/25
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcelisow' (Celebration Light Salmon Improved)

Summary: *'Balceltrop' differs from the reference variety, 'Balcelisow' in intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole, petiole length and flower colour. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the veins on the lower leaf surface of 'Balceltrop' is medium to strong whereas it is strong to very strong in 'Balcelisow'. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper surface to the petiole of 'Balceltrop' is weak to medium whereas it is strong to very strong in 'Balcelisow'. The petiole of 'Balceltrop' is shorter than that of 'Balcelisow'. The flowers of 'Balceltrop' are more orange than those of 'Balcelisow' which are more pink.*

Description: 'Balceltrop' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration is weak to medium along the midrib only on the upper side of the leaf blade. There are no markings on the upper surface of the leaf blade. The intensity of green colouration on the upper surface of the leaf blade is medium. It is green between the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. Anthocyanin colouration along the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong. Anthocyanin colouration on the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is medium to strong. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper side.

'Balceltrop' has single flowers with two colours. The flowers are orange with a white secondary colour mainly on all petals around the base. The eye zone is small to medium-sized. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is medium to strong and strong on the spur. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balceltrop' originated from a hybridization made in Arroyo Grande, California, USA in

December, 1999. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 2516, characterized by its salmon flowers and medium green foliage. The male parent was 'Celebrette Peach', characterized by its salmon-peach flowers and dark bronze foliage. The first selection was made in March, 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balceltrop' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 69: Comparison table for 'Balceltrop'

	'Balceltrop'	'Balcelisow'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	1.03	1.77
std. deviation	0.32	0.29
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	40C, 43C	52A-B
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	40D, 41D	52B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balfaforg'** (see figure 76)
Trade name: Fanfare Orange
Application number: 02-3176
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfaflav' (Fanfare Lavender)

Summary: *'Balfaforg' differs from the reference variety, 'Balfaflav' in leaf size, intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade, petiole length and flower colour. The leaves of 'Balfaforg' are larger than those of 'Balfaflav'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins on the lower leaf surface of 'Balfaforg' is absent whereas it is strong in 'Balfaflav'. The petiole of 'Balfaforg' is longer than that of 'Balfaflav'. The flowers of 'Balfaforg' are orange red whereas they are violet in 'Balfaflav'.*

Description: 'Balfaforg' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot. Anthocyanin colouration is absent on the upper surface of the leaf blade with no markings. The intensity of green colouration on the upper surface of the leaf blade is weak to medium. There is no anthocyanin colouration along the midrib and veins and between the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. Anthocyanin colouration of the petiole is weak to medium.

'Balfaforg' has single, orange-red flowers with a medium to large eye zone. The incision on the lower petal is deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is weak and very weak on the spur. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfaforg' originated from a hybridization made in Cartoga, Costa Rica in 2000. The female parent was a proprietary *Impatiens hybrida* seedling designated N1649-2, characterized by large orange flowers, dark green foliage and an upright growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary *Impatiens flaccida* seedling characterized by small lilac coloured flowers and spreading growth habit. The first selection was made in November, 2000. Asexual propagation since then has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: 'Balfaforg' was tested at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The plants were grown from unrooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on June 27, 2003. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 70: Comparison table for 'Balfaforg'

	'Balfaforg'	'Balfaflav'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.97	5.52
std. deviation	0.60	0.42
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.42	2.10
std. deviation	0.35	0.21
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	1.44	0.38
std. deviation	4.31	0.19
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	32A	N78A, N78C tones
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	41D	N78C-D

Colour of eye zone (RHS)		
	54A with 53A on lower petals	84C with 60B on lower petals

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Redice'** (see figure 77)
Trade name: Sonic Scarlet Ice
Application number: 03-3576
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Summary: *'Fisnics Redice' has a smaller plant size than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Redice' has no anthocyanin colouration on the leaf while 'Fisnics Red' has weak to medium anthocyanin of the midrib on the lower surface of the blade and the upper side of the petiole. 'Fisnics Redice' has darker leaves than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Redice' has a larger flower diameter and a larger eye zone than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Redice' has no anthocyanin on the pedicel while 'Fisnics Red' has medium anthocyanin.*

Description: 'Fisnics Redice' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a short to medium plant height and medium width. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is medium in length, medium to wide in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib and veins on the upper side have no anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is strong. The lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface has no anthocyanin. The petiole has no anthocyanin on the upper side

'Fisnics Redice' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are red in colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium to deep. The pedicel has no anthocyanin colouration and the spur has weak to medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Redice' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The female parent was the variety 'Harmony Light Orchid' and the male parent was the variety 'Bossa Nova'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation in spring of 2001. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Redice' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 18 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 71: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Redice'

	'Fisnics Redice'	'Fisnics Red'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.80	30.80
std. deviation	1.932	2.098
Plant width (cm)		
mean	44.80	53.40
std. deviation	2.781	3.502
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.01	6.21
std. deviation	0.197	0.352
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	45A-46A (N66B margin)	42A-45B (N66B margin)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	43C with 58C/52C (52A-B margin)	43B-C (52B margin)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Zorred'**
Trade name: Sonic Zorro Red
Application number: 03-3577
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Summary: *'Fisnics Zorred' has a smaller plant size than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Zorred' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Zorred' differs slightly from 'Fisnics Red' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Fisnics Zorred' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a short plant height and medium to wide width. The stem has strong anthocyanin colouration of the upper third. The leaf blade is short to medium in length, very narrow in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib on the lower surface has medium to strong anthocyanin and the veins have weak anthocyanin. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisnics Zorred' has single flowers which are medium in diameter. The flowers are red in colour. There is an eye zone present which is small in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium. The pedicel has strong anthocyanin colouration and the spur has weak to medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Zorred' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Harmony Super Red' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Zorred' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and 8 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements for the candidate variety and eight measurements for the reference.

Table 72: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Zorred'

	'Fisnics Zorred'	'Fisnics Red'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	25.70	30.80
std. deviation	1.252	2.098
Plant width (cm)		
mean	47.20	53.40
std. deviation	1.989	3.502
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	44A	42A-45B (N66B margin)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	N41A-N30A	43B-C (52B margin)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Fisupnic Hotpink'** (see figure 78)
Trade name:	Super Sonic Hot Pink 2004
Application number:	03-3578
Application date:	2003/04/29
Applicant:	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder:	Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 112' (Super Sonic Hot Pink)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Hotpink' has a taller plant height than 'Fisimp 112'. 'Fisupnic Hotpink' has weaker anthocyanin in the veins on the lower leaf surface than 'Fisimp 112'. 'Fisupnic Hotpink' has weaker anthocyanin in the petiole than 'Fisimp 112'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Hotpink' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall to very tall plant height and medium to wide width. The stem has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration in the upper third. The leaf blade is long in length, medium to wide in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has no anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium to dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib on the lower surface has medium to strong anthocyanin and the veins have absent to weak anthocyanin. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Hotpink' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are purple in colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is deep. The pedicel has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Hotpink' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The female parent was a numbered seedling and the male parent was the variety 'Fisupnic Lav'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Hotpink' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 17 plants of the candidate and 4 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements for the candidate variety and four measurements for the reference.

Table 73: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Hotpink'

	'Fisupnic Hotpink'	'Fisimp 112'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	38.10	29.25
std. deviation	1.595	2.872
Plant width (cm)		
mean	52.70	57.00
std. deviation	2.003	4.397
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N74B with tones more red than N66A	N74B/C with tones more purple than N66B
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	N57C-58C	N57C with tones of 67C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Tallred'** (see figure 79)
Trade name: Super Sonic Red 2004
Application number: 03-3579
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Tallred' has a larger plant size than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Tallred' has larger leaves than 'Fisnics Red'. 'Fisnics Tallred' has slightly different flower colour than 'Fisnics Red' and has no eye zone while 'Fisnics Red' has a small eye zone.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Tallred' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall to very tall plant height and wide plant width. The stem has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in the upper third. The leaf blade is medium to long in length, medium to wide in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium to dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have no anthocyanin. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Tallred' has single flowers which are medium to large in diameter. The flowers are red in colour. There is no eye zone present. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Tallred' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Fisimp 100' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisimp 171'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Tallred' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 10 plants of the candidate and 15 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 74: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Tallred'

	'Fisupnic Tallred'	'Fisnics Red'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	39.00	30.80
std. deviation	2.778	2.098
Plant width (cm)		
mean	57.12	53.40
std. deviation	4.549	3.502
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	12.44	10.95
std. deviation	0.693	0.508
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.72	3.92
std. deviation	0.371	0.282
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	43A-42A	42-45B (N66B towards the margins)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	42A (paler than) with tones of 46D	43B-C, margins 52B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Fisupnic Flame' (see figure 80)
Trade name: Super Sonic Flame
Application number: 03-3580
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Flame' (Sonic Flame)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Flame' has a shorter, wider plant than 'Fisnics Flame'. 'Fisupnic Flame' has a shorter petiole than 'Fisnics Flame'. 'Fisupnic Flame' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Fisnics Flame'. The lower petal for 'Fisupnic Flame' has a very shallow incision while the lower petal for 'Fisnics Flame' has a deep incision. 'Fisupnic Flame' has a longer pedicel than 'Fisnics Flame'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Flame' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a medium to tall plant height and wide plant width. The stem has strong anthocyanin colouration in the upper third. The leaf blade is medium in length, narrow to medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration and the veins have strong anthocyanin. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is red in colour between the veins. The intensity of the red colour is strong to very strong. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have strong to very strong anthocyanin and the petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Flame' has single flowers which are medium in diameter. The flowers are orange red in colour (RHS N30B). There is an eye zone present which is small to medium in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is very shallow. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Flame' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Fisimp 102' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisimp 149'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Flame' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 75: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Flame'

	'Fisupnic Flame'	'Fisnics Flame'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	30.90	36.20
std. deviation	1.524	2.440
Plant width (cm)		
mean	55.10	46.80
std. deviation	2.558	3.765
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.33	4.35
std. deviation	0.643	0.858

Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.82	7.11
std. deviation	0.164	0.373
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	7.22	4.59
std. deviation	0.574	0.565

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Redgold'** (see figure 81)
Trade name: Sonic Red on Gold
Application number: 03-3581
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kiotoa' (Painted Paradise Red)

Summary: *'Fisnics Redgold' has a taller plant than 'Kiotoa'. 'Fisnics Redgold' has light green markings on the leaf while 'Kiotoa' has yellow markings. 'Fisnics Redgold' has a larger flower diameter than 'Kiotoa'. 'Fisnics Redgold' has red-purple flowers with lighter purple secondary colour while 'Kiotoa' has red flowers. 'Fisnics Redgold' has a medium to large eye zone present while 'Kiotoa' has no eye zone.*

Description: 'Fisnics Redgold' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall plant height and medium plant width. The leaf blade is short to medium in length, medium in width and has light green markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib on the lower surface has medium anthocyanin and the veins have no anthocyanin. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisnics Redgold' has single flowers which are medium to large in diameter. The flowers are red-purple in colour with lighter purple secondary colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium deep. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium to strong anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Redgold' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Celebration Light Salmon' and the male parent was a numbered seedling. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Redgold' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 16 plants of the candidate variety and 9 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements for the candidate variety and nine measurements for the reference variety.

Table 76: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Redgold'

	'Fisnics Redgold'	'Kiotoa'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	35.00	23.78
std. deviation	1.414	1.090
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	2.50	3.28
std. deviation	0.478	0.492
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.91	5.6
std. deviation	0.305	0.267
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	45B-N66A	45B
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N74B-C	n/a
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	43B-C, with tones of 52C	43B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Fisupnic Lipink' (see figure 82)
Trade name: Super Sonic Light Pink
Application number: 03-3582
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebrette Appleblossom'

Summary: *'Fisupnic Lipink' has a larger plant size than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Lipink' has larger leaves which are darker in colour than the leaves of 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Lipink' has lighter bluish-pink flower colour than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Lipink' has a longer pedicel length than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Lipink' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall plant height and medium to wide plant width. The leaf blade is medium to long in length, narrow to medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib on the lower surface has medium anthocyanin and the veins have weak to medium anthocyanin. The petiole has weak anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Lipink' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are light bluish pink in colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium to strong anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Lipink' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Malita' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisimp 131'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Lipink' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements for the candidate variety and nine measurements for the reference variety.

Table 77: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Lipink'

	'Fisupnic Lipink'	'Celebrette Appleblossom'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	33.70	23.60
std. deviation	1.494	0.699
Plant width (cm)		
mean	48.60	43.80
std. deviation	3.658	1.549
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	13.12	9.97
std. deviation	0.931	0.823
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.76	3.70
std. deviation	0.497	0.392
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N155B with veins 65B, margins 65A/55B	63C/62B, 62D towards base, veins/margin 50B/52B
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	55B with 58B at midrib (upper petal)	n/a
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	73D with veins 65A/73B	62C with veins 52B-C
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	6.29	4.86
std. deviation	0.354	0.622

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Fisnics Burgsweet' (see figure 83)
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Burgundy
Application number: 03-3583
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 172' (Sonic Sweet Purple)

Summary: *'Fisnics Burgsweet' has a longer petiole than 'Fisimp 172'. 'Fisnics Burgsweet' has lighter red colour on the lower side of the leaf blade than 'Fisimp 172'. 'Fisnics Burgsweet' has a longer pedicel length than 'Fisimp 172'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Burgsweet' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a very short plant height and narrow plant width. The stem has strong to very strong anthocyanin in the upper third. The leaf blade is short to medium in length, medium to wide in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration and the veins have strong anthocyanin. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark to very dark and there is strong anthocyanin present. The lower side of the leaf blade is medium red in colour between the veins. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have strong to very strong anthocyanin. The petiole has strong to very strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisnics Burgsweet' has single flowers which are medium in diameter. The flowers are violet in colour with darker purple red secondary colour. There is an eye zone present which is large in size. The pedicel and spur have weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Burgsweet' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Harmony Raspberry Cream' and the male parent was the variety 'Spixis'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Burgsweet' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 18 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 78: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Burgsweet'

	'Fisnics Burgsweet'	'Fisimp 172'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	2.97	1.93
std. deviation	0.367	0.371
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	75A-76A with streaks of N74B	N74D-68B (paler than) with streaks of N74B
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N66A (darker than) surrounded by N74A-B	N66A (darker than) surrounded by N74A-B
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	N66B-N74B	55B-62A with overtones of 55A
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	6.40	3.93
std. deviation	0.673	0.418

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Burgy'** (see figure 84)
Trade name: Super Sonic Burgundy
Application number: 03-3584
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 284' (Sonic Burgundy)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Burgy' has a taller plant height than 'Fisimp 284'. 'Fisupnic Burgy' has longer leaf length and shorter petiole length than 'Fisimp 284'. The petioles of 'Fisupnic Burgy' have stronger anthocyanin on the upper side than the petioles of 'Fisimp 284'. 'Fisupnic Burgy' has a larger flower diameter than 'Fisimp 284'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Burgy' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall to very tall plant height and medium to wide plant width. The stem has no anthocyanin in the upper third except in the leaf axils where it is weak to medium. The leaf blade is very long in length, narrow in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has

strong anthocyanin colouration and the veins have no anthocyanin. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium to dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib on the lower surface has absent to very weak anthocyanin and the veins have no anthocyanin. The petiole has medium to strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Burgy' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are red-purple in colour (more red-purple than RHS 61B). There is no eye zone present. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is deep. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium to strong anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Burgy' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Fisimp 284' and the male parent was the variety 'Harmony Purple'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Burgy' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 79: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Burgy'

	'Fisupnic Burgy'	'Fisimp 284'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	37.30	29.40
std. deviation	0.949	1.350
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	16.41	12.60
std. deviation	1.077	0.930
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	2.73	3.95
std. deviation	0.521	0.659
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.11	5.87
std. deviation	0.378	0.226

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Lil'** (see figure 85)
Trade name: Sonic Lilac
Application number: 03-3585
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kipete' (Papete)

Summary: *'Fisnics Lil' has a taller plant height than 'Kipete'. Fisnics Lil' has larger leaves and larger flower diameter than 'Kipete'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Lil' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall plant height and medium plant width. The stem has medium to strong anthocyanin in the upper third. The leaf blade is medium to long in length, wide in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has very weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium to dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have strong anthocyanin. The petiole has medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisnics Lil' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are red-purple in colour. There is an eye zone present which is small in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is deep. The pedicel and spur have strong to very strong anthocyanin. The spur angle is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Lil' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Logia' and the male parent was the variety 'Celebrette Lavender Glow'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisnics Lil' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 18 plants of the candidate and 5 plants of the reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured

characteristics were based on ten measurements for the candidate variety and five measurements for the reference variety.

Table 80: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Lil'

	'Fisnics Lil'	'Kipete'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	33.40	24.75
std. deviation	2.171	1.500
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	12.81	10.07
std. deviation	0.847	0.586
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	5.15	4.22
std. deviation	0.481	0.357
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.50	5.37
std. deviation	0.389	0.316
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N74A (veins redder than N66A)	N74A (veins N66A)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	N74A	67C (veins darker than 67A)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Chersweet'** (see figure 86)
Trade name: Super Sonic Sweet Cherry
Application number: 03-3586
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 130' (Sonic Sweet Cherry)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Chersweet' has a shorter petiole than 'Fisimp 130'. 'Fisupnic Chersweet' has slightly larger flower diameter and differs in flower colour from 'Fisimp 130'. 'Fisupnic Chersweet' has stronger anthocyanin in the spur than 'Fisimp 130'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Chersweet' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a medium to tall plant height and medium plant width. The stem has strong to very strong anthocyanin in the upper third. The leaf blade is medium in length, medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration and the veins have weak anthocyanin. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark to very dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is red in colour between the veins. The intensity of the red colour is strong. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have strong anthocyanin and the petiole has strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Chersweet' has single flowers which are large in diameter. The flowers are light violet in colour with red secondary colour. There is an eye zone present which is large in size. The pedicel has weak anthocyanin colouration and the spur has medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Chersweet' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Alexis' and the male parent was a numbered seedling. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Chersweet' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 12 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 81: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Chersweet'

	'Fisupnic Chersweet'	'Kipete'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	1.67	3.19
std. deviation	0.333	0.513
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.90	6.18
std. deviation	0.262	0.286
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	75C-B	65D-C

Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)

	46C, surrounded by N66B-C	46C

Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)

	N66C, 52A in midrib	52A/B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Violeye'** (see figure 87)
Trade name: Super Sonic Violet Ice
Application number: 03-3587
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Purple' (Sonic Purple)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Violeye' has a larger plant size than 'Fisnics Purple'. The lower side of the leaf is red for 'Fisupnic Violeye' while it is green for 'Fisnics Purple'. 'Fisupnic Violeye' differs from 'Fisnics Purple' in flower colour. 'Fisupnic Violeye' has a shorter pedicel length and weaker anthocyanin on the spur than 'Fisnics Purple'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Violeye' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall plant height and wide plant width. The stem has weak to medium anthocyanin in the upper third and strong anthocyanin in the leaf axils. The leaf blade is medium in length, narrow to medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is red in colour between the veins with some green. The intensity of the red colour is weak to medium. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have medium to strong anthocyanin. The petiole has medium anthocyanin on the upper side near the base.

'Fisupnic Violeye' has single flowers which are medium to large in diameter. The flowers are purple pink in colour with white secondary colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is medium. The pedicel has very weak anthocyanin colouration and the spur has weak to medium anthocyanin. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Violeye' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Celebration Raspberry Rose' and the male parent was a numbered seedling. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Violeye' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 82: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Violeye'

	'Fisupnic Violeye'	'Fisnics Purple'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	36.80	23.60
std. deviation	1.619	0.966
Plant width (cm)		
mean	55.40	38.90
std. deviation	3.438	3.573
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N74A (more pink than)	N74A, veins darker than N66A
Secondary colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	N155D	n/a
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	71D-N74B	61C
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	4.41	6.16
std. deviation	0.810	0.486

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Pinkeye'** (see figure 88)
Trade name: Super Sonic Pink
Application number: 03-3588
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics Pink' (Sonic Pink)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Pinkeye' has a larger plant size than 'Fisnics Pink'. 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' has longer leaves with stronger anthocyanin colouration in the midrib on the lower leaf surface than 'Fisnics Pink'. 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' has a larger flower diameter than 'Fisnics Pink'. 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' differs from 'Fisnics Pink' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a very tall plant height and medium to wide plant width. The stem has medium to strong anthocyanin in the upper shoots. The leaf blade is long in length, narrow to medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib and veins on the upper side have no anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is medium to dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The midrib on the lower surface has medium anthocyanin and the veins have absent to weak anthocyanin.

'Fisupnic Pinkeye' has single flowers which are medium to large in diameter. The flowers are light bluish pink in colour with overtones of red-pink. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The pedicel and spur have medium to strong anthocyanin colouration. The spur angle is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Fisimp 102' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 18 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 83: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Pinkeye'

	'Fisupnic Pinkeye'	'Fisnics Pink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	41.10	26.90
std. deviation	2.079	0.994
Plant width (cm)		
mean	51.30	46.10
std. deviation	3.368	2.42
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	13.08	11.66
std. deviation	0.883	0.743
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.86	5.88
std. deviation	0.372	0.450
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	55C-D with overtones/ veins of 52C	55A (darker than)
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	58D	55A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Mapink'** (see figure 89)
Trade name: Super Sonic Pastel Pink 2004
Application number: 03-3589
Application date: 2003/04/29
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebrette Appleblossom'

Summary: *'Fisupnic Mapink' has a larger plant size than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Mapink' has no anthocyanin in the midrib and veins on the lower leaf surface while 'Celebrette Appleblossom' has medium anthocyanin. 'Fisupnic Mapink' has a larger flower diameter than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Mapink' has lighter flower colour than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. 'Fisupnic Mapink' has a smaller eye zone than 'Celebrette Appleblossom'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Mapink' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which has a tall to very tall plant height and medium to wide plant width. The stem has no anthocyanin in the upper

third except for some weak anthocyanin in the last internode. The leaf blade is medium to long in length, medium in width and has no markings on the upper side. The midrib on the upper side has medium anthocyanin colouration. The intensity of green colouration on the upper side is dark and the lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins. The mid rib and veins on the lower surface have no anthocyanin. The petiole has weak to medium anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisupnic Mapink' has single flowers which are large to very large in diameter. The flowers are light purple red in colour. There is an eye zone present which is small in size. The pedicel has weak to medium anthocyanin and the spur has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration. The spur angle is strong to very strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Mapink' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was the variety 'Fisimp 131' and the male parent was the variety 'Fisnics Light Pink'. The seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain, where the first selection of the seedlings was conducted. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation. The selection criteria used were flower shape, time of flowering, branching habit, plant size and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisupnic Mapink' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 84: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Mapink'

	'Fisupnic Mapink'	'Celebrette Appleblossom'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	38.60	29.10
std. deviation	1.897	1.197
Plant width (cm)		
mean	53.10	47.20
std. deviation	3.107	4.780
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.62	6.52
std. deviation	0.388	0.274
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
	55B, fading towards base veins 55A	63C/62B, fading to 62D at base, with veins/margin 50B/52B
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)		
	62A	62C with veins 52B-C

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull *x I. auricoma* Baill.)

Proposed denomination: **'Fisvision'** (see figure 90)
Trade name: Vision Yellow
Application number: 02-2969
Application date: 2002/01/14
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisnics White' (Sonic White)

Summary: *'Fisvision' has a larger plant size than 'Fisnics White'. 'Fisvision' has lighter green leaves and a smaller flower diameter than 'Fisnics White'. 'Fisvision' has pale yellow flowers while 'Fisnics White' has white flowers. 'Fisvision' has an eye zone present while 'Fisnics White' has no eye zone. 'Fisvision' has a stronger spur angle and shorter pedicel length than 'Fisnics White'.*

Description: 'Fisvision' is an interspecific hybrid Impatiens variety which has a tall to very tall plant height and very wide plant width. The stem has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in the upper third. The leaf blade is short to medium in length and very narrow in width. The leaf blade has no markings or anthocyanin on the upper side and is weak to medium green in colour. The lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins and the mid rib and veins have no anthocyanin. The petiole has absent to very weak anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Fisvision' has single flowers which are very small in diameter. The flowers are pale yellow in colour. There is an eye zone present which is medium to large in size. The depth of the incision on the lower petal is weak to medium. The

pedicel and spur have no anthocyanin colouration and the spur has a very strong angle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisvision' originated from interspecific hybridizations made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The female parent was a New Guinea hybrid seedling, no. K00-6158, which had white flowers, and the male parent was a plant of the species *Impatiens auricoma*, having bright yellow flowers. The immature ovules and embryos that developed were grown in tissue culture and transferred into soil in 2001. The final seedling was selected in late summer of 2001.

Tests and Trials: 'Fisvision' was tested at Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia in spring/summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 9 cm pots on March 25, 2003. On May 27, 2003 the plants were repotted into 15 cm pots and spaced 12 inches apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 85: Comparison table for 'Fisvision'

	'Fisvision'	'Fisnics White'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	37.50	25.60
std. deviation	2.321	1.265
Plant width (cm)		
mean	81.625	43.50
std. deviation	2.953	2.906
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.91	6.53
std. deviation	0.218	0.403
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	4D-10D	white
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	155B-10D	white
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	3.33	5.83
std. deviation	0.488	0.941

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balfiespary'** (see figure 91)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Sparkler Cherry
Application number: 02-3177
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'

Summary: *'Balfiespary' has darker leaf colour with more intense red colouration on the lower side between the veins than 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'. 'Balfiespary' has stronger anthocyanin colouration in the veins on the lower surface than 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'. 'Balfiespary' has red and white flower color while 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose' has purple-red and white flower colour.*

Description: 'Balfiespary' is a vegetatively propagated impatiens variety. The shoot has weak to medium anthocyanin in the upper third. The upper side of the leaf blade has weak anthocyanin on the midrib and the intensity of the green colour is medium to strong. The lower side of the leaf blade is green in colour between the veins with pale red patches. The midrib on the lower side has very weak anthocyanin and the veins have weak anthocyanin. The petiole has medium to strong anthocyanin on the upper side.

'Balfiespary' has a double flower which has two colours. The main colour is red and the secondary colour is white. The distribution of secondary colour is irregular, mainly near the margins and on the outer petals. The pedicel has weak anthocyanin and the spur has medium anthocyanin. The spur has a very weak to weak angle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfiespary' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during June 1999 at Elburn, Illinois, USA. The female parent was a propietary impatiens selection characterised by semi-double white flowers. The male parent was a proprietary selection characterised by double purple flowers. The initial selection was made in February 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfiespary' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted on

May 16, 2003 (week 20) and transplanted into 6 inch pots on June 27, 2003 (week 26). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 86: Comparison table for 'Balfiespary' and 'Balolepep'

	'Balfiespary'	'Balolepep'	'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	10.3	8.05	11.55
std. dev.	1.183	1.065	1.092
Plant width (cm)			
mean	23.30	17.85	23.35
std. dev.	2.324	1.796	1.872
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	10.60	11.9	9.10
std. dev.	3.239	2.601	1.524
Main colour of upper side of petal (RHS)			
	46C	N57B	N57A-B
Main colour of lower side of petal (RHS)			
	39B, 58D	52C with tones of 43C	N57C/D with tones of 41B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balolepep'** (see figure 92)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Olé Peppermint
Application number: 02-3178
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'

Summary: *'Balolepep' has a smaller plant size than 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'. 'Balolepep' has variegated leaves while 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose' has no leaf variegation. 'Balolepep' has green on the lower side of the leaf blade while 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose' has green with pale red patches. 'Balolepep' has a longer petiole length than 'Fiesta™ Sparkler Rose'.*

Description: 'Balolepep' is a vegetatively propagated impatiens variety. The shoot has very weak to weak anthocyanin in the upper third. The leaf blade is variegated with light green in the central part and whitish-yellow secondary colour along the margins. The colour of the leaf blade on the lower side between the veins is green. There is no anthocyanin in the midrib and veins on the upper and lower side. The petiole has very weak to weak anthocyanin.

'Balolepep' has a double flower which has two colours. The main colour is purple-red and the secondary colour is white. The distribution of secondary colour is irregular, mainly near the margins and on the outer petals. The pedicel and spur have absent to very weak anthocyanin. The spur has a very weak to weak angle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balolepep' originated from a naturally occuring mutation of the Impatiens variety 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'. The variety was discovered in October 1999 at Cartago, Costa Rica.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balolepep' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted on May 16, 2003 (week 20) and transplanted into 6 inch pots on June 27, 2003 (week 26). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

LOBELIA
(*Lobelia hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Lobetis'** (see figure 93)
Trade name: Laguna Compact Blue with Eye
Application number: 03-3442
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Johannes S.N. Oud, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Blue Star' (see table 87 on page 104)

Summary: *'Lobetis' has a narrower plant width with denser branching than 'Blue Star'. The stems of 'Lobetis' are light green in colour with absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Blue Star' are dark green with strong anthocyanin. 'Lobetis' has longer, darker green leaves than 'Blue Star'. Lobetis' has wider upper corolla lobes than 'Blue Star'. At the base of the lower lobe of the corolla for 'Lobetis' there is a large white zone with no markings while*

for 'Blue Star' there is a small white zone at the base with a dark violet blue spot.

Description: 'Lobetis' is a vegetatively propagated lobelia variety which has an upright bushy growth habit and a dense to very dense branching habit. The stem is moderately thick, light green in colour, and has absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. There is no pubescence on the stem. The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stems. The upper leaf blades are linear in shape and the lower leaf blades are lanceolate. The leaf blades have an acute shaped apex with a short terminal tip. The margins of the leaf blades are entire to weakly serrate. The leaf blade is dark green in colour with no variegation. There is no petiole.

The sepals of 'Lobetis' are acuminate in shape and anthocyanin colouration is present. The inflorescence is a raceme type with flowers in both terminal and axillary locations. Attitude of the flowers is upright to outwards. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is absent. Flower colour is violet blue with a large white spot at the base of the lower corolla lobe. There are no other corolla markings.

Origin and Breeding: 'Lobetis' originated from a cross between 'P140', a selection of *Lobelia erinus* with a blue & white flower colour, and strong, compact, spreading growth habit, and 'Y694', a variety of *Lobelia valida* with blue & white flower colour. The cross took place in 1998 at Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands. Selection of 'Lobetis' in 1999 was based on plant habit, plant vigour, flower colour and size, branching, floriferousness and earliness of flowering.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lobetis' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 22 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 26. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Lobeto'** (see figure 93)
Trade name: Laguna Trailing Dark Blue
Application number: 03-3443
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: H. Westhoff, Oeding, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Blue Star' (see table 87 on page 104)

Summary: *'Lobeto' has a more spreading growth habit and produces a wider plant than 'Blue Star'. 'Lobeto' has a longer leaf blade length than 'Blue Star'. 'Lobeto' has longer and wider upper corolla lobes than 'Blue Star'. 'Lobeto' has a larger dark violet-blue spot on the lower corolla lobe than 'Blue Star'.*

Description: 'Lobeto' is a vegetatively propagated lobelia variety which has a spreading growth habit and a sparse to medium branching habit. The stem is thick, dark green in colour, and has strong anthocyanin colouration. There is no pubescence on the stem. The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stems. The leaves are lanceolate to narrow elliptic in shape. The leaf blades have an acute shaped apex with a short terminal tip. The margins of the leaf blades are serrate. The leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is no petiole.

The sepals of 'Lobeto' are acuminate in shape and anthocyanin colouration is present. The inflorescence is a raceme type with flowers in both terminal and axillary locations. Attitude of the flowers is upright to outwards. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is weak. Flower colour is violet blue with a medium sized white spot at the base of the lower corolla lobe. There is also a dark violet-blue, medium sized spot at the base of the lower corolla lobe.

Origin and Breeding: 'Lobeto' originated from a cross between 'PP12.678.P2', a selection of Lobelia Wesstar and a wild type Lobelia with white flowers. The cross took place in 1997 at Sudlohn-Oeding, Germany. Selection of 'Lobeto' in 1998 was based on plant habit, plant vigour, flower colour and size, branching, floriferousness and earliness of flowering.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lobeto' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 22 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 26. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Lobantis'** (see figure 94)
Trade name: Laguna Mounding Lavender
Application number: 03-3444
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Johannes S.N. Oud, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Blue Star' (see table 87 on page 103)

Summary: *'Lobantis' has a taller plant height and narrower plant width than 'Blue Star'. 'Lobantis' has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration in the stems while 'Blue Star' has strong anthocyanin. 'Lobantis' has narrower leaf blades which are lighter green in colour than the leaf blades of 'Blue Star'. 'Lobantis' has longer upper corolla lobes and light blue violet flower colour while 'Blue Star' has violet blue flower colour.*

Description: 'Lobantis' is a vegetatively propagated lobelia variety with an upright bushy growth habit and a very dense branching habit. The stem is thin, light green in colour, and has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. There is no pubescence on the stem. The simple leaves are arranged alternately on the stems. The upper leaf blades are linear in shape and the lower leaf blades are lanceolate to narrow elliptic. The leaf blades have an acute shaped apex with a short terminal tip. The margins of the leaf blades are serrate. The leaf blade is light green in colour with no variegation. There is no petiole.

The sepals of 'Lobantis' are acuminate in shape and anthocyanin colouration is present. The inflorescence is a raceme type with flowers in both terminal and axillary locations. Attitude of the flowers is upright to outwards. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is weak. Flower colour is light blue violet with a small to medium sized white spot at the base of the lower corolla lobe. There is also a medium sized, dark violet spot on the lower corolla lobe.

Origin and Breeding: 'Lobantis' originated from a cross between 'Y697A', a selection with pink flower colour, early flowering and a mounded growth habit, and 'S526', a selection with light pink flowers, strong growth and good branching. The cross took place in 1998 at Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands. Selection of 'Lobantis' in 1999 was based on plant habit, plant vigour, flower colour and size, branching, floriferousness and earliness of flowering.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lobantis' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 22 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 26. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 87: Comparison table for 'Lobetis', 'Lobeto' and 'Lobantis'

	'Lobetis'	'Lobeto'	'Lobantis'	'Blue Star'*
Plant height (cm)				
mean	11.75	n/a	14.00	10.95
std. deviation	1.11		3.36	1.06
Plant width (cm)				
mean	14.25	37.80	22.80	26.80
std. deviation	2.61	4.42	3.19	3.55
Leaf blade length (cm)				
mean	3.12	3.38	2.59	2.28
std. deviation	0.390	0.482	0.369	0.420
Leaf blade width (cm)				
mean	1.11	0.85	0.51	1.11
std. deviation	0.144	0.236	0.099	0.242
Upper corolla lobe length (mm)				
mean	6.0	6.2	6.1	4.9
std. deviation	0.816	0.788	0.316	0.567
Upper corolla lobe width (mm)				
mean	9.40	6.00	4.75	4.20
std. deviation	2.220	1.763	0.978	0.918
Lower corolla lobe length (mm)				
mean	10.30	10.85	10.45	9.70
std. deviation	0.714	0.914	0.497	1.050
Lower corolla lobe width (mm)				
mean	17.6	17.9	16.9	16.7
std. deviation	0.690	0.990	0.875	0.115
Colour of lower corolla lobes (RHS)				
upper side	95C with 97A near white zone	95C	84D with white towards margin, midvein 76A	95C with darker tones paler than 95B
lower side	96C with 96D margins	97D with 96C-D	76C-84D and white	96C with 97C-D margins
Colour of marking on lower lobes (RHS)	n/a	96A	83B	96A
Colour of outer surface of corolla tube (RHS)	95C	94A-B	76A-B	94A-B

* reference variety

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Balarropi'** (see figure 95)
Trade name: Aromatica™ Rose Pink
Application number: 01-2642
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Penval' (Parfait Sachet)

Summary: *'Balarropi' has longer leaves than 'Penval'. 'Balarropi' has light green leaves while 'Penval' has dark green leaves. 'Balarropi' has a wider corolla lobe on the lower part than 'Penval'. 'Balarropi' differs from 'Penval' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Balarropi' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a medium to dense, erect to semi-erect growth habit. The leaves are light green in colour, lanceolate in shape and have a serrate margin. There is a petiole present.

'Balarropi' flowers early in the season. The calyx has sparse pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is straight to slightly curved and is equal in length to the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper corolla lobes is bluish-pink fading towards the margins. The margin on the central upper lobe has absent to very weak undulation and medium reflexing while the upper lateral lobes have medium to strong reflexing. The lower corolla lobe is purple in colour and has strong undulation and reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate is medium in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balarropi' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during October 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was the variety 'Compact Innocence', characterized by its white flowers and medium green foliage. The male parent was a mix of pollen selected from the field. The initial selection was made in April 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balarropi' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 20 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 88: Comparison table for 'Balarropi'

	'Balarropi'	'Penval'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.01	2.30
std. deviation	0.376	0.35
Colour of central and lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)		
	64B-C, margins N66D	70A-B with 79D at base (newly opened flowers) 77C-D with 79D at base (fully open flowers)
Colour of lower corolla lobes (RHS)		
	64B	70A-B (newly opened) 77C-D (fully open)
Width of lower corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	11.2	8.8
std. deviation	0.789	0.422

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balardeblu'** (see figure 96)
Trade name: Aromatica™ Deep Blue
Application number: 02-3180
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Summary: *'Balardeblu' has shorter peduncle and spur length than 'Hubbird'. 'Balardeblu' has a smaller central lobe on the upper lip of the corolla than 'Hubbird'. 'Balardeblu' differs slightly in flower colour from 'Hubbird'.*

Description: 'Balardeblu' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a moderately dense, erect growth habit. The leaves are dark green in colour, narrowly ovate in shape and have a serrate margin. There is no petiole present.

'Balardeblu' flowers early in the season. The calyx has medium pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is slightly curved and is slightly shorter than the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper and lower corolla lobes is blue violet. The margin on the central upper lobe has weak

undulation and weak reflexing while the upper lateral lobes have weak to medium reflexing. The lower corolla lobe has medium undulation and medium to strong reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate is medium in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balardeblu' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during October 2000, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. It was the result of the open pollination of the variety 'Hubbird'. The initial selection was made in January 2001.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balardeblu' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 20 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 89: Comparison table for 'Balardeblu'

	'Balardeblu'	'Hubbird'*
Peduncle length (mm)		
mean	32.0	46.3
std. deviation	9.357	10.361
Spur length (mm)		
mean	4.85	6.85
std. deviation	0.709	0.580
Colour of central and lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)		
	90C-D (newly opened 83B)	90D, N88D (newly opened 86B)
Colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)		
	90C-D	90D, N88D
Length of central upper corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	9.85	11.35
std. deviation	0.883	0.669
Width of central upper corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	8.45	10.40
std. deviation	0.497	0.516

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Balarlipi' (see figure 97)
Trade name: Aromatica™ Light Pink
Application number: 02-3182
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Nemli' (Lilac Sachet)

Summary: *'Balarlipi' has a more erect growth habit than 'Nemli'. 'Balarlipi' has a longer spur than 'Nemli'. 'Balarlipi' has a lighter violet flower colour with darker violet at the base while 'Nemli' has no secondary colour or markings. 'Balarlipi' has wider central lobes on the upper lip of the corolla and has weaker undulation on the lower corolla lobe than 'Nemli'. The markings on the palate of the florets of 'Balarlipi' are darker yellow in colour and larger than those of 'Nemli'.*

Description: 'Balarlipi' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a moderately dense, erect growth habit. The leaves are medium green in colour, lanceolate in shape and have a serrate margin.

'Balarlipi' flowers early in the season. The calyx has medium pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is strongly curved and is longer than the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper corolla lobes is violet with darker violet at the base. The margin on the central upper lobe has absent to very weak undulation and very weak reflexing while the lateral lobes on the upper part have medium to strong reflexing. The lower lobe is light blue violet in colour and has weak to medium undulation and medium reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate is very large in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balarlipi' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during October 2000, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. It was the result of the open pollination of the variety 'Valleyheart'. The initial selection was made in January 2001.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balarlipi' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 20 and were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 90: Comparison table for 'Balarlipi'

	'Balarlipi'	'Nemli'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	18.35	22.30
std. deviation	2.261	2.637

Spur length (mm)		
mean	7.75	5.05
std. deviation	0.890	0.369
Colour of central and lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)		
	75A (markings spots at base 77A)	N82C-D
Colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)		
	69D with tones of 75A near base	N82C
Width of central upper corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	7.5	9.3
std. deviation	0.707	0.823

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Innkapink'** (see figure 98)
Trade name: Safari Pink
Application number: 02-3298
Application date: 2002/10/03
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen and Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Penval' (Lilac Sachet)

Summary: *'Innkapink' has lighter leaf colour and deeper incisions on the leaf margin than 'Penval'. 'Innkapink' has lighter flower colour and wider upper and lower corolla lobes than 'Penval'. 'Innkapink' has weaker reflexing of the corolla lobes than 'Penval'. 'Innkapink' has a larger yellow marking on the palate than 'Penval'.*

Description: 'Innkapink' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a moderately dense, erect growth habit. The leaves are medium green in colour, narrowly ovate in shape and have a serrate margin.

'Innkapink' flowers early in the season. The calyx has sparse pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is slightly curved and is longer than the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper and lower corolla lobes is violet. The margin on the central upper lobe has weak to medium undulation and very weak to weak reflexing while the lateral lobes on the upper part have weak reflexing. The lower lobe has medium undulation and reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate is large in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Innkapink' originated from a cross between the female parent, 'NJ99-1' and the male parent 'N98aS5-C', made in Gensingen, Germany in 1999. Selection criteria included vigourous growth, early flowering and flower characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Innkapink' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings. The cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 91: Comparison table for 'Innkapink'

	'Innkapink'	'Penval'*
Colour of central and lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)		
newly opened	N74C-D	N74B with tones of 75A and 90B-C at base
fully opened	N74D, 77C	76A-B, 90B-C at base
Colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)		
	75B-C with tones of N74D, 77C	N74B, N66D (newly opened) 76A, 75B (fully opened)
Width of central upper corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	11.3	9.6
std. deviation	1.07	1.11
Width of lower corolla lobe (mm)		
mean	16.9	9.5
std. deviation	1.45	0.83

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Innkablue'** (see figure 99)
Trade name: Karoo Blue
Application number: 02-3308
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen and Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'N0069Blau' (Safari Plum) and 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Summary: *'Innkablue' has a taller plant height and longer peduncle length than the reference varieties. 'Innkablue' has a smaller upper central corolla lobe than the reference varieties. 'Innkablue' has darker flower colour than 'Hubbird' and darker palate colour than the reference varieties. 'Innkablue' has a larger yellow marking on the palate than 'Hubbird'.*

Description: 'Innkablue' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a sparse plant density and erect growth habit. The leaves are dark green in colour, narrowly ovate in shape and have a serrate margin.

'Innkablue' flowers early in the season. The calyx has sparse pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is slightly curved and equal in length to the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper and lower corolla lobes is blue violet. The margin on the central upper lobe has very weak undulation and weak to medium reflexing while the lateral lobes on the upper part have weak to medium 'reflexing. The lower lobe has medium undulation and medium to strong reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate is large in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Innkablue' originated from a cross between the female parent, 'N98Sä3tetra2' and the male parent 'Hubbird', made in Gensingen, Germany in 1999. Selection criteria included vigourous growth, early flowering, partial sterility and flower characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Innkablue' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 24 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'N0069Blau'** (see figure 99)
Trade name: Safari Plum
Application number: 03-3597
Application date: 2003/05/05
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen and Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Innkablue' (Karoo Blue) and 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Summary: *'N0069Blau' has a shorter plant height than the reference varieties. 'N0069Blau' has a shorter peduncle length than 'Innkablue'. 'N0069Blau' has darker flower colour than 'Hubbird'. The central upper corolla lobe and lower corolla lobe are wider for 'N0069Blau' than for the reference varieties. 'N0069Blau' has a larger, darker yellow marking on the palate than 'Hubbird'.*

Description: 'N0069Blau' is a vegetatively propagated nemesia variety with a sparse to medium plant density and erect growth habit. The leaves are dark green in colour, narrowly ovate in shape and have a serrate margin.

'N0069Blau' flowers early in the season. The calyx has medium pubescence on the inner side. The spur on the floret is slightly curved and equal in length to the lower lobe. The main colour on the upper and lower corolla lobes is blue violet. The margin on the central upper lobe has absent to very weak undulation and very weak reflexing while the lateral lobes on the upper part have weak reflexing. The lower lobe has medium to strong undulation and reflexing. The yellow marking on the palate medium to large in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'N0069Blau' originated from a cross between the female parent, N98Sä3tetra2' and the male parent 'Hubbird', made in Gensingen, Germany in 1999. Selection criteria included vigourous growth, early flowering, partial sterility and flower characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'N0069Blau' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 24 and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 92: Comparison table for 'Innkablue' and 'N0069Blau'

	'Innkablue'	'N0069Blau'	'Hubbird'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	23.45	18.90	20.75
std. deviation	3.609	2.132	2.638

Peduncle length (mm)			
mean	59.1	44.2	46.3
std. deviation	11.638	8.574	10.361
Colour of central and lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)			
newly opened	86B	83B	86B
fully opened	90C-D	90C-D	90D, N88D
Colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)			
	90C (90B near palate)	90C (90B near palate)	90D, N88D
Length of central upper corolla lobe (mm)			
mean	9.10	10.20	11.35
std. deviation	0.876	0.632	0.669
Width of central upper corolla lobe (mm)			
mean	9.3	11.1	10.4
std. deviation	0.675	0.110	0.516
Width of lower corolla lobe (mm)			
mean	13.55	14.80	11.90
std. deviation	1.012	0.422	1.197

* reference variety

PEA
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

Proposed denomination: **'Bluebird'**
Application number: 02-3009
Application date: 2002/03/11
Applicant: Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Espace', 'Garde' and 'Stratus' (see table 93 on page 111)

Summary: *'Bluebird' is a semi-leafless, green field pea variety which produces shorter plants than the reference 'Espace'. 'Bluebird' also has longer and slightly wider stipules than 'Espace', but shorter stipules than the other candidate variety 'Stratus'. 'Bluebird' has larger seeds and a higher seed weight than 'Espace'. 'Bluebird' has shorter plants and thinner stems than 'Garde'. The flower standard is cream for 'Garde' and white for 'Bluebird'.*

Description: 'Bluebird' is a semi-leafless field pea variety with no stem fasciation and no anthocyanin colouration. The plant colour is dark green to blue-green. The vines are moderately short. 'Bluebird' has strong waxiness on the upper surface of the stipules and weak to medium dentation. Stipule development is normal and there are no rabbit-eared stipules. Flecking of the stipules is sparse.

'Bluebird' flowers mid-season and produces two flowers per node. The flower standard is white, with a level base. The apex of the upper calyx lobe is acuminate. The pods of 'Bluebird' are green with very weak concave curvature and parchment is partially present. The distal part of the pod is blunt. The immature seeds are light green.

'Bluebird' matures early to mid-season and produces moderately large, ovoid to irregular shaped seeds with a green cotyledon and no black hilum. The shape of the starch grain is simple. There is no wrinkling or dimpling of the cotyledon.

Origin and Breeding: 'Bluebird' originated from the cross Ceb 91527 x Ceb 1136 which was made in 1991. In 1992 a single plant was selected, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Bluebird' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was 4 rows wide, spaced at 28cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and were trimmed to 4 metres. Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Garde'**
Application number: 02-3010
Application date: 2002/03/11
Applicant: Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Espace', 'Bluebird' and 'Stratus' (see table 93 on page 111)

Summary: *'Garde' is a semi-leafless, green field pea variety which produces taller plants in the field than the reference 'Espace'. The stems and petioles of 'Garde' are very thick and stiff, compared with those of 'Espace' or the other candidate varieties, 'Bluebird' and 'Stratus'. 'Garde' has stronger dentation of the margins of the stipules than 'Espace'. The flower standard is cream for 'Garde' and white for 'Espace'. The pods of 'Garde' have more curvature and more parchment than the pods of 'Espace'.*

Description: 'Garde' is a semi-leafless field pea variety with no stem fasciation and no anthocyanin colouration. The plant colour is green. The vines are moderately long and very thick and sturdy. 'Garde' has medium waxiness on the upper surface of the stipules and strong dentation. Stipule development is normal and there are no rabbit-eared stipules. Flecking of the stipules is moderately sparse.

'Garde' flowers mid to late-season and produces two to three flowers per node. The flower standard is cream, with a level base. The apex of the upper calyx lobe is acuminate. The pods of 'Garde' are green with weak to medium concave curvature and parchment is partially present. The distal part of the pod is blunt. The immature seeds are light green.

'Garde' matures early to mid-season and produces medium sized, irregular shaped seeds with a green cotyledon and no black hilum. The shape of the starch grain is simple. The cotyledon has no wrinkling, and a moderate amount of dimpling.

Origin and Breeding: 'Garde' originated from the cross Ceb 1140 x Ceb 1141 which was made in 1992. A single plant was selected, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Garde' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was 4 rows wide, spaced at 28cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and were trimmed to 4 metres. Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Maribu'**
Application number:	02-3011
Application date:	2002/03/11
Applicant:	Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Integra' and 'Topeka' (see table 94 on page 112)

Summary: *'Maribu' is a semi-leafless, yellow field pea variety which produces plants with fewer nodes up to and including the first flowering node than the reference 'Integra'. The plants of 'Maribu' are taller than those of 'Topeka'. The stipules of 'Maribu' have a medium amount of flecking, whereas those of 'Integra' have only sparse flecking. 'Maribu' has a significantly longer peduncle than 'Integra'. The base of the standard of 'Integra' is very strongly arched, compared with 'Maribu' which has only a slightly arched base of the standard, and 'Topeka' which has a slightly raised base.*

Description: 'Maribu' is a semi-leafless field pea variety with no stem fasciation and no anthocyanin colouration. The plant colour is green. The vines are medium in length. 'Maribu' has medium waxiness on the upper surface of the stipules and weak to medium dentation. Stipule development is normal and there are no rabbit-eared stipules. Flecking of the stipules is medium.

'Maribu' flowers mid-season and produces a maximum of two flowers per node. The flower standard is white, with a slightly arched base. The apex of the upper calyx lobe is acuminate. The pods of 'Maribu' are green with very weak concave curvature and parchment is partially present. The distal part of the pod blunt. The immature seeds are light green to greyish green.

'Maribu' matures early to mid-season and produces medium sized, irregular shaped seeds with a yellow cotyledon and no black hilum. The shape of the starch grain is simple. The cotyledon has no wrinkling, and a small amount of dimpling.

Origin and Breeding: 'Maribu' originated from the cross Ceb 87318-001 x Ceb 1441. In 1992 a single plant was selected, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Maribu' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was 4 rows wide, spaced at 28cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and were trimmed to 4 metres. Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Stratus'**
Application number:	02-3012
Application date:	2002/03/11
Applicant:	Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Espace', 'Bluebird' and 'Garde' (see table 93 on page 111)

Summary: *'Stratus' is a semi-leafless, green field pea variety which has fewer nodes than the reference 'Espace', up to and including the first flowering node. The stipules of 'Stratus' are longer and wider than those of 'Espace'. 'Stratus' also has longer peduncles than 'Espace'. 'Stratus' has shorter plants with thinner stems than 'Garde'. The flower standard is cream for 'Garde' and white for 'Stratus'. Compared to the other candidate variety 'Bluebird', 'Stratus has longer stipules and longer peduncles.*

Description: 'Stratus' is a semi-leafless field pea variety with no stem fasciation and no anthocyanin colouration. The plant colour is green to dark or blue-green. The vines are short to medium in length. 'Stratus' has moderately strong waxiness on the upper surface of the stipules and weak to medium dentation. Stipule development is normal and there are no rabbit-eared stipules. Flecking of the stipules is moderately sparse.

'Stratus' flowers mid-season and produces one or two flowers per node. The flower standard is white, with a level base. The apex of the upper calyx lobe is acuminate. The pods of 'Stratus' are green with very weak concave curvature and parchment is present. The distal part of the pod is blunt. The immature seeds are light green.

'Stratus' matures early to mid-season and produces medium sized, ovoid or irregular shaped seeds with a green cotyledon and no black hilum. The shape of the starch grain is simple. The cotyledon has no wrinkling, and a small amount of dimpling.

Origin and Breeding: 'Stratus' originated from the cross Ceb 93530 x Baccara which was made in 1995. In 1996 a single plant was selected, followed by single seed descent, plant selection and replicated yield trials. The selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Stratus' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was 4 rows wide, spaced at 28cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and were trimmed to 4 metres. Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements.

Table 93: Comparison table for 'Bluebird', 'Garde', 'Stratus'

	'Bluebird'	'Garde'	'Stratus'	'Espace'*
Plant height (cm)				
mean	43.3	65.9	50.7	50.6
std. deviation	6.70	9.56	5.14	7.77
Number of nodes up to and including first flowering node				
mean	13.7	16.8	13.1	15.6
std. deviation	0.87	0.90	0.58	0.53
Petiole length (cm)				
mean	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.8
std. deviation	0.94	1.48	1.29	1.49
Length of stipule (cm)				
mean	5.6	5.2	6.5	4.8
std. deviation	1.09	0.94	0.65	0.80
Width of stipule (cm)				
mean	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.74	0.55	0.50	0.50
Length of peduncle (cm)				
mean	6.5	6.0	7.6	6.2
std. deviation	1.04	2.50	1.23	2.23
Pod length (cm)				
mean	6.8	6.8	5.8	6.1
std. deviation	0.81	0.87	1.35	0.69
Pod width (cm)				
mean	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
std. deviation	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.13
Seed weight (grams per 1000 seeds)				
	267	257	257	229

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Topeka'**
Application number: 02-3013
Application date: 2002/03/11
Applicant: Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Integra' and 'Maribu' (see table 94 on page 112)

Summary: *'Topeka' is a semi-leafless, yellow field pea variety that produces plants that are significantly shorter than 'Integra' or the other candidate variety 'Maribu'. There is less stipule flecking in 'Topeka' than 'Maribu'. The base of the standard of 'Topeka' is raised to level, whereas it is strongly arched in 'Integra' and slightly arched in 'Maribu'.*

Description: 'Topeka' is a semi-leafless field pea variety with no stem fasciation and no anthocyanin colouration. The plant colour is green. The vines are medium in length. 'Topeka' has medium waxiness on the upper surface of the stipules and weak to medium dentation. Stipule development is normal and

there are no rabbit-eared stipules. Flecking of the stipules is sparse.

'Topeka' flowers mid-season and produces one or two flowers per node. The flower standard is white, with a slightly raised base. The apex of the upper calyx lobe is acuminate. The pods of 'Topeka' are green with very weak concave curvature and parchment is partially present. The distal part of the pod is blunt. The immature seeds are light green.

'Topeka' matures mid-season and produces medium sized, spherical to ovoid seeds with a yellow cotyledon and no black hilum. The shape of the starch grain is simple. The cotyledon has no wrinkling or dimpling.

Origin and Breeding: 'Topeka' originated from the cross Ceb 94572 x Badminton, made in 1994. In 1995 a single plant was selected, followed by single seed descent, plant selection and replicated yield trials. The selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Topeka' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2002 and 2003. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, in a randomized complete block design. Each plot was 4 rows wide, spaced at 28cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and were trimmed to 4 metres. Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements.

Table 94: Comparison table for 'Maribu', 'Topeka'

	'Maribu'	'Topeka'	'Integra'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	57.4	50.8	61.8
std. deviation	5.88	5.02	2.81
Number of nodes up to and including first flowering node			
mean	13.5	13.9	15.9
std. deviation	1.35	0.89	0.78
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	5.7	6.6	6.9
std. deviation	1.19	0.66	0.96
Length of stipule (cm)			
mean	5.6	5.3	5.3
std. deviation	1.32	0.56	0.37
Width of stipule (cm)			
mean	2.9	2.6	2.6
std. deviation	0.83	0.27	0.34
Length of peduncle (cm)			
mean	9.4	7.9	6.5
std. deviation	2.3	1.27	0.92
Pod length (cm)			
mean	6.0	6.8	6.6
std. deviation	0.59	0.48	0.50
Pod width (cm)			
mean	1.4	1.4	1.3
std. deviation	0.11	0.08	0.07
Seed weight (grams per 1000 seeds)			
	257	245	265

* reference variety

PEAR
(*Pyrus communis* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Concorde'** (see figure 100)
Application number: 94-276
Application date: 1994/01/20
Applicant: Somersby Treefruit, Lincolnshire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bartlett' and 'Doyenné du Comice'

Summary: *'Concorde' is a pear variety which produces fruit that are very long compared to the maximum diameter, and have a very long neck. The reference varieties have wider fruit with a shorter neck. On average, 'Concorde' fruit are larger than 'Bartlett' and slightly smaller than 'Doyenné du Comice'. 'Concorde' fruit have red overcolour, whereas 'Bartlett' has no overcolour. 'Concorde' has a longer stalk than either reference variety, although the stalk is significantly thinner than that of 'Doyenné du Comice'. The eye basin of 'Concorde' is shallower than either reference variety.*

Description: 'Concorde' is a pear variety which produces moderately vigourous trees with an upright growth habit. There are a moderate number of side shoots. One year old shoots have short to medium length internodes and are dark green on the sunny side. There are a medium number of moderately large lenticels. The vegetative bud is squat in shape and adpressed to the shoots. The young shoot tip is green and moderately pubescent.

'Concorde' has moderately long leaves which have a downwards attitude in relation to the shoot. The general leaf shape in cross section is cupped. The leaf base is right-angled.

The leaf apex (excluding the tip) is obtuse-angled and the tip itself is cuspidate. 'Concorde' leaves have a crenate margin with moderately deep indentations. The midrib has very strong curvature and there are a few glands on the midrib. The petiole is medium in length, at approximately 40 degrees with the shoot, and the stipules are far from the base of the petiole.

'Concorde' flowers early to mid-season and produces a medium number of flowers. The pedicel is long and weakly pubescent. Sepals are medium in length and recurved towards the pedicel. The petals of the flowers are long and mostly touching. The base of the petal is flat to cordate and the margins are weakly undulating. The petal claw is long. The stigma is located slightly below the anthers. The anthers are large and the receptacle is hollowed.

'Concorde' produces medium sized, asymmetric fruit which are concave in longitudinal section with a very long neck. The fruit is very long relative to the maximum diameter, which is positioned towards the base. At maturity the ground colour of the shaded side of the skin is green. There is a low amount of red overcolour and slight amount of russet distributed over the whole fruit surface. 'Concorde' has a long, thin stalk, which is slightly curved. The stalk is inserted along the axis and the stalk cavity is absent or very shallow. The eye is medium in size and at harvest it is open, with upright to slightly spreading, short sepals. The eye basin is absent or very shallow, with a slightly ribbed margin. 'Concorde' has a wide core with cells that are intermediate in shape. On tree ripened fruit, core breakdown is slight. The seeds are elongated in shape and the fruit flesh is white, moderately juicy with a mild, sweet taste. 'Concorde' has a few small stone cells located at the core. At maturity the fruit skin is medium in texture and thickness, with a moderate aroma.

Origin and Breeding: 'Concorde' was developed at Horticulture Research International, East Malling, Maidstone, U.K. The variety derives from a cross between 'Doyenné du Comice' (seed parent) and 'Conference' (pollen parent) in 1968. The variety was selected for its precocity in bearing and for fruit shape and size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Concorde' were conducted by the okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., (PICO) at an orchard in Carr's Landing, B.C. during 2000 to 2001. The trials consisted of 12 trees of the candidate and 10 trees of each reference variety, planted in 1996. The first year of fruiting was 1998. The trees were all planted in a high density planting, 18 inches apart on 'Old Home Farmingdale 97'.

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L. H. Bailey)

Proposed denomination: **'Fisrolisa'** (see figure 101)
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Light Salmon
Application number: 00-2494
Application date: 2000/12/21
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon' (Designer Light Salmon)

Summary: *'Fisrolisa' is a tall plant with larger leaves, longer petioles, and a more conspicuous leaf zone than 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon'. The inflorescence of 'Fisrolisa' is larger in diameter and has smaller florets with more petals and longer pedicels than those of 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon'.*

Description: 'Fisrolisa' is a zonal type pelargonium variety with an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and weak lobing. The crenate margins have shallow incisions and moderate waviness. There is dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisrolisa' belongs to the salmon inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic to round in shape. The florets are semi-double and red pink to light blue pink in colour with no petal markings. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is medium to large. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. The colour of the sepals is also green.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisrolisa' originated from a hybridization in 1995 between the female parent '1216-3', a hybrid seedling derived from a cross of the salmon pink flowered variety 'Schloene Helena', and the male parent 'Gloria', a commercial variety with orange coloured, semi-double flowers and medium green foliage. The hybridization

and selection in 1996 was conducted in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation. Final selection was based on the light salmon pink and white flower colour in combination with vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisrolisa' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 95: Comparison table for 'Fisrolisa'

	'Fisrolisa'	'BFP-1409 Light Salmon'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	47.78	42.11
std. deviation	2.949	4.986
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.17	5.49
std. deviation	0.640	0.341
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	10.22	8.89
std. deviation	0.990	0.561
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	6.31	4.80
std. deviation	0.886	0.937
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	11.42	10.78
std. deviation	0.651	0.689
Floret diameter (cm)		
mean	3.89	4.68
std. deviation	0.137	0.249
Number of petals per flower		
mean	8.6	6.9
std. deviation	1.174	0.738
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	2.85	1.98
std. deviation	0.317	0.346
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	paler than 55C with N155B	55B & N155B
middle	56A & N155B	55C & N155B
base	52D	52C
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	55C with N155B	paler than 52C & N155B
middle	55C with N155B	52C-D & N155B
base	52D	43D-52D
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	52D with N155B	43D-52D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisaqua'** (see figure 102)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fip 335'**
Trade name: Flamingo
Application number: 02-3401
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Designer Light Pink'

Summary: *'Fisaqua' is a shorter plant with shorter petioles and a lighter blue pink flower colour than 'Designer Light Pink'. The flowers of 'Fisaqua' have markings on the upper and lower petals while those of 'Designer Light Pink' do not.*

Description: 'Fisaqua' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and weak to moderate lobing. The crenate margins have shallow incisions and moderate waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The weak to moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisaqua' belongs to the pink inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are narrow elliptic in shape. The florets are single and white to blue pink in colour. There are spot and veinal markings which

are weak to moderate in conspicuousness on the upper petal, spot markings which are moderate in conspicuousness on the lower petals and no markings on the inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium. The petal margins are fringed. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is large. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. The sepals are green with red colouration at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisaqua' originated from a hybridization in 1996 between the female parent 'Fisbravo', a variety having pink, semi-double flowers with red petal markings, dark green foliage with distinct zonation and medium growth habit, and the male parent 'Gomera', a variety with pink flower colour, reddish petal markings and medium green foliage with faint zonation. The hybridization was made in Hillscheid, Germany, and the first selection was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal in 1997. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid for further selection and trial cultivation in 1998. Final selection was based on the unique flower colour in combination with medium sized, round growth habit and darker green foliage in comparison to most pale pink flowered varieties.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisaqua' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 96: Comparison table for 'Fisaqua'

	'Fisaqua'	'Designer Light Pink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	43.1	48.2
std. deviation	2.470	4.492
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	6.80	8.27
std. deviation	1.139	1.597
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	more purple than 65A	65A-75C
middle	65A, N155B	paler than 65A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	N155B, 65A	paler than 65A
middle	N155B with 68B	N155B
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	N155B, 65A	paler than 65A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisvita'** (see figure 103)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 342'**
Trade name: Dolce Vita
Application number: 02-3402
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisrolisa' (Rocky Mountain Light Salmon)

Summary: *'Fisvita' is a shorter plant with narrower leaves than 'Fisrolisa'. The size of the white zone at the base of the upper petal is small to medium for 'Fisvita' while it is medium to large for 'Fisrolisa'.*

Description: 'Fisvita' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and weak lobing. The crenate to serrate margins have shallow incisions and moderate waviness. There is dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The moderately to strongly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisvita' belongs to the salmon inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and white to light blue pink in colour with no petal markings. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small to medium in size. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. The colour of the sepals is also green.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisvita' originated from a hybridization in 1992 between the female parent 'K87-585-4', a hybrid seedling with salmon pink and white, semi-double flowers, medium green foliage with strong zonation and compact growth habit, and the male parent '191-1009-1', a hybrid seedling with light salmon, single flowers, distinctly zoned foliage and moderately vigorous growth habit. The hybridization and selection in 1993 was conducted in Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany in 1994 and again in 2000, for further selection and trial cultivation. Final selection was based on flower colour, distinctness of foliage zonation, medium tall plant height and improved plant structure.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisvita' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 97: Comparison table for 'Fisvita'

	'Fisvita'	'Fisrolisa'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	42.78	47.78
std. deviation	3.032	2.949
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	8.94	10.22
std. deviation	0.347	0.990
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	paler than 55C with N155B	paler than 55C with N155B
middle	56A & N155B	56A & N155B
base	52D	52D
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	55C & N155B	55C & N155B
middle	55C-D with white	52C-D with white
base	52D	52D
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	52D	52D with white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisromon'** (see figure 104)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 427'**
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Salmon 2004
Application number: 02-3403
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisorange' (Noblesse) and 'Fishelen' (Charmant)

Summary: *'Fisromon' is a larger plant than 'Fishelen'. The leaves of 'Fisromon' are longer than those of 'Fisorange' and broader than those of both reference varieties. Degree of leaf lobing for 'Fisromon' is moderate while it is weak for the reference varieties. 'Fisromon' has longer peduncles than those of the reference varieties. Ground colour of the margin on the upper side of the lower petals for 'Fisromon' is lighter blue pink than that of 'Fisorange' and darker blue pink than that of 'Fishelen'. Colour of the middle third of the pedicel is green for 'Fisromon' while it is light red for 'Fisorange'.*

Description: 'Fisromon' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and moderate lobing. The crenate margins have shallow incisions and moderate waviness. There is very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The moderately to strongly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has dense pubescence.

'Fisromon' belongs to the salmon inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red pink in colour. There are stripe markings which are weak in conspicuousness on the upper petals, large white spot markings which are moderate to strong in conspicuousness on the lower petals and no markings on the inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is narrow to medium. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small to medium in size. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. The sepals have dense pubescence and the colour is green with a little red at their

base.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisromon' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent 'K95-030-5', a hybrid seedling with red, single flowers, medium green foliage with strong zonation and medium to tall plant height, and the male parent 'K92-175-18', a hybrid seedling with salmon coloured, semi-double flowers, medium green foliage with weak zonation and relatively late flowering. The hybridization and first selection in 1999 was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 2000. Final selection was based on the deep salmon flower colour in combination with zoned foliage and vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisromon' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Grenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 98: Comparison table for 'Fisromon'

	'Fisromon'	'Fisorange'*	'Fishelen'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	45.1	43.0	35.9
std. dev.	4.280	3.198	3.635
Plant width (cm)			
mean	52.4	53.5	48.2
std. dev.	5.854	4.625	6.596
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	8.97	7.89	8.06
std. dev.	0.855	0.373	0.677
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	62C with 43C veins	62C-D with 43C/41B veins	62C-D with 43C/41B veins
middle	48C with 43C veins	43D with 41B veins	48C with 43C-D veins
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	62C-56A with 43C veins	55B-C with 43C veins	56B with 43C veins
middle	48C-43D with 43C veins	41C-43D with 41A-B veins	43D with 43C veins

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Fisrosalm'** (see figure 105)
Previously proposed denomination:	**'Fip 433'**
Trade name:	Rocky Mountain Salmon Rose
Application number:	02-3404
Application date:	2002/12/23
Applicant:	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder:	Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fistwi' (Twist)

Summary: *'Fisrosalm' has longer petioles and smaller inflorescences than 'Fistwi'. Colour of the lower side of the upper petal is purple red for 'Fisrosalm' while it is red pink for 'Fistwi'. Colour of the middle third of the pedicel is medium red for 'Fisrosalm' while it is green for 'Fistwi'.*

Description: 'Fisrosalm' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is thick, green in colour and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open to closed base and moderate lobing. The crenate margins have shallow to medium deep incisions and weak to moderate waviness. There is dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The weakly to moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisrosalm' belongs to the red inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and dark pink red to purple red in colour. There are faded colour markings which are moderate in conspicuousness at the base of the upper petals and no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is narrow to medium. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small to medium in size. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. The colour of the

sepals is green with red at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisrosalm' originated from a hybridization in 1997 between the female parent 'I94-1112-2', a hybrid seedling with pale, light pink, semi-double flowers, relatively light green foliage with strong zonation and moderate to vigorous growth habit, and the male parent 'K96-1059-3', a hybrid seedling with single, pink flowers with large, purple petal markings, dark green foliage with no zonation and medium size. The hybridization was made in Hillscheid, Germany and the first selection of the seedlings was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal in 1998. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 1999. Final selection was based on the combination of flower colour and vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisrosalm' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 99: Comparison table for 'Fisrosalm'

	'Fisrosalm'	'Fistwi'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	8.20	6.43
std. deviation	0.999	0.936
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	11.15	12.25
std. deviation	0.474	0.825
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	52A	52A-N57A
middle	52A-N57A	N57A
Colour of lower side of the upper petal (RHS)		
middle	52B/54B	43C/52B
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	N57A	N57A
middle	N57A	N57A
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	N57A	N57A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 469'** (see figures 106 and 107)
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Lavender Pink 04
Application number: 02-3405
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisrolav' (Rocky Mountain Lavender) and 'Fisfany' (Tiffany 96)

Summary: *'Fip 469' is a larger plant with broader leaves and a larger inflorescence than 'Fisfany'. The leaves of 'Fip 469' are more narrow than those of 'Fisrolav'. 'Fip 469' has longer peduncles than 'Fisfany' and a greater number of petals per flower than 'Fisrolav'.*

Description: 'Fip 469' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and moderate to strong lobing. The crenate margins have shallow to moderate incisions and moderate to strong waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green with no variegation. The weakly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fip 469' belongs to the pink/violet inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and blue pink to purple in colour. There are stripe markings which are moderate in conspicuousness on the upper petals and no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is narrow. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is large to very large. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. The colour of the sepals is green with red at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fip 469' originated from a hybridization in 1997 between the female parent 'Highfield's Festival', a variety with pink, semi-double flowers, large, medium green foliage with weak zonation and medium to tall plant height, and the male parent 'K96-1059-1', a hybrid seedling with pink, single flowers with reddish petal markings, dark green foliage, no leaf zonation and medium plant height. The hybridization and selection in 1998 was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 1999. Final selection was based on tall height and vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 469' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 100: Comparison table for 'Fip 469'

	'Fip 469'	'Fisrolav'*	'Fisfany'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	50.44	48.20	36.44
std. dev.	1.811	2.044	2.744
Plant width (cm)			
mean	52.0	55.1	41.3
std. dev.	6.667	6.420	4.029
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	9.52	10.09	8.28
std. dev.	0.571	0.633	0.492
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	11.94	12.05	11.01
std. dev.	0.755	0.864	0.899
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	19.59	19.20	14.19
std. dev.	1.658	2.563	2.518
Number of petals per flower			
mean	8.3	6.7	8.7
std. dev.	1.160	0.483	1.059

Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	73A with N74B edge	more violet than 73A	N74A
middle	73A fading to N74D at base	more violet than 73A	N74A fading to N74C-D at base
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	73A	73A	N74A
middle	73A with tones of N74B	73A	N74B
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)			
middle	73A with tones of N74B	73A	N74B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisrodark'** (see figure 108)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 487'**
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Dark Red
Application number: 02-3406
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fissamba' (Samba) and 'Fip 553' (Rocky Mountain Red 2003)

Summary: *'Fisrodark' is a larger plant than 'Fissamba' and is smaller but more branched than 'Fip 553'. The peduncle for 'Fisrodark' is longer than that of both reference varieties. 'Fisrodark' has a larger inflorescence, broader upper petal width, and longer pedicel than 'Fissamba' and a larger number of petals per flower than 'Fip 553'.*

Description: 'Fisrodark' is a zonal type pelargonium variety. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open to closed base and moderate to strong lobing. The mostly crenate margins have shallow to medium deep incisions and moderate to strong waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The weakly to moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisrodark' belongs to the red inflorescence colour group. The

peduncle has dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double to double and red in colour. There are stripe markings which are very weak in conspicuousness on the upper petals and no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium to broad. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small to medium in size. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. The colour of the sepals is green with red at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisrodark' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent 'Americana Dark Red', a variety with deep red, semi-double flowers, medium green foliage and vigorous growth habit, and the male parent 'Fisfire', a variety with brilliant, orange red flowers, medium green foliage and moderately compact growth habit. The hybridization was made in Hillscheid, Germany and first selection of the seedlings was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal in 1999. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 2000. Final selection was based on flower colour in combination with tall plant height and well branched growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisrodark' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 101: Comparison table for 'Fisrodark'

	'Fisrodark'	'Fissamba'*	'Fip 553'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	43.8	33.7	47.9
std. deviation	2.098	3.663	4.841
Plant width (cm)			
mean	49.6	44.3	53.1
std. deviation	3.748	3.234	3.212
Number of branches (cm)			
mean	7.3	6.7	5.0
std. deviation	0.675	0.949	0.817
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	19.55	13.75	17.90
std. deviation	2.939	3.335	2.413
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	12.73	10.78	12.92
std. deviation	0.830	0.830	0.890
Number of petals per flower			
mean	9.3	9.8	7.5
std. deviation	0.949	1.619	0.850
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	3.27	2.51	3.11
std. deviation	0.392	0.314	0.242
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	darker than 44B	44A	darker than 44B
middle	44B	44A-B	44B
base	41A	41A	40A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	42A	43A	44B
middle	42A-44B	43A-44B	44B-N30A
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)			
middle	42A-44B	43A-44B	44B-N30A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisrolav'** (see figure 109)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 492'**
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Lavender
Application number: 02-3407
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fip 469' (Rocky Mountain Lavender Pink 2004) and 'Fiseyely' (Calypso)

Summary: *'Fisrolav' is a larger plant than 'Fiseyely'. 'Fisrolav' has longer petioles and shorter pedicels than 'Fip 469'. The flowers of 'Fisrolav' have fewer petals than those of the reference varieties. 'Fisrolav' has a smaller inflorescence diameter and smaller flower diameter than 'Fiseyely'. The upper petals of 'Fisrolav' have stripe markings which are moderate to strong in conspicuousness while those of 'Fiseyely' have stripe and spot markings which are very strong in conspicuousness.*

Description: 'Fisrolav' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open to closed base and moderate to strong lobing. The crenate margins have medium deep incisions and weak to strong waviness. There is dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The weakly to moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisrolav' belongs to the pink violet inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and dark blue pink in colour. There are stripe markings which are moderate to strong in conspicuousness on the upper petals and no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is large. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. The colour of the sepals is green with red at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisrolav' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent 'K96-0827-2', a hybrid seedling with light violet, semi-double flowers, dark green foliage with zonation, compact to moderate growth habit and late flowering, and the male parent 'K93-1030-1', a hybrid seedling with similar flower colour but, single flowers, dark green foliage with faint zonation and more vigorous growth habit. The hybridization and selection in 1999 was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 1999. Final selection was based on the lavender pink flower colour in combination with vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisrolav' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 102: Comparison table for 'Fisrolav'

	'Fisrolav'	'Fip 469'*	'Fiseyely'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	48.20	50.44	44.00
std. dev.	2.044	1.811	3.432
Plant width (cm)			
mean	55.1	52.0	51.8
std. dev.	6.420	6.667	5.329
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	8.36	6.36	8.30
std. dev.	1.232	0.562	1.980
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	12.05	11.94	12.55
std. dev.	0.864	0.755	0.605
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	4.01	4.11	4.53
std. dev.	0.145	0.307	0.245
Number of petals per flower			
mean	6.7	8.3	7.4
std. dev.	0.483	1.160	0.516
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.52	3.05	2.82
std. dev.	0.304	0.338	0.385
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	73A	73A with N74B edge	more purple than 73A
middle	73A	73A	more purple than 73A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	closest to 73A	73A	more purple than 73A
middle	closest to 73A	73A & tones of N74B	more purple than 73A
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)			
middle	closest to 73A	73A & tones of N74B	more purple than 73A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisrohot'** (see figure 110)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 494'**
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Deep Rose
Application number: 02-3408
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fip 750' (Tango Hot Pink) and 'Americana Deep Rose'

Summary: *'Fisrohot' is a larger plant than 'Fip 750'. The leaf blade for 'Fisrohot' has a weaker degree of lobing than 'Americana Deep Rose'. 'Fisrohot' has a lighter green leaf blade with a more conspicuous leaf zone than 'Fip 750'. The inflorescence of 'Fisrohot' is larger in diameter than 'Fip 750'. 'Fisrohot' has a longer peduncle and broader upper petal width than the reference varieties. 'Fisrohot' has fewer petals per flower than 'Fip 750'. The petal margins of 'Fisrohot' are fringed while the reference varieties are entire.*

Description: 'Fisrohot' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open base and weak to moderate lobing. The crenate margins have shallow to medium deep incisions and moderate waviness. There is dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and green in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisrohot' belongs to the violet inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has moderate to dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and purple red in colour. There are stripe and veinal markings which are moderate to strong in conspicuousness on the upper petals and no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium to broad. The petal margins are fringed. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is large. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. The colour of the sepals is green with red at the base only.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisrohot' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent 'K97-2191-1', a hybrid seedling with large, violet pink, semi-double flowers, dark green foliage with faint zonation and medium to tall plant height, and the male parent 'Fislypso', an inbred seedling with large, semi-double, deep violet flowers and medium to light green foliage without zonation. The hybridization and selection in 1999 was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 2000. Final selection was based on the brilliant violet purple flower colour in combination with vigorous growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisrohot' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 103: Comparison table for 'Fisrohot'

	'Fisrohot'	'Fip 750'*	'Americana Deep Rose'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	48.3	35.8	50.4
std. deviation	2.541	3.994	2.875
Plant width (cm)			
mean	52.9	40.1	53.4
std. deviation	3.755	3.784	4.949
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	12.17	11.12	11.67
std. deviation	0.534	0.387	0.587
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	23.42	15.70	19.13
std. deviation	3.864	2.595	2.055
Number of petals per flower			
mean	6.1	7.8	6.6
std. deviation	0.316	0.789	0.843
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	N74A-B	N74A	N74A
middle	N74A	67B	N74A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	N74B	N74A	N74A
middle	N74B	N74A/B	N74A/B
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)			
middle	N74B	N74A/B	N74A/B

* reference variety

PELARGONIUM
***(Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)**

Proposed denomination: **'KLEP02060'** (see figure 111)
Trade name: Royal Light Pink
Application number: 02-3150
Application date: 2002/07/15
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Global Soft Pink' and 'Fisbella' (Belladonna 99)

Summary: *'KLEP02060' has a smaller leaf blade size with a more conspicuous zone than the reference varieties. 'KLEP02060' has a lower number of petals in the floret than the reference varieties. 'KLEP02060' differs slightly from the reference varieties in flower colour. 'KLEP02060' has a green pedicel while 'Global Soft Pink' has a medium red pedicel and 'Fisbella' has a light red pedicel.*

Description: 'KLEP02060' is an ivy pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stems are green in colour, medium in thickness and have dense pubescence. The leaf has a partly to strongly overlapping base and moderate to strong lobing. The leaf margins are entire and have strong waviness. There is very sparse to sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green and there is no variegation. The strongly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is reddish-brown in colour. The petiole has moderate pubescence.

'KLEP02060' belongs to the pink inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape and the florets are double. The petal margins are entire and the upper petal width is medium. There are stripes and small spot markings which are moderate to strong in conspicuousness on the upper petals and there are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The upper petal has a very small white zone at the base. The pedicel has moderate pubescence and is green in colour. The sepals are green in colour with some red colour at the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEP02060' originated from a cross between 'Klegatta' and 'Kleblue', made in the autumn of 1998 in Stuttgart, Germany. The F1 seeds were planted in the winter of 1999 and 'KLEP02060' was selected in June, 1999 based on its compact growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEP02060' were conducted St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2003. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 10 inch baskets in week 16. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of six baskets per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 104: Comparison table for 'KLEP02060'

	'KLEP02060'	'Global Soft Pink'*	'Fisbella'*
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	3.03	4.43	3.61
std. deviation	0.351	0.589	0.518
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	5.29	5.84	5.95
std. deviation	0.504	0.653	0.613
Number of petals			
mean	13.00	21.33	25.50
std. deviation	2.000	2.251	2.665
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	68B	68B	N57C, 68B
middle	N57C-68A	68B	N57C-58C
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	68B, N57D	68B	N57C, 68B
middle	N57C	68B	N57C, 58C
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)			
middle	68B, N57D	68B	N57C, 68B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Free Burg Two'** (see figure 112)
Trade name: Freestyle Burgundy Two
Application number: 02-3396
Application date: 2002/12/16
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Summary: *'Free Burg Two' has a more conspicuous leaf blade zone than 'Fislulu'. 'Free Burg Two' has less pubescence on the petiole than 'Fislulu'. 'Free Burg Two' has slightly darker flower colour than 'Fislulu'. The sepals of 'Free Burg Two' have sparser pubescence than the sepals of 'Fislulu'.*

Description: 'Free Burg Two' is an ivy pelargonium variety which has an intermediate to spreading growth habit. The stems are green in colour, medium in thickness and have absent to very sparse pubescence. The leaf has an open to closed base and moderate lobing. The leaf margins are entire and have very weak waviness. There is absent to very sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green and there is no variegation. The strongly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is reddish-brown in colour. The petiole has very sparse pubescence.

'Free Burg Two' belongs to the burgundy inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has very sparse pubescence and absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are narrow elliptic in shape and the florets are double. The upper petal width is medium. There are stripes on the upper petal which are weak in conspicuousness and there are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The upper petal has a small white zone at the base. The pedicel has very sparse pubescence and is light red in colour. The sepals are green in colour and have sparse to medium pubescence. Swelling is present on the pedicel.

Origin and Breeding: 'Free Burg Two' originated from a cross between a proprietary line and 'Taj Mahal', made in October 1999 in Gilroy, California, USA. The F1 was sown in a greenhouse in July 2000 and in October 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, flower form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Free Burg Two' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted April 1, 2003 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 105: Comparison table for 'Free Burg Two'

	'Free Burg Two'	'Fislulu'*
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	60A-B	60B
middle	53A-60A	61B-C to 60B
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	60A-B	60B
middle	53A-60A	61B-C to 60B
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	53A-60A	61B-C to 60B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Free Pink Two'**
Trade name:	Freestyle Pink Two
Application number:	02-3397
Application date:	2002/12/16
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Freestyle Pink'

Summary: *'Free Pink Two' has a wider leaf blade than 'Freestyle Pink'. The pedicel of 'Free Pink Two' is shorter and green in colour while the pedicel of 'Freestyle Pink' is medium red in colour.*

Description: 'Free Pink Two' is an ivy pelargonium variety which has an intermediate growth habit. The stems are green in colour, medium in thickness and have medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has an open to closed base and moderate lobing. The leaf margins are entire and have weak to medium waviness. There is sparse to moderate pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green and there is no variegation. The moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is green to reddish-brown in colour. The petiole has medium to dense pubescence.

'Free Pink Two' belongs to the pink inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has medium to dense pubescence and absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape and the florets are double. The upper petal width is medium. There are stripes and spotted markings on the upper petal which are medium to strong in conspicuousness. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The upper petal has a small to medium sized white zone at the base. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and is green in colour. The sepals are green in colour and have moderate pubescence. Swelling is not present on the pedicel.

Origin and Breeding: 'Free Pink Two' originated from a cross between '5165-1', a pink flowered proprietary line, and '5146-1', a red flowered proprietary variety. The cross was made in Gilroy, California in February 1995 and the resultant F1 seed was sown in a greenhouse. In June 1996, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, flower form and

plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Free Pink Two' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted April 1, 2003 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 106: Comparison table for 'Free Pink Two'

	'Free Pink Two'	'Freestyle Pink'*
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	9.06	6.42
std. deviation	0.624	0.496
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	N57C	58C
middle	N57C, 67C	N57B-C
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	58C, N57B-C	58C
middle	N57B-C	N57B-C
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	N57C, 67C	N57B-C
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	2.26	2.89
std. deviation	0.165	0.325

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisblipur'** (see figure 113)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 169'**
Trade name: Purple Blizzard 04
Application number: 02-3398
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisdream' (Purple Dream) and 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Summary: *'Fisblipur' has shorter leaf blades with a more conspicuous leaf zone, smaller flowers, and shorter peduncles than the reference varieties. 'Fisblipur' has more pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade, longer petioles, and smaller diameter inflorescences than 'Fisdream'. Flower colour for 'Fisblipur' is purple red while it is purple for 'Fisdream' and burgundy for 'Fislulu'. 'Fisblipur' has single flowers while those of the reference varieties are double.*

Description: 'Fisblipur' is an ivy type pelargonium variety which has an intermediate to spreading growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and has dense pubescence. The leaf blade has strong lobing and a closed to partly overlapping base. The margins of the leaf blades are entire and have weak waviness. There is moderate to dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The moderately to strongly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has moderate to dense pubescence.

'Fisblipur' belongs to the purple inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has moderate to dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are single and purple red in colour. There are stripe and veinal markings which are strong in conspicuousness on the upper petals. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are not overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium to very broad. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. The colour of the sepals is green.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisblipur' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent 'Fisbliz', a variety with white, single flowers, weakly zoned foliage, vigorous growth and long, trailing plant habit, and the male parent 'K95-0810-1', a hybrid seedling from the red flowered variety 'Guishiva' and characterized by red, double flowers, medium green foliage, distinct zonation and relatively compact growth habit. The hybridization was made in Hillscheid, Germany and the first selection of the seedlings was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal in 1999. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken back to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation. Final selection was based on the single, purple coloured flower form in combination with long, trailing and relatively well branched growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisblipur' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week

13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 107: Comparison table for 'Fisblipur' and 'Fisdream'

	'Fisblipur'	'Fisdream'	'Fislulu'*
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	4.54	5.40	5.18
std. deviation	0.597	0.416	0.148
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	6.05	4.40	5.70
std. deviation	1.013	0.834	1.781
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	11.73	13.13	11.60
std. deviation	0.771	0.679	0.833
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	11.07	16.34	15.78
std. deviation	1.858	1.806	4.490
Floret diameter (cm)			
mean	4.14	5.22	5.34
std. deviation	0.450	0.397	0.201
Number of petals per flower			
mean	5.00	13.90	10.86
std. deviation	N/A	1.287	1.215
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)			
margin	N74A with tones of 60A-B	N74A/61A	60A/B
middle	N74A/N66A with tones of 46A	N74A/61A	60A/B but as dark as 77A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)			
margin	darker than N66A	61B-60B	61A-60A
middle	darker than N66A with tones of 46B	61B/C	60A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisdream'** (see figure114)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fir 181'**
Trade name: Purple Dream
Application number: 02-3399
Application date: 2002/12/23
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisblipur' (Purple Blizzard) and 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Summary: *'Fisdream' has longer leaf blades, larger inflorescence diameter, and more petals per flower than the reference varieties. Conspicuousness of the leaf zone is very weak for 'Fisdream' while it is moderate to strong for 'Fisblipur'. 'Fisdream' has double flowers while those of 'Fisblipur' are single. Flower colour for 'Fisdream' is purple while it is purple red for 'Fisblipur' and burgundy for 'Fislulu'.*

Description: 'Fisdream' is an ivy type pelargonium variety which has an intermediate to spreading growth habit. The stem is green in colour, thin to medium in thickness and has moderate to dense pubescence. The leaf blade has moderate to strong lobing and an open to closed base. The margins of the leaf blades are entire and have weak waviness. There is sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green with no variegation. The very weakly conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has dense to very dense pubescence.

'Fisdream' belongs to the purple inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has moderate to dense pubescence and absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are double and purple in colour. There are stripe and veinal markings which are strong in conspicuousness on the upper petals. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium to broad. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small. The pedicel has dense to very dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. The colour of the sepals is green.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisdream' originated from a hybridization in 1998 between the female parent '96-1734-2', a hybrid seedling with violet, double flowers, foliage with

distinct zonation and vigorous growth habit, and the male parent '96-1631-7', a hybrid seedling with red, single flowers, leaves with weak zonation, vigorous growth and long, trailing growth habit. The hybridization and first selection in 1999 was conducted in Moncarapacho, Portugal. Cuttings from the selected seedling were taken to Hillscheid, Germany for further selection and trial cultivation in 2000. Final selection was based on the brilliant, purple flower colour in combination with earlier flowering and more vigorous growth habit in comparison to 'Fislulu'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisdream' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium zonale* (L.) H'Hér)

Proposed denomination: **'Fiworewhi'** (see figure 115)
Trade name: Fireworks Red-White Bicolor
Application number: 02-3205
Application date: 2002/08/12
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiwocher' (Fireworks Cherry Bicolor)

Summary: *'Fiworewhi' has a smaller plant size and produces fewer branches than 'Fiwocher'. 'Fiworewhi' has a larger white zone at the base of the upper petal than 'Fiwocher'.*

Description: 'Fiworewhi' is a pelargonium variety which has very upright growth habit. The stems are green in colour, medium to wide in thickness and have moderate pubescence. The leaf has a wide open base. The margins are crenate and the incisions are medium in depth. There is medium to strong lobing and the margins have weak to medium waviness. There is medium to strong pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green and there is no variegation. The moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is green in colour. The petiole has moderate to strong pubescence.

'Fiworewhi' belongs to the red inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has moderate pubescence and weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape and the florets are single. The petals do not overlap. The petal margins have irregular dentation and the upper petal width is narrow. There are no petal markings. The upper petal has a very large white zone at the base. The pedicel has dense pubescence and is light red in colour. The sepals are green in colour and have moderate to dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fiworewhi' originated from a combination breeding program conducted in Dresden, Germany in 1997. A pollen mixture from the breeding group 7K-85 was used to pollinate all plants within group 7K-34. 'Fiworewhi' was selected in June 1998 based on its compact growth habit, bi-coloured flowers and good outdoor performance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fiworewhi' were conducted in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2003. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 16. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 108: Comparison table for 'Fiworewhi'

	'Fiworewhi'	'Fiwocher'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	32.31	42.90
std. deviation	2.216	3.348
Plant width (cm)		
mean	37.3	42.7
std. deviation	4.523	7.288
Number of branches		
mean	7.5	10.0
std. deviation	0.882	1.155
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	44A-B	42A
middle	N57C, 58B and white	N57C, 58B and white

Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	44B	42A-43A
middle	44B-N30A	42A, 46C

* reference variety

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium zonale* L. H. Bailey *x P. peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

Proposed denomination:	**'Fip 202'** (see figure 116)
Trade name:	Reggae Bright Red
Application number:	02-3400
Application date:	2002/12/23
Applicant:	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder:	Angelika Utecht, Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisgren' (Reggae Red)

Summary: *'Fip 202' has shorter plants with smaller leaves and a more conspicuous leaf zone than 'Fisgren'. The leaf blades for 'Fip 202' are darker green in colour and have a more closed base than those of 'Fisgren'. 'Fip 202' has a smaller inflorescence diameter than 'Fisgren'. The flowers of 'Fip 202' have more petals and broader upper petal width than those of 'Fisgren'.*

Description: 'Fip 202' is a hybrid pelargonium variety which has green stems with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 3 shape with an open to partly overlapping base and moderate to strong lobing. The crenate margins have shallow to medium deep incisions and weak to moderate waviness. There is moderate to dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium to dark green with no variegation. The moderately conspicuous leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is in a normal position and reddish brown in colour. The petiole has dense pubescence.

'Fip 202' belongs to the red inflorescence colour group. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and very weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are double and red in colour. There are stripe and small spot markings which are moderate in conspicuousness on the upper petals. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The petals are overlapping and the width of the upper petals is medium to broad. The petal margins are entire. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is small. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is purple red. The colour of the sepals is green and red.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fip 202' (experimental designation 'K98-3173-1') is a hybrid of *Pelargonium zonale* x *P. peltatum* which was derived from a hybridization between the female parent 'K90-2022-8', a hybrid seedling (*Pelargonium zonale* x *P. peltatum*) with red, single flowers and dark green foliage with strong zonation, and the male parent '195-0337-18' (*Pelargonium peltatum*), an ivy type pelargonium which was derived from crosses between the red flowering varieties 'Yale', 'St. Malo' and 'Momo'. The resulting seedlings were transferred from tissue culture into rock-wool cubes and grown in a greenhouse for examination and selection in 1998. The selected hybrid seedling was asexually propagated by cuttings which were used for further examination and trial cultivation beginning in 1999. The hybridization, tissue culture, selection of the plant and examinations of the clones were conducted in Hillscheid, Germany. Final selection criteria was based on the bright red flower colour in combination with the dark green foliage and moderately tall plant height.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 202' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2003 at Westcan Greenhouses, Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings which had been transplanted into 9 cm pots at week 13 and repotted into 20 cm pots at week 23. The pots were spaced 18" apart, from the pot center. The plants were grown in a peat:perlite mix (60:40), fertilized with a constant feed of Plant Products 20-5-30 / Calcium and Magnesium, and shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 109: Comparison table for 'Fip 202'

	'Fip 202'	'Fisgren'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	53.00	57.89
std. deviation	2.828	3.408
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.43	7.26
std. deviation	0.411	0.880
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	10.65	11.91
std. deviation	0.654	1.266

Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	9.81	10.78
std. deviation	0.564	0.409
Number of petals per flower		
mean	28.4	9.0
std. deviation	1.817	0.943
Colour of upper side of the upper petal (RHS)		
margin	44B	43A
middle	44B	43A
Colour of upper side of the lower petal (RHS)		
margin	44B	44A-B
middle	44B	44B
Colour of upper side of the inner petal (RHS)		
middle	44B	44B

* reference variety

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

Proposed denomination: **'Trumpet Red'** (see figure 117)
Application number: 99-1817
Application date: 1998/10/09 (priority claimed)
Applicant: John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Michael Heffner, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Royal Velvet'

Summary: *'Trumpet Red' has thicker shoots, longer pedicels, wider sepals and larger flowers than 'Royal Velvet'. Flower colour for 'Trumpet Red' is red while it is dark violet for 'Royal Velvet'.*

Description: 'Trumpet Red' is a medium height petunia variety with upright and creeping growth habit. The shoots are thick and medium to long with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves vary in shape from elliptic to ovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The medium green leaves have slight blistering between the veins and the petiole is present.

'Trumpet Red' has ovate to elliptic shaped sepals which have no anthocyanin colouration. The flowers of 'Trumpet Red' are single and salverform in shape. Flower colour is red. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobes are darker red in colour. Undulation of the corolla margin is strong. The inner side of the corolla tube is violet in colour. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla and the corolla tube is moderate. Before pollen dehiscence, the anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Trumpet Red' originated from a cross between two proprietary petunia selections known as 'Bodger No. 7P968-6', which has spreading, decumbent growth habit and small, red flowers, and 'Bodger No. 7P1143-9', which has spreading growth habit and large, red flowers. The cross took place at Bodger Seeds, Ltd., in Lompoc, California, U.S.A. during the summer of 1997. Seedlings from this cross were grown and one variety was selected for its spreading, cascading growth habit, large grandiflora-type flowers, flower colour and short day flowering habit. The botanical characteristics of 'Trumpet Red' were examined and tested in a glass greenhouse in Lompoc, California, U.S.A. using full light, 77°F/60°F (day/night) temperatures and 80°F soil temperature.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Trumpet Red' were conducted in a greenhouse at Alkema Greenhouses in Grimsby, Ontario and at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer/fall of 2003. The trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety grown in 10 cm plastic pots spaced in flats at 12.5 cm, center to center. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 110: Comparison table for 'Trumpet Red'

	'Trumpet Red'	'Royal Velvet'*
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	9.56	6.05
std. deviation	1.42	1.04
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	38.71	26.80
std. deviation	3.95	5.26
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	54.33	44.14
std. deviation	3.67	2.41
Colour of inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	45B/46C	83A
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	77D	81C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC02038'**(see figure 118)
Trade name: MiniFamous Lavender Pink
Application number: 02-3153
Application date: 2002/07/15
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S59'(Suncatcher Pink), 'Kakegawa S57'(Suncatcher Lavender)

Summary: *'KLEC02038' has shorter shoots than 'Kakegawa S57'. 'KLEC02038' has an ovate shaped leaf while in 'Kakegawa S59' it is obovate to spatulate in shape. The sepal of 'KLEC02038' is longer and narrower than 'Kakegawa S59' and 'Kakegawa S57'. 'KLEC02038' has a shorter pedicel and larger corolla diameter than 'Kakegawa S59' and 'Kakegawa S57'. The shape of the corolla lobe apex of 'KLEC02038' is cuspidate while it is acute to rounded in 'Kakegawa S59' and 'Kakegawa S57'. The corolla tube of 'KLEC02038' is longer than 'Kakegawa S59' and 'Kakegawa S57'.*

Description: 'KLEC02038' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC02038' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin and very weak to weak conspicuousness of the pale red/green veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light grey to yellow.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEC02038' was developed by the breeder Mr. Nils Klemm, in Stuttgart, Germany. 'KLEC02038' originated from a cross made in 1999 between two seedlings 'R29' and 'R32'. 'KLEC02038' was selected in 1999 based on the new and stable flower colour. 'KLEC02038' was tested at indoor trials in 2000 and 2001 for uniform rooting, early and uniform flowering and fast cropping. In May-September 2001, 'KLEC02038' was evaluated at outdoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany for outdoor performance, flower quality, and tolerance to drought and diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC02038' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 111: Comparison table for 'KLEC02038'

	'KLEC02038'	'Kakegawa S59'*	'Kakegawa S57'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	45.30	44.70	64.60
std. deviation	4.498	6.093	8.897
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	2.48	2.62	2.15
std. deviation	0.221	0.262	0.151
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	19.95	16.80	18.30
std. deviation	1.921	1.687	4.111
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	3.85	5.80	4.11
std. deviation	0.580	1.398	0.782
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	31.89	39.10	57.75
std. deviation	4.676	1.047	10.767
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	81.3	59.8	61.0
std. deviation	4.191	1.814	3.041
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	N74A-B	N74A with pink tones	N80B, N78C
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	N74C with 75C-D close to veins and base	68A-B paler close to veins 75B	76B-C with dark tones N82D
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	35.40	25.40	27.10
std. deviation	2.413	1.075	1.912

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Mediopimo'** (see figure 119)
Trade name: Supertunia Mini Bright Pink
Application number: 02-3317
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Pinkmini' (Surfinia Pinkmini)

Summary: *'Mediopimo' produces leaves that are light green in colour with a round to obovate shape, while 'Revolution Pinkmini' has leaves that are medium green with an ovate to elliptic shape. The sepal of 'Mediopimo' is shorter and wider than 'Revolution Pinkmini'. The corolla diameter in 'Mediopimo' is larger than in 'Revolution Pinkmini'. 'Mediopimo' has a stronger undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Revolution Pinkmini'. The midvein on the corolla lobe of 'Mediopimo' is green-grey in colour while in 'Revolution Pinkmini' they are red.*

Description: 'Mediopimo' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to long in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are light green, round to obovate in shape with an obtuse apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Mediopimo' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin and weak conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side. The corolla lobe apex is acute. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow green to white and has veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Mediopimo' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers and greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'Mediopimo' originated from a cross made by the breeder on December, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the seed raised petunia variety 'Fantasy Pink Morn' as the female parent, and a wild petunia as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further selection. 'Mediopimo' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on September, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on compact flower size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Mediopimo' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 112: Comparison table for 'Mediopimo'

	'Mediopimo'	'Revolution Pinkmini'*
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	11.10	14.70
std. deviation	1.370	1.767
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	4.50	2.60
std. deviation	0.850	0.699
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	60.0	48.1
std. deviation	4.853	2.234
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
main	N74B-N74A	N74A
secondary	N74C	N/A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	67C, 68B paler 76C at base	72D, N74D paler 75B around mid veins, middle area and base

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI76'** (see figure 120)
Trade name: Supertunia Mini Pastel Pink
Application number: 02-3318
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunpimo'(Surfinia Baby Pinkmorn), 'Conlilac'(Supertunia Mini Lilac)

Summary: *'USTUNI76' has a slightly narrower leaf and sepal than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. The pedicel in 'USTUNI76' is shorter than in 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. 'USTUNI76' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Sunpimo'. 'USTUNI76' has a darker pink corolla colour than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe and inside the corolla tube of 'USTUNI76' is weaker than in 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'.*

Description: 'USTUNI76' is a petunia variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green and ovate in shape with a narrow to broadly acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USTUNI76' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has weak lobing,

and undulation of the margin with very weak conspicuousness of the veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate to rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of very weak to weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUNI76' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers, and greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USTUNI76' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 6, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the seed raised petunia variety 'Fantasy Pink Morn' as the female parent, and a wild petunia as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USTUNI76' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on better branching characteristics and a trailing habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USTUNI76' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 113: Comparison table for 'USTUNI76'

	'USTUNI76'	'Sunpimo'*	'Conlilac'*
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	2.11	2.64	2.45
std. deviation	0.248	0.384	0.299
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	2.90	4.90	4.40
std. deviation	0.615	1.287	0.738
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	20.40	31.10	31.40
std. deviation	7.027	6.919	10.394
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	46.70	55.70	46.10
std. deviation	2.791	4.423	1.912
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	N74C-D	75B with tones as dark as 73A	84B with tones as dark as N78B, as pale as 76D
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	76D, N74D near margin	76C-D, pinker near margins close to 75C	76D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI153'**(see figures 121 and 122)
Trade name: Supertunia Giant Pink
Application number: 02-3319
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'(Surfinia Purple/Brilliant Pink), 'Sunlapur'(Surfinia Giant Purple), and 'KLEC02038'(MiniFamous Lavender Pink)

Summary: *'USTUNI153' has shorter shoots than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'Sunlapur'. The leaf blade of 'USTUNI153' is slightly larger than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'KLEC02038' and slightly wider than all of them. 'USTUNI153' has a sepal that is slightly shorter than in 'Sunlapur' but slightly longer than in 'KLEC02038' and is wider than in 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'KLEC02038'. 'USTUNI153' has a larger corolla diameter than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'KLEC02038'. The degree of lobing of the corolla in 'USTUNI153' is stronger than in 'KLEC02038'. 'USTUNI153' has weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'Sunlapur' and inside the corolla tube than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink', 'Sunlapur' and 'KLEC02038'. The colour on the inside of the corolla tube in 'USTUNI153' is white while it is violet to dark violet in 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' and 'Sunlapur'.*

Description: 'USTUNI153' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a narrow to broadly acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear to elliptic in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USTUNI153' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has strong lobing, undulation of the margin and absent to very weak conspicuousness of the pale red/green veins. The corolla lobe apex is acute to cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUNI153' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers, and greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USTUNI153' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 6, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the seed raised petunia variety 'Titan Pink' as the female parent, and a wild petunia as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USTUNI153' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on larger flower size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USTUNI153' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 114: Comparison table for 'USTUNI153'

	'USTUNI' 153	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*	'Sunlapur'*	'KLEC 02038'*
Shoot length (cm)				
mean	42.3	53.5	52.6	45.3
std. deviation	2.751	4.972	7.633	4.498
Leaf length (cm)				
mean	5.65	4.52	5.42	4.46
std. deviation	0.706	0.489	0.603	0.272
Leaf width (cm)				
mean	3.7	2.41	2.75	2.48
std. deviation	0.796	0.341	0.284	0.221
Sepal length (mm)				
mean	24.5	23.5	28.15	19.95
std. deviation	1.434	2.550	1.454	1.921
Sepal width (mm)				
mean	9.7	7.1	9.58	3.85
std. deviation	1.059	1.287	1.119	0.580
Diameter of corolla (mm)				
mean	99.8	81	91.7	81.3
std. deviation	9.175	6.716	6.584	4.191
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)				
	N74A with tones N66B	darker than 74A	darker than N74A	N74A-B
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)				
	N66D with 75D close to mid veins and base	72A-B	77B-C with tones of N74B	N74C with 75C-D close to mid veins and base
Colour of inside the Corolla tube (RHS)				
	N155C, veins 144B	N81B, veins 187A	83B/C, veins 187A	155C, veins 186B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI207'** (see figure 123)
Trade name: Supertunia Mini Rose
Application number: 02-3321
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunrove'(Surfinia Pink Veined)

Summary: *'USTUNI207' has a smaller corolla diameter and shorter pedicel than 'Sunrove'. 'USTUNI207' has a darker pink corolla colour than 'Sunrove'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe in 'USTUNI207' are a darker purple than in 'Sunrove'. 'USTUNI207' has a longer corolla tube than 'Sunrove'. The veins on the outer side of the corolla tube of 'USTUNI207' are violet in colour while they are light green in 'Sunrove'.*

Description: 'USTUNI207' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to long in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to obovate in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USTUNI207' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers. The corolla has weak lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin and strong conspicuousness of the red purple veins. The corolla lobe apex can be truncate, acute or cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is purple and has veins of strong to very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUNI207' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers, and greater disease resistance and heat

tolerance. 'USTUNI207' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 6, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the seed raised petunia variety 'Fantasy Blue' as the female parent, and a unidentified petunia as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USTUNI207' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on good branching characteristics and trailing habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USTUNI207' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 115: Comparison table for 'USTUNI207'

	'USTUNI207'	'Sunrove'*
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	37.1	46.5
std. deviation	8.157	15.789
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	29.2	57.6
std. deviation	2.150	3.373
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	N74B-C, veins 72A	N155B with tones of N74C-D, veins 67A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	77C	N74D with 76D close to mid veins and at base
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	54.4	29.1
std. deviation	3.273	1.595

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI218'** (see figure 124)
Trade name: Supertunia Mini Blue
Application number: 02-3322
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Violet #3 (Surfinia Violet Blue)

Summary: *'USTUNI218' has more of a creeping growth habit with thinner shoots than 'Revolution Violet #3'. The leaf and sepal of 'USTUNI218' are smaller than 'Revolution Violet #3'. 'USTUNI218' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Revolution Violet #3'. The corolla lobing and margin undulation in 'USTUNI218' is weaker than in 'Revolution Violet #3'. 'USTUNI218' has a lighter violet corolla colour than 'Revolution Violet #3'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe and inside the corolla tube of 'USTUNI218' is stronger than in 'Revolution Violet #3'. 'USTUNI218' has a shorter corolla tube than 'Revolution Violet #3'.*

Description: 'USTUNI218' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin, medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USTUNI218' produces single, salverform, violet flowers. The corolla has weak to medium lobing and undulation of the margin, and weak conspicuousness of the red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet with yellow at the base with veins of weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is a grey blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUNI218' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers, and greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USTUNI218' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 6, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the seed raised petunia variety 'Fantasy Blue' as the female parent, and a wild petunia as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USTUNI218' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on good branching characteristics and trailing habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USTUNI218' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 116: Comparison table for 'USTUNI218'

	'USTUNI218'	'Revoluti Violet #3'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.66	5.17
std. deviation	0.212	0.464
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.43	3.65
std. deviation	0.200	0.354
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	11	15.7
std. deviation	2.055	2.214
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	2.8	5.8
std. deviation	0.789	1.619
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	50.3	69.5
std. deviation	5.250	6.078
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	N81A-N82A	darker than 83A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	N81B-C	83B with pink tones N78C, N80B close to veins and base
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	21.9	27.8
std. deviation	2.331	2.658

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI223'** (see figure 125)
Trade name: Supertunia Red
Application number: 02-3323
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dancasred' (Cascadias Red), 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red)

Summary: *'USTUNI223' has longer shoots than 'Dancasred'. The leaf of 'USTUNI223' is shorter than 'Dancasred'. 'USTUNI223' has a smaller sepal than 'Dancasred'. 'USTUNI223' has a corolla diameter that is larger than 'Keireom' but slightly smaller than 'Dancasred'. The corolla lobing and undulation of the margin of 'USTUNI223' is stronger than in 'Keireom'. 'USTUNI223' has weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe than 'Dancasred', but stronger on the inside of the corolla tube than 'Dancasred' and 'Keireom'. The corolla tube length of 'USTUNI223' is shorter than 'Dancasred' and 'Keireom'. 'USTUNI223' has a slightly darker red corolla colour than 'Dancasred' and 'Keireom'.*

Description: 'USTUNI223' is a short to medium petunia variety with a trailing growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear to spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'USTUNI223' produces single, funnelform, red flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing with strong undulation of the margin and weak conspicuousness of the red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUNI223' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki of Hikone Shiga, Japan. The objectives of the program was to create new trailing petunia varieties with unique flowers, and greater disease resistance and heat tolerance. 'USTUNI223' originated from a cross made by the breeder on May 6, 1998 in Shiga, Japan, with the red seedling selection 'PJ10-7' as the female parent, and the petunia variety 'Marrose' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. 'USTUNI223' was selected as a single plant from the resulting progeny on June 15, 1999 in Germany. The new petunia was selected based on good branching characteristics and trailing habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'USTUNI223' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 117: Comparison table for 'USTUNI223'

	'USTUNI223'	'Dancasred'*	'Keireom'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	44	20.78	46.7
std. deviation	6.182	4.295	6.273

Leaf length (cm)			
mean	4.22	5.61	3.94
std. deviation	0.668	0.547	0.338
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	18	20.3	15.3
std. deviation	0.866	1.494	1.334
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	5.61	7.8	5.7
std. deviation	0.741	0.919	0.978
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	68.6	74.8	59.3
std. deviation	3.950	4.442	4.218
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	45C, secondary veins 45A-B	50B-52B, secondary veins 45B-C	45D, secondary veins 45B
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	51B 56B-D close to mid veins and base	48B, 51B paler at base only	48B paler 55C, 51D close to mid veins and base
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	25.95	31.1	33.30
std. deviation	1.707	2.283	2.003

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Ablos'**(see figure 126)
Trade name: Whispers Appleblossom
Application number: 02-3361
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunpimo'(Surfinia Baby Pinkmorn), 'Conlilac'(Supertunia Mini Lilac)

Summary: *'Whip Ablos' has a more upright growth habit with shorter shoots than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. The leaf of 'Whip Ablos' is narrower than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. 'Whip Ablos' has a slightly longer sepal than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'. The corolla diameter of 'Whip Ablos' is slightly larger than 'Conlilac' but slightly smaller than 'Sunpimo'. 'Whip Ablos' has a lighter pink corolla colour than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac' and has a secondary darker pink colour found between the lobes and along the margin. The undulation of the corolla margin is weaker in 'Whip Ablos' than 'Sunpimo' and 'Conlilac'.*

Description: 'Whip Ablos' is a short petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear to lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Ablos' produces single, funnelform, light pink flowers. The corolla has weak lobing and undulation of the margin with weak conspicuousness of the veins on the upper side. The corolla lobe apex is rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is light blue-violet to light green at the base, and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Ablos' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Ablos' originated from a cross made in February 2000 with proprietary hybrid '00-382-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '00-341-1' as the male parent. Both parents have pink flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in April 2000, and in June 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Ablos' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 118: Comparison table for 'Whip Ablos'

	'Whip Ablos'	'Sunpimo'*	'Conlilac'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.7	47.2	47.7
std. deviation	2.111	9.953	3.234
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.90	2.64	2.45
std. deviation	0.231	0.384	0.299
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	18.3	15.9	14.6
std. deviation	2.103	1.101	0.843
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	50.7	55.7	46.1
std. deviation	3.268	4.423	1.912

Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	69B-75C	75B with tones as dark as 73A	84B with tones as dark as N78B, as pale as 76D
secondary	73A margins, N74D between lobes	-	-
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	69D	76C-D, pinker near margins closer to 75C	76D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Blurose'** (see figure 127)
Trade name: Whispers Blue Rose
Application number: 02-3362
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Conglow'(Supertunia Mini Purple)

Summary: *'Whip Blurose' has a longer pedicel than 'Conglow'. The corolla colour of 'Whip Blurose' is a violet colour while in 'Conglow' it is purple. 'Whip Blurose' has a slightly darker violet colour to the inside of the corolla tube than 'Conglow'. The outside colour of the corolla tube of 'Whip Blurose' is light green with green coloured veins while it is a violet with purple veins for 'Conglow'. 'Whip Blurose' has a lighter blue anther colour than 'Conglow'.*

Description: 'Whip Blurose' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin, and medium to long with weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Blurose' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has weak lobing, and medium to strong undulation of the margin with weak conspicuousness of the purple red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet and has veins of strong to very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Blurose' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Blurose' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with proprietary hybrid '99-432-3' as the female parent and the seed propagated variety 'Yellow Horizon' as the male parent. The female parent has purple flowers while the male has yellow flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Blurose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 119: Comparison table for 'Whip Blurose'

	'Whip Blurose'	'Conglow'*
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	43.00	29.67
std. deviation	12.767	6.083
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	N78A	brighter than N74A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	N78C-B with white, 76C-D close to veins and base	N74C-B
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)		
inner side	77B-C, veins N187A	76A upper part 155A at base
outer side	145C-D, mid vein 144C	N80C-B, mid vein N79A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Burg'** (see figure 128)
Trade name: Whispers Burgundy
Application number: 02-3363
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Conglow'(Supertunia Mini Purple), 'Jam Burg'(Jamboree Burgundy)

Summary: *'Whip Burg' has a shorter leaf, sepal, pedicel and corolla tube than 'Jam Burg'. 'Whip Burg' has a slightly longer sepal than 'Conglow'. The corolla diameter of 'Whip Burg' is smaller than in 'Jam Burg'. 'Whip Burg' has a red purple corolla colour while it is purple in 'Conglow'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe in 'Whip Burg' is stronger than in 'Conglow'.*

Description: 'Whip Burg' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to long, with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium to dark green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear and spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Burg' produces single, funnelform, purple flowers. The corolla has medium lobing, medium to strong undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the purple veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet and has brown purple veins of strong to very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Burg' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Burg' originated from a cross made in February 2000 with proprietary hybrid '99-189-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-1-4' as the male parent. The female parent has red flowers while the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in April 2000, and in June 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Burg' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 120: Comparison table for 'Whip Burg'

	'Whip Burg'	'Conglow'*	'Jam Burg'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	3.55	3.50	5.09
std. deviation	0.321	0.368	0.698
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	14.05	10.40	21.30
std. deviation	0.896	1.174	1.337
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	46.2	47.4	65.5
std. deviation	2.251	3.471	4.453
Pedicel length (mm)			
mean	34.67	29.67	60.89
std. deviation	7.649	6.083	1.457
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	61A-B	brighter than N74A	61A-B
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	64B with 72C close to veins and base	N74C-B	71B with 70B close to veins and base
Colour of inside the Corolla tube (RHS)			
	N80A, veins N187A	76A upper part, 155A at base, veins N187A	N80A, veins N187A
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	24.80	23.80	34.85
std. deviation	1.135	1.229	1.156

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Lityel'** (see figure 129)
Trade name: Whispers Light Yellow
Application number: 02-3364
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Keiyel'(Surfinia Lime)

Summary: *'Whip Lityel' has a more upright growth habit than 'Keiyel'. The shoots are shorter in 'Whip Lityel' than in 'Keiyel'. 'Whip Lityel' has smaller leaves and sepals than 'Keiyel'. The leaf shape in 'Whip Lityel' is elliptic while it is ovate in 'Keiyel'. The corolla diameter of 'Whip Lityel' is smaller than 'Keiyel'. 'Whip Lityel' has weaker degree of corolla lobing than 'Keiyel'.*

Description: 'Whip Lityel' is a petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, elliptic in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are

spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Lityel' produces single, funnelform, white flowers. The corolla has weak lobing with very strong undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the yellow green veins. The corolla lobe apex is broadly rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow green and has green brown veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white to a light brown.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Lityel' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Lityel' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with proprietary hybrid '99-296-3' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-264-4' as the male parent. The female parent has light yellow flowers while the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Lityel' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 121: Comparison table for 'Whip Lityel'

	'Whip Lityel'	'Keiyel'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	38.4	46.5
std. deviation	6.293	6.948
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.63	5.73
std. deviation	0.577	0.757
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.44	2.77
std. deviation	0.232	0.437
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	13.2	26.0
std. deviation	0.919	1.826
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	4.4	9.3
std. deviation	1.101	1.418
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	53.8	73.4
std. deviation	2.584	5.948

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Rose'** (see figure 130)
Trade name: Whispers Rose
Application number: 02-3365
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunrove'(Surfinia Pink Veined), 'Constraw'(Supertunia Mini Strawberry Pink Veined)

Summary: *'Whip Rose' has a shorter shoot than 'Sunrove'. The sepal of 'Whip Rose' is smaller than 'Sunrove' and 'Constraw'. 'Whip Rose' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Sunrove' and 'Constraw'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner corolla of 'Whip Rose' is weaker than in 'Sunrove' and 'Constraw'. 'Whip Rose' has a darker pink corolla colour than 'Sunrove' and 'Constraw'.*

Description: 'Whip Rose' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium, medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are dark green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a narrow to broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Rose' produces single, funnelform, purple red flowers. The corolla has weak lobing, medium to strong undulation of the margin, and strong to very strong conspicuousness of the red purple veins. The corolla lobe apex is truncate, acute or cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet with brown purple veins of strong to very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Rose' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Rose' originated from a cross made in February 2000 with proprietary hybrid '99-189-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-1-4' as the male parent. The female parent has red flowers while the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in April 2000, and in June 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Rose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were

based on ten measurements.

Table 122: Comparison table for 'Whip Rose'

	Whip Rose'	'Sunrove'*	'Constraw'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	42.8	60.6	47.7
std. deviation	5.827	7.806	3.466
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	10.7	16.6	12.1
std. deviation	1.160	2.171	0.738
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	2.8	3.9	3.9
std. deviation	0.789	0.876	0.876
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	40.3	57.6	50.2
std. deviation	1.636	3.373	3.259
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	darker than N66A veins 60B	N155B with tones of N74C-D veins 67A	73A, veins N66A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	N66B-C for margin, N66D at mid vein and base	N74D with 76D at mid vein and base	69A-B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Scarl'** (see figure 131)
Trade name: Whispers Scarlet
Application number: 02-3366
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Keireom'(Surfinia Baby Red), 'Whip Darsal'(Whispers Dark Salmon)

Summary: *'Whip Scarl' has a growth habit that is upright while it is creeping in 'Whip Darsal'. 'Whip Scarl' has a shorter shoot than 'Keireom' and 'Whip Darsal'. The corolla diameter of 'Whip Scarl' is smaller than in 'Keireom'. 'Whip Scarl' has a stronger degree of lobing and margin undulation of the corolla than 'Keireom' and 'Whip Darsal'.*

Description: 'Whip Scarl' is a short to medium petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are short with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium to dark green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear and spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Scarl' produces single, funnelform, red flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing, undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the red veins. The corolla lobe apex is rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is light blue pink at the top, white in the middle with a yellow base and has veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Scarl' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Scarl' originated from a cross made in June 1999 with proprietary hybrid '99-288-6' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-1-4' as the male parent. The female parent has red flowers while the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in September 1999, and in November 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Scarl' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 123: Comparison table for 'Whip Scarl' and 'Whip Darsal'

	'Whip Scarl'	'Keireom'*	'Whip Darsal'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	31.7	46.7	47.2
std. deviation	2.359	6.273	4.392
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	15.65	15.30	17.45
std. deviation	1.334	1.334	1.212
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	4.10	5.70	3.25
std. deviation	1.101	0.978	0.890
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	45.85	59.30	49.60
std. deviation	1.701	4.218	2.633

Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	51B with 54C near base	48B with 55C-51D close to mid vein and base	50C with 50D close to mid vein and base
Corolla tube length (mm)			
mean	25.60	33.30	27.50
std. deviation	2.270	2.003	1.179

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip White'** (see figures 132 and 133)
Trade name: Whispers White
Application number: 02-3367
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Revolution White'(Surfinia White), 'Conbloss'(Supertunia Mini White)

Summary: *'Whip White' has a more upright growth habit than 'Revolution White' and 'Conbloss'. The shoots of 'Whip White' are shorter than 'Revolution White' and 'Conbloss'. 'Whip White' has thinner shoots than 'Revolution White'. 'Whip White' has a slightly shorter leaf than 'Revolution White'. The sepal of 'Whip White' is smaller than 'Revolution White'. 'Whip White' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Revolution White' and 'Conbloss'. The corolla of 'Whip White' has a weaker degree of lobing than 'Revolution White'. 'Whip White' has a truncate to rounded corolla lobe apex while it is cuspidate in 'Conbloss'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the corolla lobe and inside the corolla tube of 'Whip White' is weaker than 'Revolution White'.*

Description: 'Whip White' is a very short to short petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are thin, and short to medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip White' produces single, funnelform, white flowers. The corolla has weak to medium lobing with strong undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the green veins. The corolla lobe apex is truncate to rounded. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow green and has veins of weak conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip White' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip White' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with proprietary hybrid '99-296-3' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-264-4' as the male parent. The female parent has light yellow flowers while the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip White' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 124: Comparison table for 'Whip White'

	'Whip White'	'Revolution White'*	'Conbloss'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	39.0	47.6	50.7
std. deviation	2.749	7.245	5.122
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	4.11	5.08	4.08
std. deviation	0.567	0.843	0.590
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	10.10	22.65	10.40
std. deviation	0.994	2.404	1.430
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	3.3	7.7	3.5
std. deviation	0.675	0.949	1.080
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	46.1	71.3	64.3
std. deviation	3.071	6.634	6.945

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Reflec Pur'** (see figure 134)
Trade name: Reflections Purple
Application number: 02-3368
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Balrufimpu'(Ruffle Purple Improved)

Summary: *'Reflec Pur' has a slightly narrower leaf and smaller corolla diameter than 'Balrufimpu'. The inner corolla colour of 'Reflec Pur' is a slightly darker purple than 'Balrufimpu'.*

Description: 'Reflec Pur' is a double petunia variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness, and short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a broadly acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Reflec Pur' produces double, funnelform, purple flowers. The corolla has medium lobing, with medium to strong undulation of the margin and conspicuousness of the veins. The inside of the corolla tube is violet and has brown purple veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light grey.

Origin and Breeding: 'Reflec Pur' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Reflec Pur' originated from a cross made in January 1999 with the seed propagated variety 'Purple Wave' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '98-75-4' as the male parent. The male parent has double rose coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in April 1999, and in July 1999 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Reflec Pur' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 125: Comparison table for 'Reflec Pur'

	'Reflec Pur'	'Balrufimpu'*
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.40	3.12
std. deviation	0.240	0.239
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	58.9	63.4
std. deviation	2.132	2.797
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	darker than N74A	N74A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	72B-A	77B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Jam Burg'** (see figure 135)
Trade name:	Jamboree Burgundy
Application number:	02-3369
Application date:	2002/11/21
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'(Surfinia Purple/Brilliant Pink)

Summary: *'Jam Burg' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. The sepal of 'Jam Burg' is slightly smaller and is linear in shape compared to the lanceolate to elliptic shape of 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. 'Jam Burg' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. The inner and outer corolla of 'Jam Burg' is a slightly darker red-purple than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. 'Jam Burg' has darker violet veins on the outer corolla lobe than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'.*

Description: 'Jam Burg' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to long with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium to dark green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear in shape with anthocyanin present on the midrib. 'Jam Burg' produces single, funnelform, purple flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing, undulation of the margin and medium conspicuousness of the dark violet veins. The corolla lobe apex is acute to cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet and has brown purple veins of strong to very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a light blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Burg' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Burg' originated from a cross made in June 1999 with the proprietary hybrid '99-189-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-1-8' as the male parent. The female parent has red flowers and the male parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in September 1999, and in November 1999 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Burg' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 126: Comparison table for 'Jam Burg'

	'Jam Burg'	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	5.09	4.52
std. deviation	0.698	0.489
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	21.3	23.5
std. deviation	1.337	2.550
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	4.4	7.1
std. deviation	0.459	1.287
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	65.5	81.0
std. deviation	4.453	6.716
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)	61A-B	darker than 74A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)	71B, with 70B close to veins and base	72A-B
Colour of inside the Corolla tube (RHS)	N80A	N81B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Jam Cherose'** (see figure 136)
Trade name: Jamboree Cherry Rose
Application number: 02-3370
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red)

Summary: *'Jam Cherose' has a longer leaf and pedicel than 'Keireom'. The sepal of 'Jam Cherose' is narrower than 'Keireom'. The inner and outer corolla of 'Jam Cherose' is a darker red purple than 'Keireom'. 'Jam Cherose' has darker red veins on the inner corolla than 'Keireom'. The conspicuousness of the veins on inside of the corolla tube of 'Jam Cherose' is stronger than 'Keireom'.*

Description: 'Jam Cherose' is a petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Jam Cherose' produces single, funnelform, dark purple red flowers. The corolla has weak to medium lobing with medium undulation of the margin and weak to medium conspicuousness of the dark red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Cherose' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Cherose' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with the seed propagated variety 'Red Horizon' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-220-17' as the male parent. The male parent has double purple coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Cherose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 127: Comparison table for 'Jam Cherose'

	'Jam Cherose'	'Keireom'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	5.12	3.94
std. deviation	0.639	0.338
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.45	5.70
std. deviation	0.685	0.978
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	57.67	24.44
std. deviation	11.236	4.304

Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	more red than 60A, with tones 61A-59B	45B-45D
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	71B-C, with 75B close to veins and base	48B with tones of 55C, 51D close to veins and base

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Jam Hopink' (see figure 137)
Trade name: Jamboree Hot Pink
Application number: 02-3371
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S59'(Suncatcher Pink)

Summary: *'Jam Hopink' has a longer shoot than 'Kakegawa S59'. The leaf of 'Jam Hopink' is slightly longer and narrower than 'Kakegawa S59'. 'Jam Hopink' has a slightly smaller sepal than 'Kakegawa S59'. The pedicel of 'Jam Hopink' is longer than 'Kakegawa S59'. 'Jam Hopink' has a slightly larger corolla diameter with a stronger degree of lobing than 'Kakegawa S59'. The apex of the corolla lobe of 'Jam Hopink' is cuspidate while it is acute to rounded in 'Kakegawa S59'. 'Jam Hopink' has a white inner corolla tube while 'Kakegawa S59' has a violet colour at the upper end and white lower end colour. The veins on the inside of the corolla tube of 'Jam Hopink' are yellow brown while they are purple red for 'Kakegawa S59'.*

Description: 'Jam Hopink' is a petunia variety with a creeping to upright growth habit. The shoots are medium to long with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Jam Hopink' produces single, funnelform, purple flowers. The corolla has strong lobing, with medium undulation of the margin, and weak conspicuousness of the purple red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white with yellow brown veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Hopink' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Hopink' originated from a cross made in June 1999 with the proprietary hybrid '99-132-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-87-2' as the male parent. The female parent has pink flowers and the male parent has double white coloured flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in September 1999, and in November 1999 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Hopink' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 128: Comparison table for 'Jam Hopink'

	'Jam Hopink'	'Kakegawa S59'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	54.4	44.7
std. deviation	9.143	6.093
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	4.39	3.85
std. deviation	0.273	0.582
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.26	2.62
std. deviation	0.184	0.262
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	14.0	16.8
std. deviation	3.127	1.687
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	4.1	5.8
std. deviation	0.738	1.398
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	58.2	39.1
std. deviation	7.052	10.47
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	65.9	59.8
std. deviation	1.449	1.814
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	N74A	N74A with pink tones
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	68B, paler at veins and base 76D	68A-B paler at veins and base 75B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Jam Laver' (see figure 138)
Trade name: Jamboree Lavender
Application number: 02-3372
Application date: 2002/11/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S57'(Suncatcher Lavender)

Summary: *'Jam Laver' has shorter shoots than 'Kakegawa S57'. The leaf of 'Jam Laver' is shorter than 'Kakegawa S57'. 'Jam Laver' has an ovate shaped leaf while it is obovate to spatulate in 'Kakegawa S57'. The sepal of 'Jam Laver' is larger than 'Kakegawa S57'. 'Jam Laver' has a shorter pedicel than 'Kakegawa S57'. The corolla diameter of 'Jam Laver' is larger with a stronger degree of lobing than 'Kakegawa S57'. 'Jam Laver' has a slightly darker purple corolla colour than 'Kakegawa S57'. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate in 'Jam Laver' while it is acute to rounded in 'Kakegawa S57'. The inside of the corolla tube is white at the top, violet in the middle wit yellow at the base, for 'Jam Laver', while it is grey for 'Kakegawa S57'.*

Description: 'Jam Laver' is a petunia variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear to elliptic in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Jam Laver' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has strong lobing and undulation of the margin with weak conspicuousness of the green brown veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate or scalloped. The inside of the corolla tube is white at the top, violet in the middle with yellow at the base and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Laver' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Laver' originated from a cross made in February 2000 with the proprietary hybrid '00-385-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '00-423-1' as the male parent. The female parent has rose coloured flowers and the male parent has light purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in April 2000, and in June 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Laver' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 129: Comparison table for 'Jam Laver'

	'Jam Laver'	'Kakegawa S57'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	41.2	64.6
std. deviation	7.480	8.897
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	4.22	5.60
std. deviation	0.416	0.471
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	21.5	18.3
std. deviation	2.461	4.111
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	6.90	4.11
std. deviation	1.287	0.782
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	39.33	57.75
std. deviation	6.325	10.767
Diameter of corolla (mm)		
mean	73.7	61.0
std. deviation	3.199	3.041
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
	N78B-C	N80B/N78C
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
	N78D, 76C-D near mid veins and base	76B-C, with darker tones N82D
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)		
upper	155B	157A-B
middle	77D	157A-B
base	18B/4D	157A-B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Jam Bluin' (see figure 139)
Trade name: Jamboree Blue Vein
Application number: 02-3390
Application date: 2002/12/16
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunpurve'(Supertunia Purple Vein), 'Conblue'(Supertunia Mini Blue Veined)

Summary: *'Jam Bluin' has a shorter shoot, leaf and pedicel than 'Sunpurve'. The sepal of 'Jam Bluin' is smaller than 'Sunpurve'. 'Jam Bluin' has a slightly smaller corolla diameter than 'Sunpurve' but larger diameter than 'Conblue'. The degree of corolla lobing in 'Jam Bluin' is weaker than in 'Sunpurve'. 'Jam Bluin' has a darker violet coloured corolla and inner corolla tube than 'Conblue'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner corolla lobe of 'Jam Bluin' is stronger than 'Conblue'.*

Description: 'Jam Bluin' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium to long in length. The leaves are medium green, elliptic to obovate in shape with a broadly acute to obtuse apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with anthocyanin present. 'Jam Bluin' produces single, funnelform, violet flowers. The corolla has medium lobing with medium to strong undulation of the margin and strong to very strong conspicuousness of the violet veins on the upper side. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is violet and has brown purple veins of very strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a grey blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Bluin' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Bluin' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with the seed propagated variety 'Spark Purple' as the female parent and the seed propagated variety 'Surfinia Blue Vein' as the male parent. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Bluin' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 130: Comparison table for 'Jam Bluin'

	'Jam Bluin'	'Sunpurve'*	'Conblue'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	50.2	63.0	52.4
std. deviation	4.566	8.730	5.929
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	4.24	5.16	4.15
std. deviation	0.465	0.724	0.580
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	14.25	20.40	12.70
std. deviation	2.252	3.864	0.949
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	4.95	10.50	4.80
std. deviation	0.832	2.635	0.632
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	63.9	68.1	54.1
std. deviation	3.900	5.216	3.635
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	N80B-C fades with age to 75A-B	N80B-N78C fades with age to white, N80D	76A-B fades with age to white, 76D
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	N82D with tones of white, 84D	N80D with tones of white, 84D	white, 76B
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)			
	N80B-C, veins N187A	N80B-C, veins N187A	76A-B, veins N187A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Jam White'** (see figure 140)
Trade name:	Jamboree White
Application number:	02-3391
Application date:	2002/12/16
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution White'(Surfinia White)

Summary: *'Jam White' has a shorter shoot than 'Revolution White'. The leaf of 'Jam White' is slightly narrower than 'Revolution White'. 'Jam White' has a smaller sepal than 'Revolution White'. The sepal shape of 'Jam White' is linear while it is lanceolate to elliptic for 'Revolution White'. 'Jam White' has a weaker undulation of the corolla margin than 'Revolution White'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inside of the corolla tube of 'Jam White' are weaker than 'Revolution White'.*

Description: 'Jam White' is a petunia variety with an upright to creeping growth habit. The shoots are short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate in shape with a narrow obtuse apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Jam White' produces single, funnelform, white flowers. The corolla has medium lobing, and undulation of the margin with very weak to weak conspicuousness of the yellow green veins. The corolla lobe apex is rounded to truncate. The inside of the corolla tube is grey and has veins of weak to medium conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam White' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam White' originated from a cross made in August 2000 with the proprietary hybrid '585-1' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '233-2' as the male parent. Both parents have white flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2000, and in January 2001 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam White' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 131: Comparison table for 'Jam White'

	'Jam White'	'Revolution White'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	35	47.6
std. deviation	1.414	7.245
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.25	2.76
std. deviation	0.190	0.455
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	14.6	22.65
std. deviation	1.265	2.404
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.4	7.7
std. deviation	0.516	0.949

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Jam Scarl'** (see figure 141)
Trade name: Jamboree Scarlet
Application number: 02-3392
Application date: 2002/12/16
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dancasred'(Cascadias Red), 'Keircom'(Surfinia Baby Red)

Summary: *'Jam Scarl' has a longer shoot than 'Dancasred' but shorter shoot than 'Keircom'. The leaf of 'Jam Scarl' is smaller than 'Dancasred'. 'Jam Scarl' has a smaller sepal than 'Dancasred' and 'Keircom'. The corolla diameter of 'Jam Scarl' is smaller than 'Dancasred'. 'Jam Scarl' has a weaker degree of corolla lobing and margin undulation than 'Dancasred' but stronger than 'Keircom'. The corolla colour of 'Jam Scarl' is a darker red than 'Dancasred'. 'Jam Scarl' has a weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the inner corolla lobe than 'Dancasred'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Jam Scarl' is stronger than in 'Dancasred' and 'Keircom'.*

Description: 'Jam Scarl' is a petunia variety with an upright growth habit. The shoots are short to medium with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium to dark green, ovate in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation or blistering on the leaf blade. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Jam Scarl' produces single, funnelform, red flowers. The corolla has medium to strong lobing and undulation of the margin, with weak to medium conspicuousness of the red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is white and has veins of strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jam Scarl' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Jam Scarl' originated from a cross made in October 1999 with the seed propagated variety 'Red Horizon' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '99-220-17' as the male parent. The male parent has double purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jam Scarl' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15

plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 132: Comparison table for 'Jam Scarl'

	'Jam Scarl'	'Dancasred'*	'Keireom'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.3	20.78	46.7
std. deviation	3.020	4.295	6.273
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	4.22	5.61	3.94
std. deviation	0.316	0.547	0.338
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.94	2.92	2.47
std. deviation	0.196	0.322	0.287
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	13.1	20.3	15.3
std. deviation	1.449	1.494	1.334
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	3.6	7.8	5.7
std. deviation	0.516	0.919	0.978
Diameter of corolla (mm)			
mean	57.3	74.8	59.3
std. deviation	3.268	4.442	4.218
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
	46D, secondary veins 45A	50B-52B, secondary veins 45B-C	45D, secondary veins 45B
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
	51B	48B	48B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Whip Darsal'** (see figure 142)
Trade name: Whispers Dark Salmon II
Application number: 02-3415
Application date: 2002/12/24
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Keireom'(Surfinia Baby Red), 'Whip Scarl'(Whispers Scarlet) (see table 123 on page 140)

Summary: *'Whip Darsal' has more of a creeping growth habit than 'Keireom' and 'Whip Scarl'. The sepal of 'Whip Darsal' is slightly longer and narrower than 'Keireom' and 'Whip Scarl'. 'Whip Darsal' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Keireom' but slightly larger diameter than 'Whip Scarl'. The outer corolla colour of 'Whip Darsal' is a lighter red pink colour than 'Keireom'. 'Whip Darsal' has a slightly shorter corolla tube than 'Keireom'. The inside of the corolla tube of 'Whip Darsal' is yellow green to white while it is white in 'Keireom' and 'Whip Scarl'. 'Whip Darsal' has stronger conspicuousness of the veins on the inside of the corolla tube than 'Keireom'.*

Description: 'Whip Darsal' is a petunia variety with a creeping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length with no anthocyanin present. The leaves are medium green, ovate to elliptic in shape with a narrow acute apex. There is no variegation on the leaf blade, and there is blistering present. The sepals are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'Whip Darsal' produces single, funnelform, dark pink red flowers. The corolla has weak lobing and undulation of the margin with weak to medium conspicuousness of the red veins. The corolla lobe apex is cuspidate. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow green to white and has veins of medium to strong conspicuousness. Anther colour is a yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Whip Darsal' was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes of Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Whip Darsal' originated from a cross made in September 2000 with the proprietary hybrid '00-382-4' as the female parent and the proprietary hybrid '00-381-2' as the male parent. The female parent has purple flowers. The F_1 seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2000, and in March 2000 a single plant was selected based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Whip Darsal' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2003. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2003 (week 17). All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

PHOTINIA
(*Photinia x fraseri* Dress.)

Proposed denomination: **'Cassini'** (see figure 143)
Trade name: Pink Marble
Application number: 03-3647
Application date: 2003/05/06
Applicant: CP Delaware Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Douglas L. Zielinski, Salem, Oregon, USA

Variety used for comparison: species *Photinia x fraseri*

Summary: *'Cassini' is a slightly smaller plant with slightly smaller leaves than the species. The leaf of 'Cassini' is variegated while the species is not.*

Description: 'Cassini' is a vegetatively propagated perennial photinia variety with an upright bushy growth habit that has a low to medium degree of branching. The smooth shaped stem has a reddish colour in the first year of growth which changes to a grey brown as it ages. There is no glaucosity or pubescence on the stem. The stem diameter is medium. The simple type leaves are arranged alternately. The leaf blade is obovate to oblanceolate in shape with a crenate to dentate margin, an acute apex and cuneate shaped base. There is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper or lower side of the leaf. The upper side of the leaf blade is a light green with a small amount of white or cream variegation found along the margin towards the medial area. Leaf petioles are present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cassini' was discovered in 1991 as a naturally occurring mutation of the species Photinia x fraseri at Alpha Nursery Inc., in Salem, Oregon, USA. The new variety was selected on the basis of its distinctive broadleaf evergreen, variegated foliage.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown separately in 13 cm square plastic pots outdoors spaced approximately 0.10 to 0.15 meters apart in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2003. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 133: Comparison table for 'Cassini'

	'Cassini'	'*Photinia x fraseri*'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	23.3	26.3
std. deviation	4.63	4.92
Plant width (cm)		
mean	21.1	27.4
std. deviation	5.11	4.88
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	8.5	9.1
std. deviation	0.86	1.18
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	3.54	3.93
std. deviation	0.61	0.64

* reference variety

PLUM
(*Prunus domestica* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'V70034'** (see figure 144)
Application number: 03-3519
Application date: 2003/04/02
Applicant: University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Mr. W. Lay, Dr. S. Jayasankar and Dr. G. Tehrani, University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Vineland Station, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' and 'Stanley'

Summary: *'V70034' is a European plum variety that matures very early, approximately five weeks earlier than 'Stanley'. It is slightly earlier in maturing than 'Vanette' and 'Valerie'. 'V70034' is a self-fertile variety, whereas 'Valerie', 'Vanette' and 'Stanley' are not self-fertile. The variety is also distinguished by the lack of pubescent on the one-year old shoots, compared with all reference varieties which have moderate pubescence. The leaves of 'V70034' have weak pubescence on the upper side, whereas the reference varieties have no pubescence on the upper surface. The fruit of 'V70034' is larger than the fruit of 'Vanette' and 'Stanley' and it differs in shape from 'Valerie' and 'Stanley' which have very oblong shaped fruit. The stone of 'V70034' is very small*

relative to the fruit size, whereas the reference varieties have medium or large sized stones. The flesh is amber coloured while the flesh of 'Bluefre' is yellowish green.

Description: 'V70034' is a plum variety which produces moderately vigourous trees with an upright to spreading growth habit and a dense crown. There are a moderate number of side shoots. One year old shoots are moderately thin, reddish brown in colour and have a semi-erect attitude. There is no pubescence on the one-year old shoots, moderately few lenticels and no flowers. The spurs are short to medium in length. The vegetative bud is very small and conical in shape with a pointed apex. The bud is adpressed to the shoot, with a small to medium, decurrent bud support. Current season shoots are strongly pubescent with weak anthocyanin colouration at the tip.

The leaves of 'V70034' have a horizontal orientation. The leaf blade is broad obovate with a slightly obtuse angle and a mucronate tip. The base of the leaf is U-shaped. 'V70034' has medium green leaves which are moderately glossy, with weak pubescence on the upper side and strong pubescence on the lower side. The leaf margins are crenate, with no secondary serrations. The petiole has medium pubescence on the upper side and weak pubescence on the lower side. The groove is moderate in depth. There are usually two glands which are located on the leaf base and petiole.

'V70034' flowers mid to late-season. The flowers are large with a thick, glabrous peduncle. The receptacle is moderately deep with no pubescence on the inner or outer surface. The sepals are elliptic in shape and adpressed to the petals. The sepals are pubescent on the inner and outer surfaces. 'V70034' has creamy white flowers with no double petals. The petals are transverse broad elliptic in shape and are touching each other. The petal margins are weakly wavy, the base angle is wide and the upper margin is dentate. There is no pubescence on the margin or on the inner or outer side of the petals. The stigma is level with the anthers and there are no supplementary pistils. The ovary and style of the flowers are glabrous. The anthers are yellow. 'V70034' is a self-fertile variety.

'V70034' produces large fruit which ripen very early in the season. The general fruit shape is elliptic with the position of maximum diameter towards the middle. From the front view the fruit is symmetrical. The suture is medium in depth and uniform along its length. 'V70034' has medium bloom on the skin. The apex of the fruit is flat and glabrous. The fruit stalk has weak pubescence and the stalk cavity is moderately deep. 'V70034' produces fruit with a violet-blue to dark blue ground colour and reddish dots on the skin. The flesh is amber in colour and moderate in firmness, juiciness and texture. The acidity is medium to high and the sugar content is moderately low.

The stone of 'V70034' does not adhere to the fruit flesh. It is small in size relative to the fruit and asymmetric and rounded in lateral view. In ventral view the stone is symmetrical and sub-globular to flattened and in basal view it is round elliptical in shape. There is no keel. The lateral surfaces of the stone are granular and the margins of the dorsal groove are entire. The sharpness of the edges of the stone is relatively weak. The ventral zone and stalk end are both moderately broad. The angle of the stalk end is approximately 90 degrees. The apex of the stone is moderately rounded.

Origin and Breeding: 'V70034' originated from a controlled hybridization of two European plums, 'Valor' (female parent) and 'California Blue' (male parent), made in 1970 and designated with the number 7003. 'Valor' is a mid to late-maturing, violet-blue, medium to large sized, firm, semi-clingstone European plum. Flowers of 'Valor' were pollinated with pollen from 'California Blue', which is an early maturing European plum that is red-blue, large, firm and freestone. Progeny was collected, stratified, germinated and planted out on their own roots in a test evaluation block at Vineland Station for individual evaluation and subsequent selection. This selection was made in 1977, designated V70034 and advanced to further tests. It was propagated onto a commercial rootstock and planted in test plots in Vineland in 1979, 1985 and 1992 for further evaluation and comparison.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V70034' were conducted at the University of Guelph research facility at Vineland Station, Ontario from 2001 to 2003. There were six trees per variety in the test. The trees were 12 years old and were growing on Myrobalan B rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'V72511'** (see figure 145)
Application number:	03-3520
Application date:	2003/04/02
Applicant:	University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Guelph, Ontario
Breeder:	Mr. W. Lay, Dr. S. Jayasankar and Dr. G. Tehrani, University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Vineland Station, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' and 'Stanley'

Summary: *'V72511' is a European plum variety which matures later than 'Vanette' and 'Valerie' but slightly earlier than 'Bluefre' and 'Stanley'. Unlike the other candidate variety 'V70034', 'V72511' is not self-fertile. The fruit of 'V72511' is larger than that of 'Vanette' and 'Stanley'. The shape is oblong, whereas the fruit of 'Vanette' is ovate and 'Bluefre' has rounded fruit. The ground colour of the skin is a more violet-blue to dark blue colour than 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' and 'Stanley' which have a more purple fruit skin colour. 'V72511' has yellow-green flesh, whereas 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Stanley' and 'V70034' all have either yellow or amber coloured flesh. The stone of 'V72511' is elongated in lateral view, compared with 'Valerie' and 'Bluefre' which have an ovate stone, and 'Vanette' which has a rounded stone.*

Description: 'V72511' is a plum variety which produces moderately vigourous trees with a spreading growth habit and a dense crown. One year old shoots are medium in thickness, reddish brown in colour and have a semi-erect attitude. There is weak pubescence on the one-year old shoots, many lenticels and no flowers. The spurs are medium in length. The vegetative bud is small and conical in shape with a pointed apex. The bud is adpressed to the shoot, with a medium, decurrent bud support. Current season shoots have no pubescence and strong anthocyanin colouration at the tip.

The leaves of 'V72511' have a horizontal orientation. The leaf blade is broad obovate with a slightly acute angle and an acuminate tip. The base of the leaf is V-shaped. 'V72511' has dark green leaves which are moderately glossy, with no pubescence on the upper side and strong pubescence on the lower side. The leaf margins are serrate, with secondary serrations sometimes present. The petiole has weak to medium pubescence on the upper side and no pubescence on the lower side. The groove is moderate in depth. There are usually two glands which are located on the leaf base and petiole.

'V72511' flowers early in the season. The flowers are large with a thin, glabrous peduncle. The receptacle is moderately deep with no pubescence on the inner surface and weak pubescence on the outer surface. The sepals are triangular in shape and are not touching the petals or receptacle. The sepals are pubescent on the inner and outer surfaces. 'V72511' has creamy white flowers with no double petals. The petals are circular in shape and are not touching each other. The petal margins are weakly wavy, the base angle is medium in width and the upper margin is dentate. There is no pubescence on the margin or on the inner or outer side of the petals. The stigma is located above the anthers and there are few supplementary pistils. The ovary and style of the flowers are glabrous. The anthers are reddish orange. 'V72511' is not a self-fertile variety.

'V72511' produces medium to large fruit which ripen mid-season. The general fruit shape is oblong with the position of maximum diameter towards the middle. From the front view the fruit is symmetrical. The suture is medium in depth and uniform along its length. 'V72511' has medium bloom on the skin. The apex of the fruit is pointed and glabrous. The fruit stalk has sparse to moderate pubescence and the stalk cavity is moderately deep. 'V72511' produces fruit with a violet-blue to dark blue ground colour and violet dots on the skin. The flesh is yellow-green, firm and moderate in juiciness and texture. The acidity and sugar content is medium.

The stone of 'V72511' is semi-adherent to the fruit flesh. It is medium in size relative to the fruit, symmetrical and elongated in lateral view. In ventral view the stone is symmetrical and flattened and in basal view it is long-elliptical in shape. There is no keel. The lateral surfaces of the stone are fine grained and the margins of the dorsal groove are entire. The edges of the stone are moderately sharp . The ventral zone and stalk end are both narrow. The angle of the stalk end is acute. The apex of the stone is pointed.

Origin and Breeding: 'V72511' originated from a controlled hybridization of two European plums, 'Verity' (female parent) and 'Bluebell' (male parent), made in 1972 and designated with the number 7251. 'Verity' is a mid to late-maturing, purple, medium sized, firm, freestone European plum. Flowers of 'Verity' were pollinated with pollen from 'Bluebell', which is a mid to late-maturing European plum that is blue, large, firm and freestone. Progeny was collected, stratified, germinated and planted out on their own roots in a test evaluation block at Vineland Station for individual evaluation and subsequent selection. This selection was made in 1981, designated V72511 and advanced to further tests. It was propagated onto a commercial rootstock and planted in test plots in Vineland in 1983 and 1990 for further evaluation and comparison.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V72511' were conducted at the University of Guelph research facility at Vineland Station, Ontario from 2001 to 2003. There were six trees per variety in the test. The trees were 12 years old and were growing on Myrobalan B rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Serafina'** (see figure 146)
Application number: 00-2456
Application date: 2000/12/12
Applicant: Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG, Bad Schwartau, Germany
Agent in Canada: Mr. Allan Parker, Parker Potato Ltd., Alberton, Prince Edward Island

Varieties used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold' and 'AC Maple Gold'

Summary: *'Serafina' has spreading plants, whereas 'Yukon Gold' has an erect growth habit. 'Serafina' has white flowers while the flowers of 'Yukon Gold' are blue-violet. The peduncle of 'Serafina' has weak anthocyanin colouration, compared with both reference varieties which have no anthocyanin on the peduncle. The tuber shape of 'Serafina' is oblong, whereas the references have oval tubers. 'Serafina' has weak anthocyanin at the base of the light sprout. 'Yukon Gold' has very strong anthocyanin and 'AC Maple Gold' has strong anthocyanin at the base of the light sprout.*

Description: 'Serafina' has a spreading growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem is thick and has weak anthocyanin colouration. The stem wings are prominent and straight single type. The stem nodes have strong swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Serafina' produces many branches.

'Serafina' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are small in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. There are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base. There are five to ten secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'Serafina' has a low flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has weak anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are white with no anthocyanin colouration on the inner side or outer side. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have weak anthocyanin. The anthers are orange and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and light green in colour. Berry production is low.

The tuber has yellow skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is smooth and the tuber shape is oblong. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is medium yellow with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has weak pubescence and weak, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is closed. The tip has weak pubescence and is green with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The length of the lateral shoots is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Serafina' originated from a cross '382/78' x 'Palma' made in 1986 in Bad Schwartau, Germany. A clonal selection technique was used in the development of the variety, and selections occurred in generations F_2 to F_6. The selection criteria were disease resistance and cooking quality.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Serafina' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Table 134: Comparison table for 'Serafina'

	'Serafina'	'Yukon Gold'*	'AC Maple Gold'*
RHS colour of inner surface of corolla			
	155B	85C	155A
Tuber length (mm)			
mean	88.6	82.6	82.9
std. dev.	12.5	11.3	14.1
Tuber width (mm)			
mean	55.7	77.0	62.0
std. dev.	6.2	7.8	7.1
Tuber thickness (mm)			
mean	45.4	59.8	52.1
std. dev.	4.7	7.3	5.9

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Baby Boomer'** (see figure 149)
Application number: 01-2874
Application date: 2001/11/16
Applicant: A.S. Heijboer, Kloetinge, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Edmonton, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' (see table 136 on page 157)

Summary: *'Baby Boomer' produces semi-erect plants whereas both reference varieties have an erect growth habit. 'Baby Boomer' has smaller leaves than the references. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the flower bud of 'Baby Boomer', compared with both 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' which have medium intensity of anthocyanin in the flower buds. The skin colour of the tubers of 'Baby Boomer' are buff, while the skin of 'Bintje' is light yellow and 'Yukon Gold' has medium yellow tubers. There are also differences in pubescence at the base of the light sprout. For 'Baby Boomer' pubescence is weak and for the reference varieties it is strong. The light sprout tip is open for 'Baby Boomer' and closed for both reference varieties.*

Description: 'Baby Boomer' has an semi-erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem is thin and has no anthocyanin colouration. The stem wings are prominent and straight single type. The stem nodes have slight swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Baby Boomer' produces many branches.

'Baby Boomer' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is narrowly ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. On average, there are five pairs of primary leaflets which are small in size. The primary leaflets are narrowly ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and symmetrical, truncate base. There are ten to fourteen secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'Baby Boomer' has a moderate flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has no anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are blue-violet with medium anthocyanin colouration on the inner side. Anthocyanin is present on the outer side of the corolla. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have no anthocyanin. The anthers are orange and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and medium green in colour.

The tuber has buff coloured skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is rough and the tuber shape is oval. The tuber eyes are medium in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is medium yellow with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is spherical in shape. The base has weak pubescence and strong, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is open. The tip has strong pubescence and is blue-violet, with strong anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are long.

Origin and Breeding: 'Baby Boomer' originated from the cross 'AH86-102' x 'Berlikummer Geeltje x Eigenheimer' made in 1992 in Kloetinge, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Baby Boomer' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Pacific Russet'** (see figure 151)
Application number: 02-2988
Application date: 2002/02/08
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Breeder: Dr. Dermot Lynch, AAFC, Lethbridge, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Russet Burbank' and 'Russet Norkotah' (see table 138 on page 160)

Summary: *'Pacific Russet' has oblong tubers, whereas those of the two reference varieties are long. The light sprout of 'Pacific Russet' is ovoid whereas both 'Russet Burbank' and 'Russet Norkotah' have conical shaped light sprouts. 'Pacific Russet' has significantly less anthocyanin colouration at the base of the light sprout than the references. 'Pacific russet' differs from the other candidate variety 'Alta Russet' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Pacific Russet' has an erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and

straight single. The stem nodes have slight swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Pacific Russet' produces many branches.

'Pacific Russet' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is closed. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. On average, there are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base. There are four to eleven secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'Pacific Russet' has a high flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has no anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are white with no anthocyanin colouration on the inner side or outer side. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have no anthocyanin. The anthers are orange and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and dark green in colour. Berry production is low.

The tuber has brown skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is russetted and the tuber shape is oblong. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is white in colour with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout of 'Pacific Russet' is ovoid in shape. The base has weak pubescence and weak, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is medium. The tip has medium pubescence and is green, with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'Pacific Russet' originated from a cross made at the Lethbridge Research Centre of Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada in 1987. The female parent was 'NDA8694-3' and the male parent was 'Century Russet'. 'NDA8694-3' is a smooth russet skinned breeding clone from North Dakota State University, resistant to common scab, but susceptible to Verticillium wilt. 'Century Russet' is a high yielding smooth russet skinned cultivar, highly resistant to Verticillium wilt. The first four field generations of selection occurred at the Vauxhall Research substation with subsequent evaluation in the Western Canadian Regional Potato trials. The variety was tested under the experimental designation V0168-3.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Pacific Russet' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'FL 1922'** (see figure 154)
Application number:	02-3016
Application date:	2002/03/12
Applicant:	Frito-Lay, Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga, Ontario
Breeder:	Dr. Martin Cipar, Verona, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic' (see table 135 on page 157)

Summary: *'FL 1922' has a spreading growth habit, whereas the 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic' both have semi-erect plants. 'FL 1922' has anthocyanin colouration on the stems and at the nodes, while the reference varieties do not. The flowers of 'FL 1922' are deep blue-violet with very strong anthocyanin. 'Snowden' has white flowers and 'Atlantic' has pale blue-violet flowers with significantly less intense anthocyanin colouration. The light sprout tip of 'FL 1922' is blue-violet, whereas it is green for both reference varieties.*

Description: 'FL 1922' has a spreading growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is short in height. The stem has weak anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have no swelling and have weak anthocyanin colouration. 'FL 1922' produces many branches.

'FL 1922' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has weak anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has medium anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. On average, there are three pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base. There are one to four secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'FL 1922' has a high flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has no anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are blue-violet in colour with strong anthocyanin colouration on the inner side and anthocyanin present on the outer side. The corolla is large in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have no anthocyanin. The anthers are orange and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and dark green in colour. Berry production is low.

The tuber of 'FL 1922' has buff coloured skin with blue-violet pigmentation in the eyes. The skin texture is rough and flaky and the tuber shape is oval. The tuber eyes are medium in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is white in colour with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has medium pubescence and very strong, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is closed. The tip has medium pubescence and is blue-violet, with strong anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'FL 1922' originated from a cross made in 1988 between the varieties 'FL 1533' and 'FL 1207'. The cross took place at the Frito-Lay Research facility near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in the summer of 1988 and the resulting tubers were harvested in the late fall of that year. Seedling tubers were planted in the field in the spring of 1989. One of the selections from this progeny was given the designation RD 84-89-13. This selection was tested for four years in the field near Rhinelander, and found to have excellent chip appearance, with good flavour and resistance to common scab. In 1995 RD-84-89-13 was renamed 'FL 1922'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'FL 1922' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'FL 1930'** (see figure 157)
Application number:	02-3021
Application date:	2002/03/21
Applicant:	Frito-Lay, Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic' (see table 135 on page 157)

Summary: *'FL 1930' differs in flower colour from 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic'. The flowers of 'FL 1930' are red-violet, while those of 'Atlantic' are pale blue-violet. The flowers of 'Snowden' are white. 'FL 2006' has more anthocyanin colouration in the flowers than either of the reference varieties. The tubers of 'FL 2006' have light yellow flesh, whereas the flesh of the references is white. The base of the light sprout of 'FL 2006' has strong anthocyanin colouration, while it is medium for 'Atlantic' and absent in 'Snowden'.*

Description: 'FL 1930' has a semi-erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have weak swelling and no anthocyanin colouration. 'FL 1930' produces many branches.

'FL 1930' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are small. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and cordate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. On average, there are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, cordate base. There are four to seven secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'FL 1930' has a very high flowering profusion and produces a high number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has no anthocyanin colouration. The flowers are red-violet in colour with strong anthocyanin colouration on the inner side and anthocyanin present on the outer side. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have no anthocyanin. The anthers are bright yellow and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and dark green in colour.

The tuber of 'FL 1930' has buff coloured skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is rough and flaky and the tuber shape is oval. The tuber eyes are medium in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is light yellow in colour with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has weak pubescence and strong, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is medium. The tip has medium pubescence and is green, with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'FL 1930' originated from a cross made in 1991 between the varieties 'FL 1850' and 'FL 1291'. The cross took place at the Frito-Lay Research facility near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in the summer of 1992 and the resulting tubers were harvested in the late fall of that year. Seedling tubers were planted in the field in the spring of 1993. One of the selections from this progeny was given the designation 1993 111.3 This selection was tested for four years in the field near Rhinelander, and found to have consistently uniform round-oval tubers and excellent chip appearance. In 1997 the variety was renamed 'FL 1930'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'FL 1930' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'FL 2006'** (see figure 158)
Application number:	02-3067
Application date:	2002/04/29
Applicant:	Frito-Lay, Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic' (see table 135 on page 157)

Summary: *'FL 2006' has moderate anthocyanin colouration on the stems of the plants and strong anthocyanin in the petioles whereas it is absent in stems and petioles of 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic'. The tubers of 'FL 2006' have purple pigmentation in the eyes, while there is no secondary colour in the tubers of the references. The skin of the tubers of 'FL 2006' is smooth, compared with 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic' which have rough skin. The base of the light sprout of 'FL 2006' has significantly more intense anthocyanin colouration than either 'Atlantic' and 'Snowden'.*

Description: 'FL 2006' has a semi-erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem has medium anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have no swelling and have weak anthocyanin colouration. 'FL 2006' produces many branches.

'FL 2006' has dark green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has weak anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has strong anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. On average, there are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base. There are four to eight secondary and tertiary leaflets.

'FL 2006' has a high flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has medium anthocyanin colouration. The flowers are blue-violet in colour with medium anthocyanin colouration on the inner side and anthocyanin present on the outer side. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The anthocyanin colouration on the calyx is medium and on the peduncle it is weak. The anthers are bright yellow and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and medium green in colour.

The tuber of 'FL 2006' has buff coloured skin with purple pigmentation in the eyes. The skin texture is smooth and the tuber shape is oval. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is light yellow in colour with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has medium pubescence and very strong, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is medium. The tip has medium pubescence and is blue-violet, with weak anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'FL 2006' originated from a cross made in 1991 between the varieties 'Atlantic' and 'FL 1815'. The cross took place at the Frito-Lay Research facility near Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in the summer of 1994 and the resulting tubers were harvested in the late fall of that year. Seedling tubers were planted in the field in the spring of 1995. One of the selections from this progeny was given the designation 1995 191.2. This selection was tested for three years in the field

near Rhinelander, and for one year in commercial potato fields near Iola, Wisconsin and Hastings, Florida. It was found to have excellent chip appearance when processed fresh from the field and over a seven month period from storage. In 1998, 1995 191.2 was renamed 'FL 2006'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'FL 2006' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Table 135: Comparison table for 'FL 1922', 'FL 1930' and 'FL 2006'

	'FL 1922'	'FL 1930'	'FL 2006'	'Snowden'*	'Atlantic'*
RHS colour of inner surface of corolla					
	90C	80C	97D	155D	92D
Tuber length (mm)					
mean	67.5	66.4	70.9	59.6	74.2
std. dev.	7.2	8.3	6.5	7.0	9.7
Tuber width (mm)					
mean	55.2	60.5	62.1	52.6	68.9
std. dev.	5.8	7.3	5.9	5.6	9.0
Tuber thickness (mm)					
mean	49.1	51.4	49.1	45.3	59.2
std. dev.	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	7.8
Colour of flesh of tuber	white	light yellow	light yellow	white	white

* reference varieties

Table 136: Comparison table for 'Baby Boomer', 'Exempla' and 'Inova'

	'Baby Boomer'	'Exempla'	'Inova'	'Bintje'*	'Yukon Gold'*
RHS colour of inner surface of corolla					
	88D	155D	n/a+	n/a+	85D
Tuber length (mm)					
mean	51.4	81.3	71.8	78.0	70.6
std. dev.	4.8	12.7	9.3	15.0	9.5
Tuber width (mm)					
mean	45.2	52.4	54.7	51.0	63.7
std. dev.	3.7	7.8	5.5	4.4	7.9
Tuber thickness (mm)					
mean	39.4	53.9	47.5	42.7	53.2
std. dev.	3.3	6.5	4.6	3.4	6.3

* reference varieties
+ Note: plants of 'Bintje' did not flower in 2003 and 'Inova' is a non-flowering variety

Proposed denomination: **'Exempla'** (see figure 159)
Application number: 02-3087
Application date: 2002/05/03
Applicant: Saatzucht Firlbeck GmbH & Co. KG, Atting, Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Edmonton, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' (see table 136 on page 157)

Summary: *'Exempla' produces semi-erect plants whereas the plants of 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' are erect. There is no anthocyanin on the flower bud of 'Exempla', while the reference varieties have moderate anthocyanin on the flower buds. 'Exempla' has an oblong shaped tuber, compared with the references which have an oval tuber. The light sprout base of 'Exempla' has weak anthocyanin. 'Bintje' has strong anthocyanin and 'Yukon Gold' has very strong anthocyanin on the light sprout base.*

Description: 'Exempla' has a semi-erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have slight swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Exempla' produces many branches.

'Exempla' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is symmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. There are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base.

'Exempla' has a medium flowering profusion and produces a medium number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has no anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are white with no anthocyanin colouration on the inner side or outer side. The corolla is medium in size with no prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have no anthocyanin. The anthers are lemon yellow in colour and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and dark green in colour.

The tuber has yellow skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is rough and flaky and the tuber shape is oblong. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, few in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is medium yellow with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has weak pubescence and weak, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is closed. The tip has medium pubescence and is green, with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'Exempla' originated from a cross between the varieties 'Exquisa' x 'Arena'. The breeding took place at the breeding station of the applicant in Germany. The selection criteria were yield, quality for consumption, processing quality, flesh colour, tuber size and shape and skin texture.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Exempla' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Inova'** (see figure 160)
Application number: 02-3138
Application date: 2002/07/11
Applicant: Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN B.V., Gravenzande, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Edmonton, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' (see table 136 on page 157)

Summary: *'Inova' has a semi-erect plant growth habit, whereas 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' have erect plants. The terminal leaflet and primary leaflets of 'Inova' are broadly ovate, while the leaflets of 'Bintje' are medium ovate and 'Yukon Gold' has narrowly ovate leaflets. 'Inova' does not produce flowers, whereas the references are flowering varieties. 'Inova' has oblong shaped tubers. 'Bintje' and 'Yukon Gold' both have oval tubers.*

Description: 'Inova' has a semi-erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is medium in height. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have slight swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Inova' produces many branches.

'Inova' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is closed. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is broadly ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is symmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. There are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are broadly ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, cordate base. 'Inova' is a non-flowering potato variety.

The tuber has yellow skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is smooth and the tuber shape is oblong. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, medium in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is medium yellow with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is spherical in shape. The base has strong pubescence and very strong, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is medium. The tip has strong pubescence and is green, with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a high number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The lateral shoots are short.

Origin and Breeding: 'Inova' originated from a cross between the varieties 'Nicola' and 'Impala' which was made in 1987 at the applicant's breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. The variety 'Nicola' originated from the cross Clivia x 6439/1011. 'Impala' originated from the cross BM52-72 x Biranco. The selection criteria used in the development of 'Inova' were earliness, boiling quality, storability, shelf life and tolerance to bruising and damage.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Inova' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Alta Russet'** (see figure 161)
Application number:	03-3558
Application date:	2003/04/11
Applicant:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Agent in Canada:	Alberta Seed Potato Inc., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder:	Dr. Dermot Lynch, AAFC, Lethbridge, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Russet Burbank' and 'Russet Norkotah'

Summary: *'Alta Russet' has anthocyanin colouration on the stems and flower buds, whereas it is absent in the reference varieties. 'Alta Russet' has a blue-violet flower colour while both reference varieties have white flowers. The tuber of 'Alta Russet' is oval in shape. 'Russet Burbank' and 'Russet Norkotah' both have long tubers.*

Description: 'Alta Russet' has an erect growth habit and produces an intermediate type plant which is short in height. The stem has weak anthocyanin colouration and is medium in thickness. The stem wings are conspicuous and straight single. The stem nodes have slight swelling and have no anthocyanin colouration. 'Alta Russet' produces many branches.

'Alta Russet' has medium green leaves with pubescence on the lower surface. The leaf silhouette is medium. The leaf rachis has no anthocyanin colouration. There is pubescence on the top and bottom of the leaf rachis. The petiole has no anthocyanin and the stipules are medium in size. The terminal leaflet is medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and truncate base which is asymmetrical. The margin has weak waviness. There are four pairs of primary leaflets which are medium in size. The primary leaflets are medium ovate in shape with an acuminate shaped tip and asymmetrical, truncate base.

'Alta Russet' has a low flowering profusion and produces a low number of florets per inflorescence. The flower bud has high anthocyanin colouration and the buds are persistent. The flowers are blue-violet in colour with weak anthocyanin colouration on the inner side and anthocyanin present on the outer side. The corolla is medium in size with a very prominent star. The calyx and peduncle have strong anthocyanin. The anthers are bright yellow in colour and arranged in a broad cone shape. The stigma is capitate in shape and dark green in colour. Berry production is low.

The tuber has brown skin with no secondary colour. The skin texture is russetted and the tuber shape is oval. The tuber eyes are shallow in depth, intermediate in number and are evenly distributed. The tuber eyebrows are not prominent. The flesh is white in colour with no secondary colour. There are a medium number of tubers per plant.

The light sprout is ovoid in shape. The base has weak pubescence and moderate, blue-violet anthocyanin colouration. The tip habit is closed. The tip has medium pubescence and is green, with no anthocyanin colouration. There are a medium number of light sprout root initials and the protrusion of lenticels is moderate. The length of the

lateral shoots is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Alta Russet' originated from a cross made at the Lethbridge Research Centre of Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada in 1987. The female parent was 'Russet Nugget' and the male parent was 'Ranger Russet'. 'Russet Nugget' is resistant to common scab, PLRV induced net necrosis, Verticillium wilt, early blight, hollow heart and blackspot bruise. 'Ranger Russet' is resistant to PVY, PVX, hollow heart and "sugar end" but susceptible to blackspot bruise. The first four field generations of selection occurred at the Vauxhall Research substation with subsequent evaluation in the Western Canadian Regional Potato trials. The variety was tested under the experimental designation V0266-8.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Alta Russet' were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2003. The trials consisted of 100ft rows of each variety. The plants within each row were planted 1ft apart, and the spacing between the rows was 3ft. Measured characteristics were based on 50 measurements.

Table 138: Comparison table for 'Pacific Russet' and 'Alta Russet'

	'Pacific' Russet'	'Alta Russet'	'Russet Burbank'*	'Russet Norkotah'*
RHS colour of inner surface of corolla				
	155D	84D	155D	155D
Tuber length (mm)				
mean	87.3	82.5	120.9	100.3
std. dev.	13.1	12.9	24.4	17.0
Tuber width (mm)				
mean	66.9	62.8	53.5	57.4
std. dev.	7.4	6.0	6.1	6.8
Tuber thickness (mm)				
mean	56.4	53.1	45.7	49.3
std. dev.	6.8	5.3	6.1	5.9

* reference variety

PURPLE CONEFLOWER
(*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench)

Proposed denomination: **'Jade'** (see figure 162)
Application number: 02-2965
Application date: 2002/01/11
Applicant: Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, the Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, the Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'White Swan'

Summary: *'Jade' has a slightly taller plant with smaller leaves than 'White Swan'. The petiole of 'Jade' is slightly longer than 'White Swan'. 'Jade' has a smaller floret disc both in diameter and height than 'White Swan'. The disc florets of 'Jade' are dark green to a light yellow brown while in 'White Swan' they are yellow brown to a light yellow brown.*

Description: 'Jade' is a vegetatively propagated perennial purple coneflower variety with an upright bushy growth habit and low to medium degree of branching. The stem is dark green with sparse pubescence. The simple type dark green leaves with entire margins are arranged alternately, are lanceolate in shape with an acute apex and attenuate base. There is no variegation on the leaf, and there is a petiole present.

'Jade' flowers once mid to late in the season, for a medium to long period of time. The erect head type inflorescence is found both terminally and axillary. The medium number of florets have white ray florets that are straight along the longitudinal axis. The floret disc is dark green to a light yellow brown colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Jade' was selected in 1995 in Rijpwetering, the Netherlands, from a seed bed of hybrid *Echinacea purpurea* seedlings that were produced from various crosses of unidentified *Echinacea purpurea* seedling selections. The new variety was selected on the basis of its unique floral characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Ten plants of each were grown in field plots with plants spaced approximately 0.40m within the row and 1.0m between the rows, during the summer of 2003 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 139: Comparison table for 'Jade'

	'Jade'	'White Swan'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	77.10	65.89
std. deviation	10.31	16.67
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	9.47	12.07
std. deviation	1.77	2.65

Leaf width (cm)		
mean	3.65	4.33
std. deviation	0.66	0.84
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	18.80	10.78
std. deviation	4.59	9.01
Floret disc diameter (mm)		
mean	37.2	41.7
std. deviation	3.01	3.13

* reference variety

ROSE
(*Rosa hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'POULchris'** (see figure 163)
Trade name: Imperial Palace®
Application number: 98-1231
Application date: 1998/03/04
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULzin' (Prince Palace®) and 'POULtry' (Redwood)

Summary: *'POULchris' has smaller, glossier leaves and fewer sepal extensions than 'POULtry'. 'POULchris' has darker red flower colour than 'POULzin'. 'POULchris' has a larger petal spot on the inner and outer side of the petal than 'POULtry'.*

Description: 'POULchris' is a floribunda type rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has very weak anthocyanin. There is a moderate to high number of thorns present on the stem which are linear and concave in shape and green-brown in colour. The leaf is dark green in colour and has strong glossiness on the upper side. There are five to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a thin texture. The terminal leaflet is broadly ovate in shape and has an obtuse shaped base.

'POULchris' flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There is a medium number of flowers per shoot. The flower pedicel has very sparse hairs. The flower bud is globular in shape. Sepal extensions are absent to very weak. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above, flat on the upper part when viewed from the side and concave to flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULchris' has double flowers which are red in colour. The petals of 'POULchris' have a medium to large spot on the outer side and a medium sized spot on the inner side. The petal margin has very weak reflexing and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a whitish green filament and the style is whitish green in colour. The stigma is positioned above the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size and funnel shaped.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULchris' originated from a cross between 'Christian IV' and an unnamed seedling. The cross was made in Fredensborg, Denmark in 1988.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULchris' were conducted during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of eight plants per variety. Barerooted plants were potted into containers on April 2, 2003, and transplanted into the field on May 31, 2003. Plant spacing was 90cm on center. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 140: Comparison table for 'POULchris'

	'POULchris'	'POULzin'*	'POULtry'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	11.62	11.65	13.04
std. deviation	1.192	1.432	1.484
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	8.21	8.65	9.91
std. deviation	1.195	1.234	1.054
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	53B	N57B	53B
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	53B	N57D	53B
middle zone	53B-C (N57C at basal zone)	N57D	53C (N57C at basal zone)
base	155D	157C	157D

Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	46A	N57B	46A
middle zone	46A-B (N57C at basal zone)	45B-N57B	46B-53C (paler than 58C towards base)
base	155D	157B	155C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULover'** (see figure 164)
Trade name: Rosenholm
Application number: 98-1293
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'POULoma' (Meine Oma)

Summary: *'POULover' has a smaller flower diameter than 'POULoma'. 'POULover' has double flowers while 'POULoma' has very double flowers. 'POULover' has obcordate shaped petals while 'POULoma' has very broad obovate shaped petals. 'POULover' has weaker reflexing of the petal margin than 'POULoma'. 'POULover' has a larger petal spot on the inner and outer side of the petal than 'POULoma'. The stigma of 'POULover' is positioned slightly below the anthers for 'POULover' while it is above the anthers for 'POULoma'.*

Description: 'POULover' is a climbing type rose variety which has an arching growth habit. The young shoot has absent to very weak anthocyanin. There is a sparse number of short prickles and a sparse to average number of long thorns present on the stem. The prickles and thorns are deep concave to concave in shape and red brown in colour. The leaf is light to medium green in colour and has strong glossiness on the upper side. There are seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a thin to leathery texture. The terminal leaflet has a rounded shaped base.

'POULover' flowers twice for one to four weeks. There is a high to very high number of flowers per shoot. The flower pedicel has dense hairs. The flower bud is pointed in shape. Sepal extensions are weak. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above, flat on the upper part when viewed from the side and flattened convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULover' has double flowers which are light pink in colour. The petals of 'POULover' have a medium to large spot on the outer side and a large spot on the inner side. The petal margin has absent to very weak reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament and the style is yellow-green. The stigma is positioned slightly below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size and funnel shaped.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULover' originated from a cross between two unnamed seedlings, made in Fredensborg, Denmark in 1982.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULover' were conducted during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of eight plants per variety. Barerooted plants were potted into containers on April 2, 2003, and transplanted into the field on May 31, 2003. Plant spacing was 90cm on center. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 141: Comparison table for 'POULover'

	'POULover'	'POULoma'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.96	4.71
std. deviation	0.538	0.326
Overall flower colour (RHS)	65B/C (fading to 65C/D with white)	55C (fading to 39D with white)
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	62C	N155C, 56D (outer petal), 155A, 56B (inner petal)
middle zone	65C-D	56D (outer petal) 56C, 55C (inner petal)
base	155D	155C (outer petal) 155A (inner petal)
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	62B	N155C, 56D (outer petal), N155C, 56B (inner petal)
middle zone	62D, 65C	56D (outer petal) 55C-56B (inner petal)
base	155D	N155B-157D (outer petal), 155A (inner petal)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULsiv'** (see figure 165)
Trade name: Silva Hit®
Application number: 99-1761
Application date: 1999/08/10
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULpeacy' and 'POULhi001'

Summary: *'POULsiv' has larger leaves than the reference varieties. 'POULsiv' has reddish-brown thorns on the stem while the reference varieties have nearly white thorns. 'POULsiv' has a larger flower diameter than the reference varieties. 'POULsiv' has a darker yellow flower colour than 'POULpeacy'. 'POULsiv' has weaker reflexing of the petal margins than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'POULsiv' is a compact floribunda miniature rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration which is reddish-brown in colour. The stem has a sparse number of short and long prickles which are linear in shape and reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are dark green in colour and have medium to strong glossiness on the upper side. There are five to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a thin/flexible to leathery texture. The leaflet base is rounded in shape.

'POULsiv' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a medium number of stipitate glands. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and sepal extensions are medium. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above and flattened convex when viewed from the side on the upper and lower part. The flower center is infold and the corolla is double. 'POULsiv' has deep yellow flowers. The petals have no spots at the base of the inner and outer side. Reflexing and undulation of the petal margin is weak to medium. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is very long in length, white in colour and has medium to strong hairiness on the upper half. The stigma is positioned above the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, funnel to pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flower has a very weak spicy fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULsiv' originated from a cross made in 1995 between two unnamed seedlings, in Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULsiv' were conducted in Waterdown, Ontario in January of 2002. The trials consisted of 6 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots. Colour determinations were made using the 1995 RHS colour chart.

Table 142: Comparison table for 'POULsiv'

	'POULsiv'	'POULpeacy'*	'POULhi001'*
Entire leaf length (mm)			
mean	133.3	92.0	95.4
std. deviation	15.38	9.18	4.65
no. measured	6	10	10
Entire leaf width (mm)			
mean	95.83	77.50	70.90
std. deviation	7.36	7.85	5.52
no. measured	6	10	10
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	60.0	47.2	44.5
std. deviation	7.07	2.27	4.84
no. measured	6	10	10
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	12A	14A-B	13A-B
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	13A	12B	13C
middle zone	13A	12B	13C
base	13A	3C	14A
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	12A	12A	14B
middle zone	12A	12A	14B
base	13A	n/a	14A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULra010'** (see figure 166)
Trade name: Blush Parade
Application number: 99-1762
Application date: 1999/08/10
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights

are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULra004' and 'POULezy'

Summary: *'POULra010' has no anthocyanin colouration in the young shoot while 'POULra004' has medium anthocyanin. 'POULra010' has larger leaves than the reference varieties. 'POULra010' has a smaller flower diameter than 'POULra004' and a larger flower diameter than 'POULezy'. 'POULra010' has light reddish-pink flower colour while 'POULra004' has light orange-pink flower colour and 'POULezy' has white flowers.*

Description: 'POULra010' is a miniature rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has no anthocyanin colouration. The stem has a sparse number of short and long prickles which are linear in shape and reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and have weak to medium glossiness on the upper side. There are three to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a thin/flexible texture. The leaflet base is obtuse in shape.

'POULra010' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low to medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a low to medium number of stipitate glands. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and sepal extensions are absent to very weak. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part when viewed from the side and flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal and the corolla is very double. 'POULra010' has light pink flowers. The petals have small spots at the base of the inner and outer side. Reflexing and undulation of the petal margin is weak. The outer stamen has a whitish-yellow filament. The style is long in length, white in colour and has medium hairiness on the upper half. The stigma is positioned above the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, funnel shaped and has no prickles. The flower has a weak to medium, fruit tropicana to spicy fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULra010' originated from a cross made in 1995 between 'POULpol' and an unnamed seedling, in Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULra010' were conducted in Waterdown, Ontario in January of 2002. The trials consisted of 6 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on six measurements and colour determinations were made using the 1995 RHS colour chart.

Table 143: Comparison table for 'POULra010'

	'POULra010'	'POULra004'*	'POULezy'*
Entire leaf length (mm)			
mean	91.33	72.17	61.70
std. deviation	5.35	5.78	8.66
Entire leaf width (mm)			
mean	62.00	43.67	45.20
std. deviation	4.72	2.5	5.72
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	39.00	46.67	35.17
std. deviation	3.58	3.2	1.72
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	36B	49B-C & 27B-C	155B
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	36C	27C	155B
middle zone	36C	27B	155B
base	1D	15D	2D
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	36B	27A	155B
middle zone	36B	27B & 19C	155B
base	1D	15C	2D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULac002'** (see figure 167)
Trade name: Royal Palace
Application number: 00-2346
Application date: 2000/07/25
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULpeacy', 'POULhi001' and 'POULnil'

Summary: *'POULac002' has stronger anthocyanin colouration in the young shoot than the reference varieties. 'POULac002' has larger leaves than the reference varieties. 'POULac002' has an apricot blend flower colour while 'POULpeacy' and 'POULhi001' have yellowish-orange flower colour and 'POULnil' has orange-red flower colour. 'POULac002' has a longer style length than the reference*

varieties.

Description: 'POULac002' is a floribunda type rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has strong, reddish-brown anthocyanin colouration. The stem has a sparse to average number of short prickles and a sparse number of long prickles. The prickles are linear to deep concave in shape and reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are dark green in colour and have strong glossiness on the upper side. There are three to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a leathery texture. The leaflet base is obtuse in shape.

'POULac002' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a low number of hairs or prickles. The flower bud is pointed to ovoid in shape and sepal extensions are absent to very weak. The flower is round to irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, convex on the upper part when viewed from the side and flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is infold and the corolla is double. The petals have small spots at the base of the inner and outer side. Reflexing of the petal margin is medium and undulation is weak. The outer stamen has a yellow-orange filament. The style is long in length, white to yellow-green in colour and has strong hairiness on the upper half. The stigma is positioned above the anthers. The receptacle is medium to large in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flower has a weak, fruit tropicana fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULac002' originated from a cross made in 1995 between 'POULrim' and 'POULjol', in Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULac002' were conducted in Waterdown, Ontario in January of 2002. The trials consisted of 6 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots. Colour determinations were made using the 1995 RHS colour chart.

Table 144: Comparison table for 'POULac002'

	'POULac002'	'POULpeacy'*	'POULhi001'*	'POULnil'*
Entire leaf length (mm)				
mean	127.50	92.00	95.40	98.40
std. deviation	12.14	9.18	4.65	10.50
number measured	6	10	10	10
Entire leaf width (mm)				
mean	90.83	77.50	70.90	77.40
std. deviation	8.98	7.85	5.52	4.86
number measured	6	10	10	10
Flower diameter (mm)				
mean	55.3	47.2	44.5	62.9
std. deviation	4.64	2.27	4.84	4.83
number measured	6	10	10	6
Overall flower colour (RHS)				
	24A & 32A	14A-B	13A-B	29A-C
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)				
margin	17B & 28A	12B	13C	35B-C
middle zone	28A	12B	13C	35B-C
base	28A	3C	14A	13B
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)				
margin	17B & 25B	12A	14B	19B
middle zone	17B	12A	14B	22D
base	28A	-	14A	13B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULbrido'** (see figure 168)
Trade name: True Love
Application number: 01-2754
Application date: 2001/06/05
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'POULtry' (Redwood)

Summary: *'POULbrido' has an ovate shaped terminal leaflet while 'POULtry' has a round, orbicular shaped leaflet. 'POULbrido' has a low number of flowers per flowering shoot while 'POULtry' has a medium number. 'POULbrido' has a larger flower diameter with larger petals than 'POULtry'. 'POULbrido' has lighter red flower colour than 'POULtry'.*

Description: 'POULbrido' is a floribunda type rose variety which has an upright bushy growth habit. The young shoot has very weak anthocyanin. There is a sparse number of long thorns present on the stem which are concave in shape and yellow in colour. The leaf is medium to dark green in colour and has medium glossiness on the upper side. There are five to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a leathery texture. The terminal leaflet is ovate in shape and has an obtuse shaped base.

'POULbrido' flowers almost continuously for over ten weeks. There is a low number of flowers per shoot. The flower bud is pointed to ovoid in shape. Sepal extensions are weak. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above and flattened convex on the upper and lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULbrido' has very double flowers which are red in colour. The petals of 'POULbrido' have a small to medium spot on the outer side and a very small spot on the inner side. The petal margin has medium reflexing and undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament and the style is white to yellow-green. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size and urn shaped.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULbrido' originated from a cross between an unnamed seedling and 'POULman', made in Fredensborg, Denmark in 1987. Selection criteria included foliage colour and density, disease resistance, flower colour and winter hardiness.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULbrido' were conducted during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of eight plants per variety. Barerooted plants were potted into containers on April 2, 2003, and transplanted into the field on May 31, 2003. Plant spacing was 90cm on center. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 145: Comparison table for 'POULbrido'

	'POULbrido'	'POULtry'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.54	5.50
std. deviation	0.635	0.368
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	53B	53B
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	53B	53B
middle zone	53B with tones of 58B (N57C-B at basal zone)	53C (N57C at basal zone)
base	155A	157D
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	45A	46A
middle zone	45A-46B (N57C at basal zone)	46B-53C (paler than 58C towards base)
base	155A	155C
Petal length (cm)		
mean	3.73	2.36
std. deviation	0.386	0.363
Petal width (cm)		
mean	3.76	2.70
std. deviation	0.479	0.316

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULra014'** (see figure 169)
Trade name: Julie Parade®
Application number: 01-2788
Application date: 2001/07/19
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULra001' and 'POULra004'

Summary: *'POULra014' has fewer prickles and thorns on the stem than 'POULra004'. 'POULra014' has a larger flower diameter than the reference varieties. 'POULra014' has light reddish-pink flower colour while 'POULra004' has light orange pink flower colour.*

Description: 'POULra014' is a miniature rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration which is bronze to reddish-brown in colour. The stem has a sparse number of short and long prickles which are linear in shape and reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are medium to dark green in colour and have medium glossiness on the upper side. There are three to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a thin/flexible texture. The leaflet base is obtuse to rounded in shape.

'POULra014' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a high number of hairs and a few stipitate glands. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and sepal extensions are medium to strong. The flower is round in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part when viewed from the side and flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is infold and the corolla is very double. 'POULra014' has light pink flowers. The petals have a small to medium sized spot at the base of the outer side and a small spot at the base of the inner side. The petal margin has strong reflexing and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is long in length, white to yellowish-green in colour and has weak hairiness on the upper half. The stigma is positioned slightly above the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flower has a weak to medium fruit tropicana fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULra014' originated from a cross made in 1998 between 'Patricia Kordana' and an unnamed seedling, in Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULra014' were conducted in Waterdown, Ontario in January of 2002. The trials consisted of 6 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on six measurements and colour determinations were made using the 1995 RHS colour chart.

Table 146: Comparison table for 'POULra014'

	'POULra014'	'POULra001'*	'POULra004'*
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	50.83	44.67	46.67
std. deviation	3.76	2.58	3.20
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	49B	38B	49B-C & 27B-C
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	65A-B	36A	27C
middle zone	65A-B	36A	27B
base	157C & 49D	157A	15D
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	36B	38B	27A
middle zone	36A	38B	27B & 19C
base	157C 49D	157A	15C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULra015'** (see figure 170)
Trade name: Denise Parade®
Application number: 01-2789
Application date: 2001/07/19
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'POULra004'

Summary: *'POULra015' has a smaller flower diameter than 'POULra004'. 'POULra015' has semi-double flowers while 'POULra004' has double flowers. 'POULra015' differs from 'POULra004' in flower colour and overall flower shape.*

Description: 'POULra015' is a miniature rose variety which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration which is reddish-brown in colour. The stem has a sparse number of short and long prickles which are linear in shape and reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and have medium glossiness on the upper side. There are three to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a

thin/flexible texture. The leaflet base is obtuse in shape.

'POULra015' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a low to medium number of hairs and prickles. The flower bud is pointed to ovoid in shape and sepal extensions are weak to medium. The flower is round to irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part when viewed from the side and convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal and the corolla is semi double. The petals have a very small to small sized spot at the base of the outer and inner side. The petal margin has medium to strong reflexing and weak to medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is medium to long in length, white in colour and has weak hairiness on the upper half. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, funnel shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULra015' originated from a cross made in 1998 between 'Patricia Kordana' and an unnamed seedling, in Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULra015' were conducted in Waterdown, Ontario in January of 2002. The trials consisted of 6 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on six measurements and colour determinations were made using the 1995 RHS colour chart.

Table 147: Comparison table for 'POULra015'

	'POULra015'	'POULra004'*
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	30.50	46.67
std. deviation	5.50	3.20
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	27D, 18D, 15D	49B-C & 27B-C
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	27D	27C
middle zone	15D	27B
base	151C	15D
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)		
margin	27D	27A
middle zone	15D-18D	27B & 19C
base	151C	15C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Noalesa'** (see figures 171 and 172)
Trade name: Yellow Flower Carpet
Application number: 03-3559
Application date: 2003/04/14
Applicant: Reinhard Noack, Gutersloh, Germany
Agent in Canada: Pan American Nursery Products Ltd., Surrey, British Columbia

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sun Sprinkles', 'Sunsprite'

Summary: *'Noalesa' has a growth habit that is trailing while it is bushy for 'Sun Sprinkles' and upright to bushy for 'Sunsprite'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in the young shoots of 'Noalesa' is weaker than in 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has fewer short prickles on the stem and pedicel than 'Sun Sprinkles'. The entire leaf and terminal leaflet of 'Noalesa' is smaller than 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has a glossier upper side of the leaf than 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. The time of first flowering is later for 'Noalesa' compared to 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has a weaker sepal extension than 'Sun Sprinkles'. The sepal length of 'Noalesa' is shorter than 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has a larger diameter flower than 'Sun Sprinkles' but smaller than 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has a lighter yellow flower colour than 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' has a semi double flower type while 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite' have a double flower type. There is a basal petal spot in 'Noalesa' and not in 'Sun Sprinkles'. 'Noalesa' has weaker reflexing of the petal margin but stronger undulation of the petal margin than 'Sun Sprinkles' and 'Sunsprite'.*

Description: 'Noalesa' is a ground cover rose variety which has a trailing growth habit. The young shoot has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The stem has a sparse number of short and long prickles which are deep concave in shape and yellow in colour. The leaves are medium green and have strong glossiness on the upper side. There are seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a denticulate margin and a leathery texture. The leaflet base is obtuse.

'Noalesa' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for more than ten weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a

low number of hairs or prickles. The flower bud is pointed and sepal extensions are weak. The flower is round when viewed from above, flat on the upper part when viewed from the side and flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal and the corolla is semi-double. 'Noalesa' has medium yellow flowers. The petals have a very small sized spot at the base of the inner and outer side. The petal margin has weak reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is short, white and has no hairs on the upper half. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is small, pear shaped and has no prickles. The flower has a weak tea fragrance. 'Noalesa' is resistant to mildew and black spot.

Origin and Breeding: 'Noalesa' originated from a cross made in early 1994 in Gutersloh, Germany between the female parent 'Korimro' and the male parent an un-named seedling. The selection criteria for 'Noalesa' were disease resistance, dark foliage, repeat flowering, flower colour that doesn't fade, propagates well, hardiness to zone 3-4, and vigorous compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Noalesa' were conducted in 2003 at Pan American Nursery Products Inc., Surrey, B.C. Five plants of each variety were grown in containers outdoors.

Table 148: Comparison table for 'Noalesa'

	'Noalesa'	'Sun Sprinkles'*	'Sunsprite'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	6.42	8.80	11.50
std. deviation	0.64	1.53	1.42
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	4.57	6.17	9.40
std. deviation	0.75	0.87	1.92
Terminal leaflet length (cm)			
mean	3.48	4.79	7.17
std. deviation	0.67	0.81	1.33
Terminal leaflet width (cm)			
mean	1.67	2.34	3.79
std. deviation	0.32	0.31	0.76
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	9C	14B	6B
Colour of outer surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	7D	14B	6B
middle zone	7D	14B	6B
Colour of inner surface of petal (RHS)			
margin	7D	14B	6B
middle zone	7D	14B	6B

* reference variety

SANVITALIA
(*Sanvitalia x hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Dittsun'** (see figure 173)
Trade name: Sunbini
Application number: 02-3[illegible]01
Application date: 2002/05/21
Applicant: Hugo Dittmar, Deitingen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Little Sun'

Summary: *'Dittsun' is a Sanvitalia variety which produces plants with a more bushy growth habit than 'Little Sun', which has more arching to spreading plants. There is strong anthocyanin colouration on the stems of 'Dittsun' but it is less than the stems of 'Little Sun'. 'Dittsun' has smaller flowers which have shorter ray florets than the flowers of 'Little Sun'. The tip of the ray floret in 'Dittsun' has very weak to weak recurvature, whereas the tip of the ray floret of 'Little Sun' has strong recurvature.*

Description: 'Dittsun' is a annual *Sanvitalia* variety which has a bushy rounded growth habit with moderate branching. The stems are smooth and thick and are red-purple in colour, with strong anthocyanin colouration. There is moderately dense pubescence on the stems. The leaves are simple and lanceolate to oblong in shape. The leaf apex is acute and the base is obtuse to oblique. The margins are entire. Pubescence on the upper side of the leaf is sparse to medium and on the lower side it is very sparse. The leaves are dark green on the upper side and light green on the lower surface.

The peduncle of 'Dittsun' has moderately strong anthocyanin colouration and very strong pubescence. The bracts are ovate, with an acute apex and moderate recurvature of the tip. The bract margin is entire and there is no pubescence on the upper or lower surface.

'Dittsun' starts to flower early in the season and flowers almost continuously. The variety produces a head type inflorescence which has an erect attitude. The ray florets are

touching to overlapping and there are usually twelve to thirteen. The ray florets are oblong to obovate in shape, with a retuse apex and entire margin. There is no pubescence on the upper or lower side. The ray florets are bright yellow-orange on the upper side. The lower side is yellow with light green longitudinal streaks. A disc is present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dittsun' originated from a self-pollination by the breeder of the *Sanvitalia speciosa* cultivar 'Aztekengold'. The new *Sanvitalia* was discovered and selected by the breeder in Deitingen, Switzerland in 1997. The selection was based on the variety's compact and freely flowering habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Dittsun' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26 (week 17). Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety in June 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

Table 149: Comparison table for 'Dittsun'

	'Dittsun'	'Little Sun'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	19.00	27.78
std. deviation	2 26	2.11
Plant width (cm)		
mean	29.9	49.0
std. deviation	2.23	7.75
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	2.24	4.18
std. deviation	0.22	0.68
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	1.64	2.20
std. deviation	0.0.9	0.08
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	6.8	8.4
std. deviation	0.44	0.73

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Santasol'** (see figure 174)
Application number: 03-?448
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhiuzen, The Netherlands

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'SVT1' (Yellow Beauty) and 'Santis 99'

Summary: *'Santasol' is a Sanvitalia variety which produces plants with weaker stem anthocyanin colouration than 'Santis 99'. 'Santasol' has wider leaves that are a lighter green colour than 'Santis 99'. The peduncle of 'Santasol' is shorter, with less intense anthocyanin than the peduncle of 'Santis 99'. 'Santasol' has shorter ray florets than 'SVT1' and narrower ray florets than 'Santis 99'.*

Description: 'Santasol' is a annual *Sanvitalia* variety which has a growth habit which is initially upright, but becoming arching to pendulous. Branching is moderate. The stems are smooth and moderately thin and are red-brown in colour, with moderately strong anthocyanin colouration. There is sparse pubescence on the stems. The leaves are simple and elliptic to ovate in shape. The leaf apex is acute and the base is obtuse. The margins are entire. Pubescence on the upper side of the leaf is sparse to medium and on the lower side it is very sparse. The leaves are medium green on the upper side and light green on the lower surface.

The peduncle of 'Santasol' has medium anthocyanin colouration and moderately strong pubescence. The bracts are ovate, with an acute apex and blunt tip.

'Santasol' starts to flower early in the season and flowers almost continuously. The variety produces a head type inflorescence which has an erect attitude. The ray florets are touching at the base and there are usually thirteen. The ray florets are oblong in shape, with an obtuse apex and entire margin. Recurvature of the tip is weak. There is no pubescence on the upper or lower side. The ray florets are bright yellow-orange on the upper side. The lower side is yellow with light green longitudinal streaks. A disc is present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Santasol' originated from a seedling from a female plant *Sanvitalia x hybrida* identified as number A178. The male parent is unidentified because the seedling was a result of an uncontrolled open pollination. The cross which resulted in the variety 'Santasol' was made in 1999 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Santasol' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted May 30, 2003 (week 22) and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8 (week 28). Observations and measurements were taken

from 10 plants of each variety in August 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

Table 150: Comparison table for 'Santasol'

	'Santasol'	'SVT1'*	'Santis 99'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	14.25	17.05	17.00
std. deviation	1.59	1.83	2.21
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	1.24	1.07	1.00
std. deviation	0.14	0.16	0.10
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	3.42	3.79	4.90
std. deviation	0.77	0.70	0.85
Ray floret length (mm)			
mean	4.80	5.70	4.90
std. deviation	0.79	0.48	0.74
Ray floret width (mm)			
mean	2.1	2.1	3.6
std. deviation	0.32	0.32	0.52

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Santanis'** (see figure 175)
Application number: 03-3449
Application date: 2003/01/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Dittsun'

Summary: *'Santanis' is a Sanvitalia variety which produces shorter, narrower plants than 'Dittsun'. 'Santanis' has thinner stems and more branches than plants of 'Dittsun'. The peduncles are longer and the bracts are shorter and narrower in 'Santanis' compared with 'Dittsun'.*

Description: 'Santanis' is a annual *Sanvitalia* variety which has a short bushy growth habit with many branches. The stems are smooth and thin and are red-brown in colour, with moderate anthocyanin colouration. There is very sparse pubescence on the stems. The leaves are simple and oblong to elliptic in shape. The leaf apex is acute and the base is obtuse. The margins are entire. Pubescence on the upper side of the leaf is very sparse and on the lower side it is absent. The leaves are medium green on the upper side and light green on the lower surface. 'Santanis' has sessile leaves.

The peduncle of 'Santanis' has moderate anthocyanin colouration and weak to medium pubescence. The bracts are ovate, with an acute apex and blunt tip.

'Santanis' starts to flower early in the season and flowers almost continuously. The variety produces a head type inflorescence which has an erect attitude. The ray florets are touching to overlapping at the base and usually thirteen to fifteen in number. The ray florets are oblong in shape, with an obtuse apex and entire margin. There is no pubescence on the upper or lower side. The ray florets are bright yellow-orange on the upper side. The lower side is yellow with light green longitudinal streaks. A disc is present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Santanis' originated from a seedling from a female plant *Sanvitalia x hybrida* identified as number A178A-1. The male parent is unidentified because the seedling was a result of an uncontrolled open pollination. The cross which resulted in the variety 'Santanis' was made in 1999 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Santasol' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings, rooted May 30, 2003 (week 22) and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on July 8 (week 28). Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety in August 2003. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

Table 151: Comparison table for 'Santanis'

	'Santanis'	'Dittsun'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	8.75	13.35
std. deviation	1.49	1.27
Plant width (cm)		
mean	16.25	22.85
std. deviation	4.14	2.13
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	3.06	2.26
std. deviation	0.60	0.42
Bract length (mm)		
mean	3.8	6.2
std. deviation	0.93	0.35
Bract width (mm)		
mean	3.5	6.1
std. deviation	0.71	0.52

* reference variety

SNAPDRAGON
(*Antirrhinum majus* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balumred'** (see figure 176)
Trade name: Luminaire Red
Application number: 02-3161
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balumrest'(Luminaire Harvest Red), 'Balumbreo'(Luminaire Bronze and Yellow)

Summary: *'Balumred' is slightly shorter than 'Balumrest' but slightly taller than 'Balumbreo'. The palate of 'Balumred' is dark purple red while it is yellow in 'Balumrest' and 'Balumbreo'. 'Balumred' has a similar dark purple red floret colour compared to 'Balumrest' while the floret colour of 'Balumbreo' is brown purple to brown red at the margin with purple at the base. The undulation of the margin and reflexing of the lobes of the lower lip of 'Balumred' is weaker than 'Balumrest'.*

Description: 'Balumred' is a trailing snapdragon variety with a bushy rounded growth habit and a medium to high degree of branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf shape is lanceolate to elliptic with an acute apex and cuneate base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have absent to very sparse very short to short pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent to very dull and the leaf is medium green in colour. There is a petiole.

'Balumred' flowers mid-season. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are dark purple red in colour. The undulation of the margin of the lobe of the upper and lower lip is medium. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper lip is medium to strong while it is weak to medium in the lower lip. The attitude of the lobes of the upper lip is horizontal. The lobes of the lower lip are medium to large with a dark purple red colour. The lobes of the lower lip have a deep emargination. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is dark purple red. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumred' originated from a cross between proprietary seed parent '59', characterized by its trailing growth habit, and yellow orange flowers, and proprietary pollen parent '378-1', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, and crimson flowers. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in September of 1999. The initial plant selection was made in January of 2000 based on vigorous freely branching habit, and numerous flowers with attractive colouration.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumred' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on June 27, 2003 (week 26). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 152: Comparison table for 'Balumred' & 'Balumrest'

	'Balumred'	'Balumbreo'*	'Balumrest'
Plant height (cm)			
mean	12.15	10.65	13.85
std. deviation	1.292	1.667	1.684
Colour of floret (RHS)			
upper lip lobes	redder than 53A, with 186B/185C at base	185B with 178C and 70A/B at base	46A with 186B/185C at base
lower lip lobes	46A-45A	3B with 178C and 180A-B	53A/46A
palate	46A-B	3A/5A	2A/1A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balumrest'** (see figure 177)
Trade name: Luminaire Harvest Red
Application number: 02-3162
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balumred'(Luminaire Red), 'Balumbreo'(Luminaire Bronze and Yellow)

Summary: *'Balumrest' is slightly taller than 'Balumred' and 'Balumbreo'. The degree of branching in 'Balumrest' is greater than 'Balumbreo'. The palate of 'Balumrest' is yellow while it is dark purple red in 'Balumred'. 'Balumrest' has a similar dark purple red floret colour compared to 'Balumred' while the floret colour of 'Balumbreo' is brown purple to brown red at the margin with purple at the base. The undulation of the margin and reflexing of the lobes of the lower lip of 'Balumrest' is stronger than 'Balumred'.*

Description: 'Balumrest' is a trailing snapdragon variety with a bushy rounded growth habit and high degree of branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf shape is lanceolate to ovate with an acute apex and cuneate base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have absent to very weak short pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent to very dull and the leaf is medium green in colour. The leaf blade has a petiole.

'Balumrest' flowers mid-season. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are dark purple red in colour. The undulation of the margin of the lobe of the upper lip is medium to strong while it is strong on the lower lip. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper lip is strong while it is medium to strong in the lower lip. The attitude of the lobes of the upper lip is horizontal to semi upwards. The lobes of the lower lip are medium in size with a dark purple red colour. The lobes of the lower lip have a deep emargination. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumrest' originated from a self fertilization of the proprietary plant '59', characterized by its trailing habit and yellow orange flowers. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in January of 2000. The initial plant selection was made in May of 2000 based on vigorous freely branching habit, and numerous flowers with attractive colouration.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumrest' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on June 27, 2003 (week 26). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Balumwhitim'** (see figure 178)
Trade name:	Luminaire White Improved
Application number:	02-3163
Application date:	2002/07/25
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Drawhite'(Dragon White)

Summary: *'Balumwhitim' is a smaller plant than 'Drawhite'. The pubescence on under side of the leaf blade in 'Balumwhitim' is denser than 'Drawhite'. 'Balumwhitim' has undulation of the leaf blade while 'Drawhite' does not. The raceme of 'Balumwhitim' is shorter than 'Drawhite'. 'Balumwhitim' has weaker undulation of the margin lobes of the lower lip than 'Drawhite'. The yellow palate colour of 'Balumwhitim' is darker and larger in size than 'Drawhite'.*

Description: 'Balumwhitim' is a trailing snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and high degree of branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and no stickiness. The leaf shape is lanceolate to ovate with an acute apex and cuneate base. The upper side of the leaf blade have has long medium to dense pubescence along the margin while the lower side of the leaf blade has long medium to dense pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is dull and the leaf is medium green in colour. The leaf blade has a petiole and margins undulate.

'Balumwhitim' flowers mid-season. The sepals are ovate to elliptic in shape. The lobes of the upper and lower lips are white in colour. There are pink stripes on the lobes of the upper lip. The undulation of the margin of the lobe of the upper lip is weak while it is medium on the lower lip. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper and lower lips is medium. The attitude of the lobes of the upper lip is semi upwards. The lobes of the lower lip are medium in size with no stripes and have a deep emargination. The palate is yellow in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumwhitim' originated from a cross between proprietary seed parent '576-1', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, and blush pink flowers, and pollen parent the antirrhinum variety 'Lampion Yellow', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, and yellow flowers. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in January of 2000. The initial plant selection was made in May of 2000 based on vigorous freely branching habit, and numerous flowers with attractive colouration.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumwhitim' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2003 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on June 27, 2003 (week 26). All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 153: Comparison table for 'Balumwhitim'

	'Balumwhitim'	'Drawhite'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	12.45	14.35
std. deviation	1.691	1.180

Plant width (cm)		
mean	24.25	26.2
std. deviation	1.586	3.458

* reference variety

SUTERA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth.)

Proposed denomination: **'Suttis 98'** (see figures 179 and 180)
Trade name: Cabana
Application number: 00-2365
Application date: 2000/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm) and 'Bridal Showers'

Summary: *'Suttis 98' has a narrower plant width and shorter shoot length than 'Blizzard'. 'Suttis 98' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. 'Suttis 98' has a larger flower diameter than 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description: 'Suttis 98' is a vegetatively propagated sutera variety which has a drooping growth habit. Branching density is very dense and the stems have strong anthocyanin colouration. The shoots and internodes are short in length. 'Suttis 98' has a simple leaf which is ovate to cordate in shape. The leaf margin has a medium to high number of crenate to dentate incisions. The leaf blade is dark green in colour and there is sparse to medium pubescence.

'Suttis 98' has a cyme type inflorescence which is both terminal and axillary is position. The corolla tube is funnel shaped, medium in length and straight. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to dense pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobes are partially fused at the base and the margin has absent to very weak undulation. The corolla is white in colour with yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube. The anthers are positioned below the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Suttis 98' originated from a cross between A101 and A102, made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. 'Suttis 98' was developed by clonal selection and selected in 1996.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Suttis 98' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 22 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 154: Comparison table for 'Suttis 98'

	'Suttis 98'	'Blizzard'*	'Bridal Showers'*
Plant width (cm)			
mean	29.4	39.2	32.9
std. deviation	2.836	3.225	3.479
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	16.35	30.35	18.85
std. deviation	2.001	7.907	2.404
Leaf blade length (mm)			
mean	14.5	16.4	15.4
std. deviation	1.650	2.221	1.955
Leaf blade width (mm)			
mean	13.95	16.90	17.20
std. deviation	1.771	2.025	2.201
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	12.35	12.90	10.60
std. deviation	1.055	1.287	0.810

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Gicomwhi14'** (see figures 181 and 182)
Trade name: SuteraNova Compact White
Application number: 01-2889
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, San Marco, California, USA
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries, Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Giwhisto12' (SuteraNova White), 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm) and 'Bridal Showers' (see table 155 on page 176)

Summary: *'Gicomwhi14' has a narrower plant width than 'Blizzard' and 'Giwhisto12' and a shorter shoot length than 'Blizzard'. 'Gicomwhi14' has a medium to dense branching habit while 'Bridal Showers' has a very dense branching*

habit. 'Gicomwhi14' has a smaller leaf size than 'Giwhisto12'. 'Gicomwhi14' has a larger flower diameter than 'Blizzard' and 'Bridal Showers'.

Description: 'Gicomwhi14' is a vegetatively propagated sutera variety which has a semi-drooping growth habit. Branching density is medium to dense and the stems have weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The shoots are medium in length and the internodes are short. 'Gicomwhi14' has a simple leaf which is ovate in shape. The leaf margin has a medium to high number of crenate and serrate incisions. The leaf blade is dark green in colour and there is sparse pubescence.

'Gicomwhi14' has a cyme type inflorescence which is both terminal and axillary is position. The corolla tube is funnel shaped, medium to long in length and straight. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to dense pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobes are partially fused at the base and the margin has absent to very weak undulation. The corolla is white in colour with yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube. The anthers are positioned slightly above the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Gicomwhi14' originated from a cross between 'Blizzard' and 'Pink Domino'. The cross was made in April, 1999 in Shiga, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gicomwhi14 were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 24 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Giwhisto12'** (see figure 183)
Trade name:	SuteraNova White
Application number:	01-2890
Application date:	2001/12/04
Applicant:	Plant 21 LLC, San Marco, California, USA
Agent in Canada:	Nordic Nurseries, Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder:	Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Gicomwhi14'(SuteraNova Compact White) and 'Novasnow' (Giant Snowflake) (see table 155 on page 176)

Summary: *'Giwhisto12' has a wider plant width than 'Gicomwhi14'. 'Giwhisto12' has a larger leaf size than 'Gicomwhi14' and has a narrower leaf width than 'Novasnow'. 'Giwhisto12' has very weak to weak stem anthocyanin while 'Novasnow' has strong anthocyanin. 'Giwhisto12' has a slightly larger flower diameter than 'Novasnow'. The anthers are positioned above the corolla for 'Giwhisto12' while they are level with or below for 'Novasnow'.*

Description: 'Giwhisto12' is a vegetatively propagated sutera variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. Branching density is medium and the stems have very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration. The shoots and internodes are medium in length. 'Giwhisto12' has a simple leaf which is ovate in shape. The leaf margin has a medium to high number of dentate and serrate incisions. The leaf blade is medium to dark green in colour and there is sparse to medium pubescence.

'Giwhisto12' has a cyme type inflorescence which is both terminal and axillary is position. The corolla tube is funnel shaped, medium to long in length and straight. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to dense pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobes are partially fused at the base and the margin has absent to very weak undulation. The corolla is white in colour with yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube. The anthers are positioned above the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Giwhisto12' originated from a cross between 'Blizzard' and 'Pink Domino'. The cross was made in April, 1999 in Shiga, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Giwhisto12' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 24 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 155: Comparison table for 'Gicomwhi14' and 'Giwhisto12'

	'Gicomwhi14'	'Giwhisto12'	'Blizzard'*	'Bridal Showers'*	'Novasnow'*
Plant width (cm)					
mean	34.2	37.9	39.2	32.9	36.5
std. deviation	3.190	4.977	3.225	3.479	2.677
Shoot length (cm)					
mean	19.50	18.75	30.35	18.85	20.50
std. deviation	2.147	2.372	7.907	2.404	2.461
Leaf length (mm)					
mean	15.85	19.40	16.40	15.40	20.60
std. deviation	2.001	4.300	2.221	1.955	2.171
Leaf width (mm)					
mean	18.55	20.85	16.90	17.20	24.30
std. deviation	2.813	4.460	2.025	2.201	2.214
Flower diameter (mm)					
mean	15.2	15.5	12.9	10.6	14.1
std. deviation	1.476	1.080	1.287	0.810	1.287

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balabwhiti'** (see figure 184)
Trade name: Abunda White Improved
Application number: 02-3167
Application date: 2002/07/25
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bridal Showers'

Summary: *'Balabwhiti' has a wider plant width than 'Bridal Showers'. 'Balabwhiti' has sparser branching and weaker anthocyanin colouration in the stem than 'Bridal Showers'. 'Balabwhiti' has darker green leaves than 'Bridal Showers'. 'Balabwhiti' has a larger flower diameter than 'Bridal Showers'. The anthers are positioned above the corolla for 'Balabwhiti' while they are level with the corolla for 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description: 'Balabwhiti' is a vegetatively propagated sutera variety which has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. Branching density is medium to dense and the stems have very weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The shoots and internodes are medium to long in length. 'Balabwhiti' has a simple leaf which is ovate in shape. The leaf margin has a medium to high number of dentate and serrate incisions. The leaf blade is dark green in colour and there is sparse pubescence.

'Balabwhiti' has a cyme type inflorescence which is both terminal and axillary is position. The corolla tube is funnel shaped, medium in length and straight. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to dense pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobes are partially fused at the base and the margin has absent to very weak undulation. The corolla is white in colour with yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube. The anthers are positioned above the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balabwhiti' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during October 2000 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. 'Balabwhiti' was the result of open pollination of the female parent, BRD-019. The initial selection was made in January 2001.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balabwhiti' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from unrooted cuttings. The cuttings rooted in week 20 and were transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 28. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 156: Comparison table for 'Balabwhiti'

	'Balabwhiti'	'Bridal Showers'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	40.5	32.9
std. deviation	5.462	3.479
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	14.4	10.6
std. deviation	0.966	0.810

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Mogoto'** (see figure 185)
Trade name: Glacier Blue
Application number: 02-3331
Application date: 2002/10/08
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Yasflos' (Candy Floss Blue)

Summary: *'Mogoto' has wider leaves which are a lighter green than the leaves of 'Yasflos'. The flowers of 'Mogoto' have a longer corolla tube than the flowers of 'Yasflos'. 'Mogoto' has lighter violet flower colour than 'Yasflos'.*

Description: 'Mogoto' is a vegetatively propagated sutera variety which has a semi-erect to horizontal growth habit. Branching density is medium and the stems have weak to strong anthocyanin colouration. The shoots are short in length and the internodes are medium to long in length. 'Mogoto' has a simple leaf which is elliptic to ovate in shape. The leaf margin has a low number of dentate and serrate incisions. The leaf blade is light green in colour and there is absent to very sparse pubescence.

'Mogoto' has a cyme type inflorescence which is both terminal and axillary is position. The corolla tube is funnel shaped, long in length and straight. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to dense pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobes are partially fused at the base and the margin has weak undulation. The corolla is violet in colour with white and yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube. The anthers are positioned above the corolla.

Origin and Breeding: 'Mogoto' originated as a selection from the tetraploid form of the seedling S98 1-17/1 made in late 1998, at Gensingen, Germany. The seedling S98 1-17/1 was derived from a cross between two unnamed seedlings conducted in early 1998. S98 1-17/1 was propagated by tissue culture in the same year from which the tetraploid form was discovered as a naturally occurring mutation.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Mogoto' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2003 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings. The cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots in week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 157: Comparison table for 'Mogoto'

	'Mogoto'	'Yasflos'*
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	18.4	14.5
std. deviation	2.1	2.8
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	16.15	6.50
std. deviation	1.49	1.35
Colour of upper side of corolla lobes (RHS)		
	N88D	N88C
Corolla tube length (mm)		
mean	9.0	7.0
std. deviation	0.5	0.7

* reference variety

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Harvest'**
Previous denomination: 'BW259'
Application number: 02-3001
Application date: 2002/02/27
Applicant: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Quality Assured Seeds, Regina, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Barrie' and 'AC Domain'

Summary: *'Harvest' has a stronger intensity of anthocyanin colouration in the coleoptile examined at the four leaf stage than either 'AC Barrie', or 'AC Domain'. The frequency of plants with recurved or drooping flag leaves is less in 'Harvest' than in 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' is slightly shorter in*

height than 'AC Barrie', and 'AC Domain'. The glaucosity of the neck of the culm or stem in 'Harvest' is stronger than in 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' has a wider shoulder of the lower glume than either 'AC Barrie' or 'AC Domain'. The kernel shape is broad elliptical in 'Harvest' while it is oval in 'AC Domain'. 'Harvest' has a lower tendency to pre-harvest sprouting than 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' is more susceptible to Fusarium head blight (Fusarium graminearum) than 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' has better resistance to leaf rust (Puccinia triticina) than either 'AC Barrie', or 'AC Domain'.

Description: 'Harvest' is a hard red spring wheat that has very sparse to no pubescence on the sheaths or blades of the lower leaves. It has an erect to semi erect growth habit with a medium frequency of plants with recurved or drooping flag leaves. The flag leaf has very sparse to no pubescence on the blade or sheath, no anthocyanin colouration of the leaf auricles and a strong glaucosity. 'Harvest' matures mid season. The neck of the culm or stem has weak to medium glaucosity and is slightly curved. The straw has no anthocyanin colouration and has a thin thickness for the pith when looking at a cross section.

'Harvest' has a parallel sided shaped spike that is medium to dense in density, erect in attitude and white in colour with weak glaucosity at maturity. The spike has awnlets that are very short to short. The lower glume of the spikelet is medium in width, and length with absent to very sparse pubescence. The shape of the shoulder of the lower glume is slightly sloping and medium to broad in width. The beak of the lower glume is short and slightly curved in shape. The shape of the beak of the lemma is slightly curved. 'Harvest' has a hard red kernel type that is light red in colour and small in size being short in length, and mid wide in width. The broad elliptical shaped kernel has a round to angular cheek shape, mid long brush hairs, and a mid size oval shaped embryo. The kernel crease is narrow to mid wide in width and shallow to mid deep in depth. 'Harvest' has good resistance to shattering, and pre harvest sprouting and good bread making qualities. 'Harvest' is resistant to moderately resistant to leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*) and loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*), moderately susceptible to susceptible to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*), common bunt (*Tilletia caries*, *Tilletia foetida*), Septoria nodorum blotch (*Septoria nodorum*) and tan spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) and is susceptible to spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and Septoria tritici blotch (*Septoria tritici*).

Origin and Breeding: 'Harvest' derives from a cross AC Domain*2/ND640 which was produced at the Cereal Research Center, Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1991. After two rounds of selection, increase and testing for disease resistance, end use quality and agronomic characteristics, a head designated 91B14-BP2ES was selected in F_6, increased and entered in preliminary yield trial in F_8. Following two years of testing in multi location yield trials in 1996, and 1997, 91B14-BP2ES was entered in the Central Bread Wheat Coop in 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted at the Glenlea Research Farm, Glenlea, Manitoba in the years 2001, and 2002. Plots consisted of 5 rows, with row spacing of 7 inches, with 950 seeds planted per plot. Plot size was 3.25 square meters. There were 4 reps.

Table 158 : Comparison table for 'Harvest'

	'Harvest'	'AC Barrie'*	'AC Domain'*
Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean	14	16	15
std. deviation	2.4	2.1	2.8
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean	12.4	14.0	12.5
std. deviation	1.4	1.4	1.2
Plant height (cm)			
mean	83	86	85
std. deviation	7.7	5.7	6.4
Spike length (cm)			
mean	6.6	7.0	6.6
std. Deviation	0.6	0.7	0.4
Kernel weight (grams/1000 kernels)			
mean	30	29	30

* reference variety

WHEAT
(*Triticum turgidum var. durum* (Desf.) Bowden

Proposed denomination: **'Maier'** (see figure 186)
Application number: 02-3048
Application date: 2002/04/03
Applicant: NDSU Research Foundation Fargo, North Dakota, USA
Agent in Canada: Agricore United, Calgary, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Avonlea', 'AC Melita'

Summary: *'Maier' is a durum wheat which produces plants that have significantly more curvature of the culm neck at maturity than 'AC Melita', and slightly more curvature than 'AC Avonlea'. The awns of 'Maier' are white and slightly spreading, whereas the awns of 'AC Melita' are black and*

strongly spreading. 'Maier' has a shorter spike than 'AC Avonlea', excluding the awns. The shape of the shoulder of the lower glume is strongly elevated (with a second point) in 'Maier', whereas it is elevated in 'AC Melita'. The kernel brush hairs are short for 'Maier', compared with the two reference varieties which have medium length brush hairs.

Description: 'Maier' is a spring durum wheat variety that produces seedlings with no anthocyanin colouration on the coleoptiles and no pubescence on the sheaths or blades of the lower leaves. At booting the plants have an erect growth habit with a medium to high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves. The flag leaf has no pubescence on the blade or sheath, weak anthocyanin colouration of the leaf auricles and no glaucosity. 'Maier' matures mid-season. The neck of the culm has strong glaucosity and is moderately curved. The straw has no anthocyanin colouration and the pith in cross-section is thin to medium in thickness.

'Maier' has a tapering spike that is moderately dense, erect in attitude and white in colour with strong glaucosity at maturity. The spike has awns that are long, white in colour and slightly spreading in attitude. There are no hairs on the convex surface of the apical rachis segment. The lower glume of the spikelet is medium in width and length and weakly pubescent. The shape of the shoulder of the lower glume is strongly elevated with a second point present. The lower glume shoulder is narrow and the beak is short and slightly curved. There are sparse internal hairs on the lower glume. The beak of the lemma is straight to slightly curved.

'Maier' has an amber coloured kernel that is medium in length and narrow to medium in width. The kernel is elliptical with short brush hairs, and an elliptical embryo. The kernel crease is narrow and shallow in depth.

'Maier' has fair to good resistance to shattering and tolerance to drought.

Origin and Breeding: 'Maier' originated from the cross D8193/D8335 made at the North Dakota State University greenhouse in 1985. D8193 originated from the cross D68111/Rugby//Crosby/3/Vic. D8335 was from the cross Wascana/Rolette//Vic. In the spring of 1986 F_1 plants were planted in the NDSU greenhouse and F_2 plants were planted in the summer of 1986 on research land at NDSU. During the summers of 1987 to 1989 F_3 to F_5 head rows were grown at NDSU. In the summer of 1990 the F_6 was entered into preliminary yield trials and the experimental line was designated D89135. The line was observed for ten generations until 1998, when it was released as the variety 'Maier'. The pedigree breeding method was used to develop 'Maier'. In early generations heritable traits such as plant height, maturity and disease resistance were selected. Starting at F_5, selection criteria also included grain yield, test weight, kernel weight and pasta quality traits. Based on data from multiple locations and years, 'Maier' was selected for its high yield and protein content, large kernel size and gluten strength.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Maier' were conducted at Irricana, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety, with each replicate consisting of 3 plots, randomized in a RCBD block. The plots were 4.2 square metres in area. Each plot consisted of six rows, with 6 inch row spacing and 15 cm between plots. Results were supported by the official technical examination report purchased from the Plant Variety Protection office in the USA.

Table 159 : Comparison table for 'Maier'

	'Maier'	'AC Avonlea'*	'AC Melita'*
Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean	18.3	19.0	18.4
std. deviation	2.30	2.08	2.15
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean	9.7	11.1	10.2
std. deviation	1.07	1.28	1.54
Plant height (stem plus spike including awns)(cm)			
mean	71.8	74.4	71.0
std. deviation	1.27	2.54	1.71
Spike length (excluding awns) (cm)			
mean	4.98	6.19	4.38
std. deviation	1.99	3.18	3.54

* reference varieties

5. APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1834
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Rose Swirls'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1835
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Purple'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1836
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Orange Swirls'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1837
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Salmon Pink'**
Tradename: Ovation Salmon Pink Swirls

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1838
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Bright White'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1839
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Red'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1840
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Bright Pink'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1841
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Light Purple'**
Tradename: Ovation Lavender

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1842
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Orchid Star'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1843
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Blush Pink'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1845
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Ovation Red Peppermint'**

KALANCHOE
(*Kalanchoe* species Adans.)

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1846
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axrose'**
Tradename: Maxi Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1847
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axwhite'**
Tradename: Maxi White

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1848
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axsalm'**
Tradename: Maxi Salmon

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1849
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axorch'**
Tradename: Maxi Orchid

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1850
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axanpink'**
Tradename: Maxi Antique Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1851
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Maxi Red'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1852
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Axpink'**
Tradename: Maxi Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1853
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Midi Frosty Red'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1854
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Mipink'**
Tradename: Midi Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1855
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Misalpink'**
Tradename: Midi Salmon Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1856
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Mibripink'**
Tradename: Midi Bright Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1858
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Midi Flame'**

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1859
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Misunpink'**
Tradename: Midi Sunset

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1860
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date abandoned: 2003/05/28
Proposed denomination: **'Mipinkstar'**
Tradename: Midi Pink Starlet

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Applicant:**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1829
Application date:	1999/11/05
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Sparkler Red'**

➤ **Applicant:**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1830
Application date:	1999/11/05
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Sophia'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Applicant:**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1831
Application date:	1999/11/05
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Global Sangria'**

➤ **Applicant:**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1832
Application date:	1999/11/05
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Global Pink Pearl'**

➤ **Applicant:**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1833
Application date:	1999/11/05
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Rose Sybil'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Applicant:**	Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennsylvanie, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number:	99-1796
Application date:	1999/09/23
Date abandoned:	2003/05/28
Proposed denomination:	**'Fascination'**

ROSE
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Applicant:**	Jackson & Perkins Wholesale, Inc., Medford, Oregon, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada:	Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number:	97-1193
Application date:	1997/12/23
Date abandoned:	2003/06/10
Proposed denomination:	**'JACfetex'**

6. APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

CALIBRACHOA
(Calibrachoa species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 01-2545
Application date: 2001/02/28
Date Withdrawn: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S44'**
Tradename: Colorburst Blue with Yellow
Tradename: Colourburst Lavender Yellow
Tradename: Colorburst Lavender with Yellow Throat

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 01-2548
Application date: 2001/02/28
Date Withdrawn: 2003/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S53'**
Tradename: Liricashower Deep Blue

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 99-1584
Application date: 1999/03/25
Date Withdrawn: 2003/10/02
Proposed denomination: **'Kijos'**
Tradename: Jose - White
Tradename: Pizzazz White

➤ **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 99-1711
Application date: 1999/06/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/10/02
Proposed denomination: **'Kicabo'**
Tradename: Baby Bonita White
Synonym: **Cabo Blanco**

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3070
Application date: 2002/05/02
Date Withdrawn: 2003/09/19
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Flame'**
Tradename: Sonic Flame

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2734
Application date: 2001/05/23
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Fify Blush Pink'**
Tradename: Firefly™ Blush Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2735
Application date: 2001/05/23
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Fify Burgundy'**
Tradename: Firefly™ Burgundy

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

➤ **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 99-1953
Application date: 1999/12/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/18
Proposed denomination: **'Beira'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x hortorum x Pennsylvanietongaense*)

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3761
Application date: 2003/07/09
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/10
Proposed denomination: **'Cante Daredle'**
Tradename: Caliente Dark Red

ROSE
(*Rosa hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 03-3727
Application date: 2003/06/20
Date Withdrawn: 2003/10/27
Proposed denomination: **'POULra025'**
Tradename: Sine

SNAPDRAGON
(*Antirrhinum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2861
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Drabro'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Bronze

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2862
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Dracrim'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Crimson

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2863
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Draivory'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Ivory

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2864
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Dralight Pink'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Light Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2865
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Dramag'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Magenta

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2866
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Drapink'**
Tradename: Dragon™ Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2868
Application date: 2001/10/15
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Drawhite'**
Tradename: Dragon™ White

SOYBEAN
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

➤ **Applicant:** Hyland Seeds, Div. of W.G. Thompson & Sons Ltd., Blenheim, Ontario
Application number: 02-3220
Application date: 2002/08/22
Date Withdrawn: 2003/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Emerson'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2745
Application date: 2001/05/23
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Rap Burg'**
Tradename: Rapunzel™ Burgundy

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2746
Application date: 2001/05/23
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Rap Pureye'**
Tradename: Rapunzel™ Purple with Eye

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 01-2941
Application date: 2001/12/12
Date Withdrawn: 2003/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Lan Pureye'**
Tradename: Lanai™ Purple with Eye

7. CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Applicant:** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Agricore Cooperative Ltd., Calgary, Alberta
Application number: 02-3047
Application date: 2002/04/03
Previously proposed denomination: **'BT954'**
Proposed denomination: **'Tradition'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3833
Application date: 2003/08/28
Previously proposed denomination: **'SG 40007'**
Proposed denomination: **'Caltradabl'**

➤ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3834
Application date: 2003/08/28
Previously proposed denomination: **'SG 40008'**
Proposed denomination: **'Caltrapi'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3680
Application date: 2003/05/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'Balgeoapt'**
Proposed denomination: **'Balfusnset'**
Tradename: Fusion Sunset

➤ **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3681
Application date: 2003/05/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'Balgeocher'**
Proposed denomination: **'Balfusheat'**
Tradename: Fusion Heat

➤ **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3682
Application date: 2003/05/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'Balgeolem'**
Proposed denomination: **'Balfusglo'**
Tradename: Fusion Glow

➤ **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3683
Application date: 2003/05/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'Balgeopink'**
Proposed denomination: **'Balfusinred'**
Tradename: Fusion Infrared

➤ **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 03-3684
Application date: 2003/05/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'Balgeopeac'**
Proposed denomination: **'Balfusradn'**
Tradename: Fusion Radience

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Applicant:** Dirk Kruger, Gönnebek, Germany
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-2985
Application date: 2002/01/28
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fiscor Brillorange'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fiscor Electric'**

8. RIGHTS SURRENDERED

BRACHYCOME
(*Brachycome* species Cass.)

➤ **Holder:** Evan Philip Clucas, Wandin North, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1193
Date granted: 2002/06/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/17
Approved denomination: **'Jumbo Misty Pink'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Georgetown, Ontario
Certificate number: 0865
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2003/11/07
Approved denomination: **'46A42'**

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 0880
Date granted: 2000/11/28
Date rights surrendered: 2003/11/24
Approved denomination: **'Yellow Yosierra'**
Tradename: Yellow Sierra

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan (CDC), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 0862
Date granted: 2000/11/22
Date rights surrendered: 2003/11/10
Approved denomination: **'CDC Valour'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0810
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Didi Carmine'**
Tradename: Double Diamond Carmine

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0811
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Didi Orare'**
Tradename: Double Diamond Orange

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0813
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Didi Red'**
Tradename: Double Diamond Red

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0814
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Didi Salmon'**
Tradename: Double Diamond Salmon

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0815
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Didi Scarlet'**
Tradename: Double Diamond Scarlet

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0817
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Fify Orange'**
Tradename: Firefly Orange

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0819
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Fify Salmon'**
Tradename: Firefly Salmon

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0821
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Fify White'**
Tradename: Firefly White

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0267
Date granted: 1996/10/01
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Americana Deep Rose'**

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0807
Date granted: 2000/08/31
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Amri Cherry Rose'**
Tradename: Americana New Cherry Rose

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1042
Date granted: 2001/10/05
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Amri Pink Two'**
Tradename: Americana Pink II

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1045
Date granted: 2001/10/05
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Clips Red Two'**
Tradename: Eclipse Red II

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0274
Date granted: 1996/10/01
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Freestyle Pink'**

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1047
Date granted: 2001/10/05
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Free Burgundy'**
Tradename: Freestyle Burgundy

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0789
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/21
Approved denomination: **'Eckabia'**
Tradename: Red Satin

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0794
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/21
Approved denomination: **'Eckaggie'**
Tradename: Success Light Pink

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0795
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/21
Approved denomination: **'Eckabsal'**
Tradename: Success Coral

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0797
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/21
Approved denomination: **'Eckabdul'**
Tradename: Silverbells

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0800
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2003/10/21
Approved denomination: **'Silverleaf'**
Tradename: Heirloom Pink

SOYBEAN
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

➤ **Holder:** Limagrain Genetics Inc., Chatham, Ontario
Certificate number: 0688
Date granted: 1999/11/17
Date rights surrendered: 2003/11/12
Approved denomination: **'PS 55'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1265
Date granted: 2002/09/12
Date rights surrendered: 2003/09/19
Approved denomination: **'Lan Light Pur'**
Tradename: Lanai Light Purple

9. RIGHTS REVOKED

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** DSV Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Seed-Link Inc., Lindsay, Ontario
Certificate number: 1200
Date granted: 2002/07/02
Date rights revoked: 2003/11/04
Denomination: **'Skyhawk'**

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Holder:** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 0778
Date granted: 2000/07/07
Date rights revoked: 2003/11/12
Denomination: **'Captiva'**

➤ **Holder:** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 0779
Date granted: 2000/07/07
Date rights revoked: 2003/11/12
Denomination: **'Mirador'**

10. CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA

BARLEY
***(Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)**

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
Former agent in Canada: Agricore Cooperative Ltd., Calgary, Alberta
New agent in Canada: Semican, Plessisville, Quebec
Application number: 96-851
Application date: 1996/05/22
Certificate number: 0522
Approved denomination: **'AC Hawkeye'**

FABA BEAN
***(Vicia faba* L. sensu lato)**

➤ **Holder:** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Former agent in Canada: St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal, Alberta
New agent in Canada: Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 00-2401
Application date: 2000/10/12
Certificate number: 1229
Approved denomination: **'Earlibird'**

➤ **Applicant:** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Former agent in Canada: St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal, Alberta
New agent in Canada: Mr. Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 01-2872
Application date: 2001/11/15
Approved denomination: **'Snowbird'**

PEA
***(Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)**

➤ **Holder:** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Former agent in Canada: St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal, Alberta
New agent in Canada: Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Application number: 94-314
Application date: 1994/03/10
Certificate number: 0684
Approved denomination: **'Solido'**

Application number: 96-772
Application date: 1996/03/26
Certificate number: 0568
Approved denomination: **'Espace'**

Application number: 97-995
Application date: 1997/03/07
Certificate number: 0772
Approved denomination: **'Integra'**

Application number: 99-1745
Application date: 1999/08/03
Certificate number: 1205
Approved denomination: **'Rambo'**

Application number: 99-1779
Application date: 1999/08/03
Certificate number: 1220
Approved denomination: **'Rodeo'**

Application number: 99-1780
Application date: 1999/08/03
Certificate number: 0911
Approved denomination: **'Racer'**

➤ **Applicant:** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Former agent in Canada: St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal, Alberta
New agent in Canada: Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta

Application number: 02-3009
Application date: 2002/03/11
Approved denomination: **'Bluebird'**

Application number: 02-3010
Application date: 2002/03/11
Approved denomination: **'Garde'**

Application number: 02-3011
Application date: 2002/03/11
Approved denomination: **'Maribu'**

ROSE
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Reinhard Noack, Gütersloh, Germany
Former agent in Canada: MacKenzie, Fujisawa, Brewer, Stevenson, Vancouver, British Columbia
New agent in Canada: Pan American Nursery Products Inc., Surrey, British Columbia
Application number: 01-2557
Application date: 2001/03/02
Approved denomination: **'Noala'**
Tradename: Flower Carpet Coral

11. CHANGE OF APPLICANT

HOLLY
(*Ilex x merserveae*)

➤ **Former applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.
New applicant: H. Hachman Baumschulen GbR, Holstein, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Agent in Canada: 03-3808
Application date: 2003/08/12
Proposed denomination: **'Hachfee'**

➤ **Former applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.
New applicant: H. Hachman Baumschulen GbR, Holstein, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Agent in Canada: 03-3809
Application date: 2003/08/12
Proposed denomination: **'Hecken Star'**

12. CHANGE OF HOLDER

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Former holder:** Agricore (Cooperative) Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
New holder: United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 0397
Date granted: 1997/10/28
Approved denomination: **'Merlin'**

➤ **Former holder:** Agricore (Cooperative) Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
New holder: United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 0398
Date granted: 1997/10/28
Approved denomination: **'HB803'**

13. APPLICATIONS REJECTED

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswich
Application number: 99-1903
Application date: 1999/01/14
Date rejected: 2003/10/22
Proposed denomination: **'Russet Norkotah 278'**

13. COST OF PROTECTION

Issuance of a PBR certificate	500.00
Annual Fee	300.00
Examination of an application	750.00
Protective Direction	50.00
Claim for Priority from a preceeding application outside of Canada	50.00
Change of an approved denomination	100.00
Objection to an application for PBR	200.00
Reinstatement of an abandoned application	100.00
Reinstatement of an abandoned application on petition	200.00
Application for a compulsory license	250.00
Replacement of a lost/destroyed certificate	50.00
Public inspection of the Register	5.00
Copies of documents in the Register (per page)	.50
Purchase of Canadian test results by a UPOV member country	350.00

Fig. 1 Varieties 'Agetis' (left) and 'Agsantis' (centre) wtih reference variety 'R116' (right) / Variétés 'Agetis' (à gauche) et 'Agsantis' (au centre) avec la variéte de référence 'R116' (à droite)

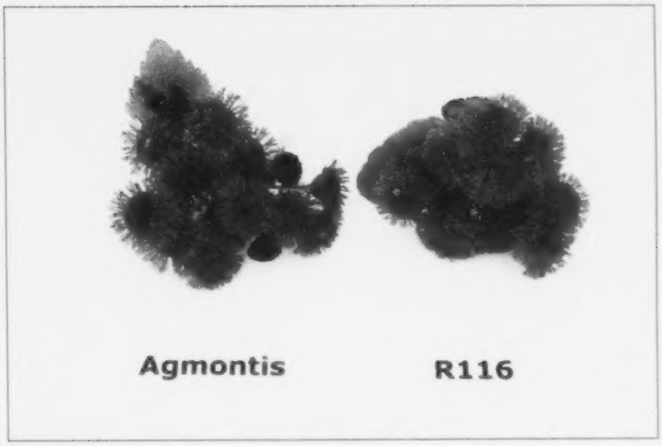


Fig. 2 Variety 'Agmontis' (left) with reference variety 'R116' (right) / Variété 'Agmontis' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'R116' (à droite)

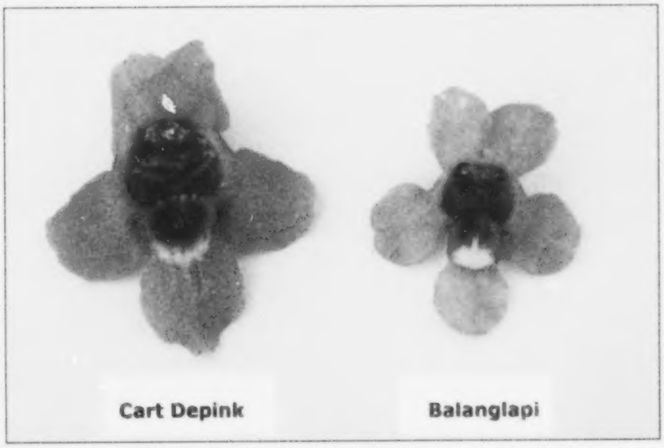


Fig. 3 Variety 'Cart Depink' (left) wtih reference variety 'Balanglapi' (right) / Variété 'Cart Depink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balanglapi' (à droite)

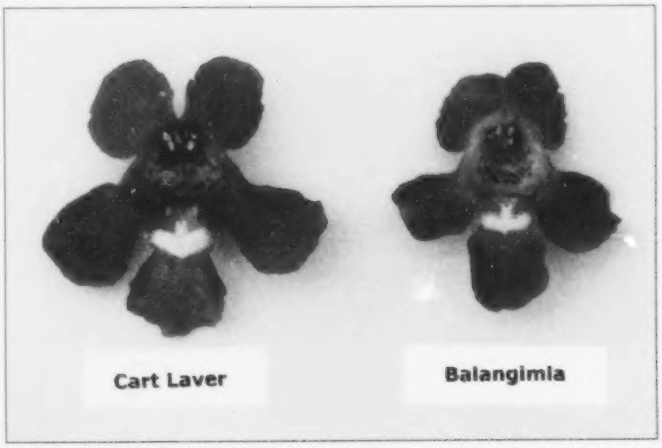


Fig. 4 Variety 'Cart Laver' (left) with reference variety 'Balangimla' (right) / Variété 'Cart Laver' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangimla' (à droite))

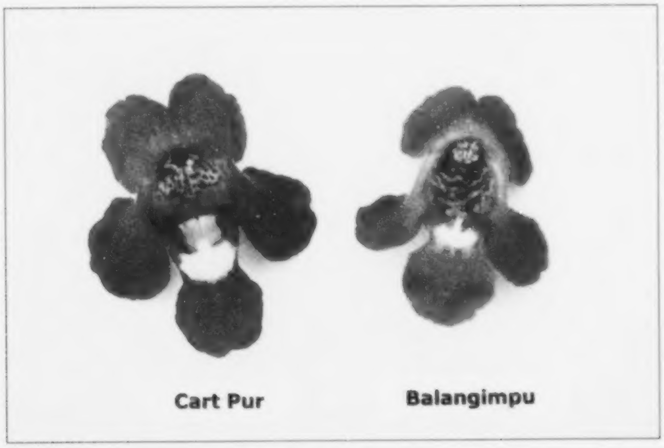


Fig. 5 Variety 'Cart Pur' (left) with reference variety 'Balangimpu' (right) / Variété 'Cart Pur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangimpu' (à droite)

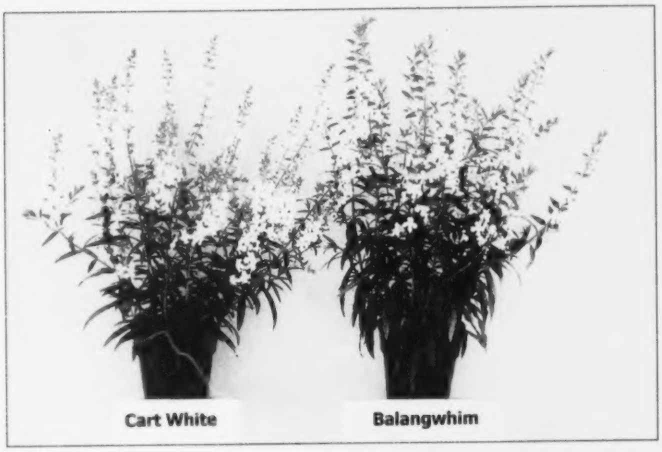


Fig. 6 Variety 'Cart White' (left) with reference variety 'Balangwhim' (right) / Variété 'Cart White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangwhim' (à droite)

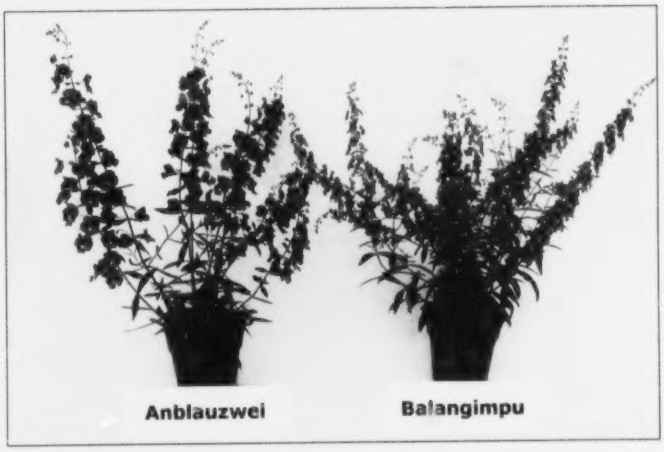


Fig. 7 Variety 'Anblauzwei' (left) with reference variety 'Balagangimpu' (right) / Variété 'Anblauzwei' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangimpu' (à droite)

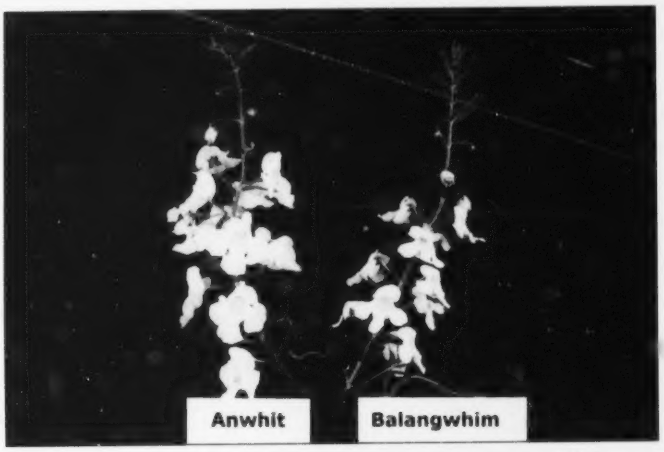


Fig. 8 Variety 'Anwhit' (left) with reference variety 'Balangwhim' (right) / Variété 'Anwhit' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangwhim' (à droite)

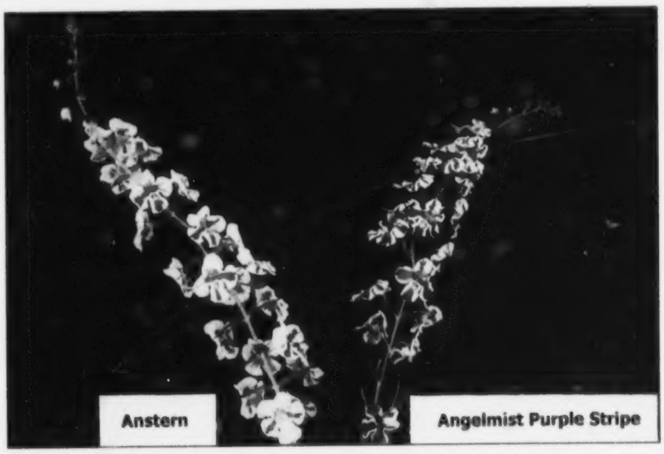


Fig. 9 Variety 'Anstern' (left) with reference variety 'Angelmist Purple Stripe' (right) / Variété 'Anstern' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Angelmist Purple Stripe' (à droite)

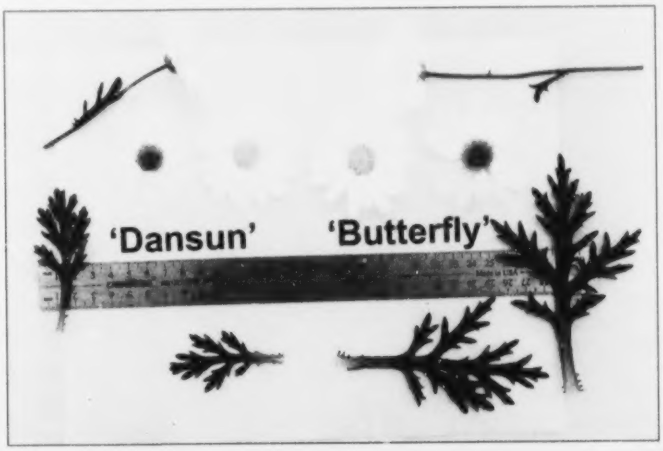


Fig. 10 Variety 'Dansun' (left) with reference variety 'Butterfly' (right) / Variété 'Dansun' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Butterfly' (à droite)

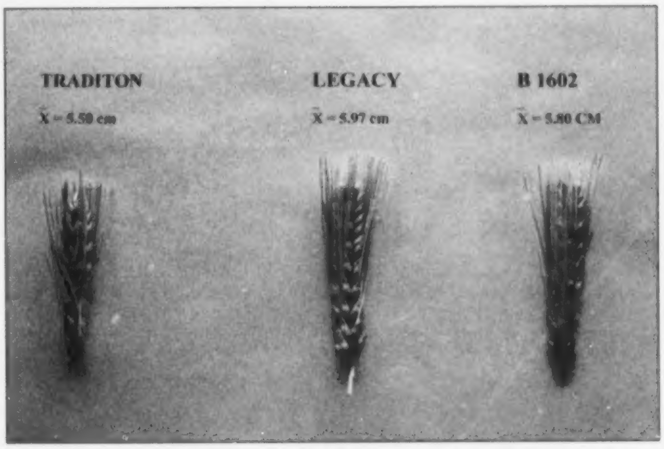


Fig. 11 Variety 'Tradition' (left) with reference varieties 'Legacy' (centre) and 'B1602' (right) / Variété 'Tradition' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Legacy' (au centre) et 'B1602' (à droite)

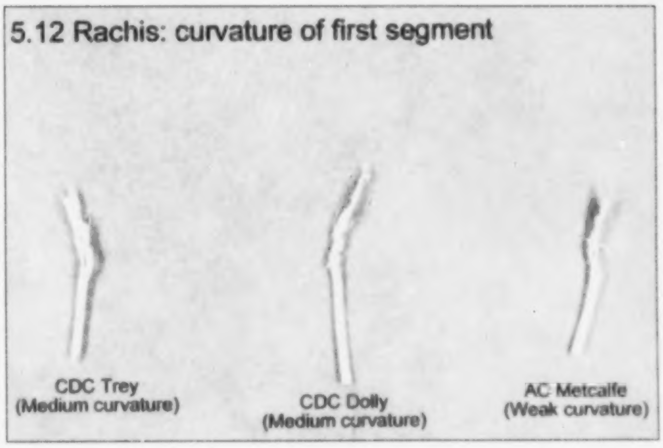


Fig. 12 Variety 'CDC Trey' (left) with reference varieties 'CDC Dolly' (centre) and 'AC Metcalfe' (right) / Variété 'CDC Trey' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'CDC Dolly' (au centre) et 'AC Metcalfe' (à droite)

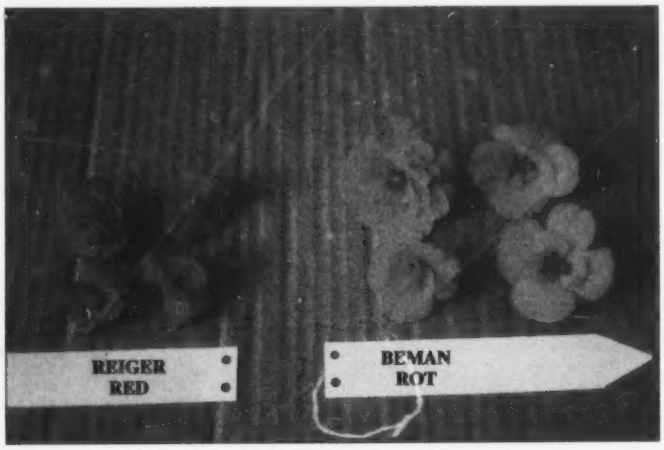


Fig. 13 Variety 'Beman Rot' (right) with reference variety 'Reiger Red' (left) Variété 'Beman Rot' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Reiger Red' (à gauche)

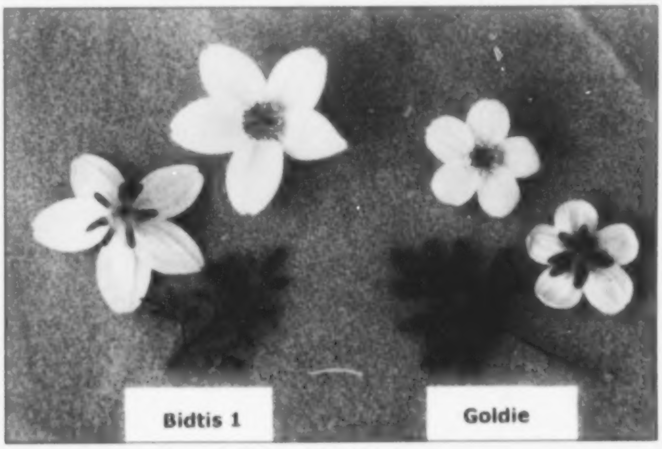


Fig. 14 Variety 'Bidtis 1' (left) with reference variety 'Goldie' (right) / Variété 'Bidtis 1' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Goldie' (à droite)

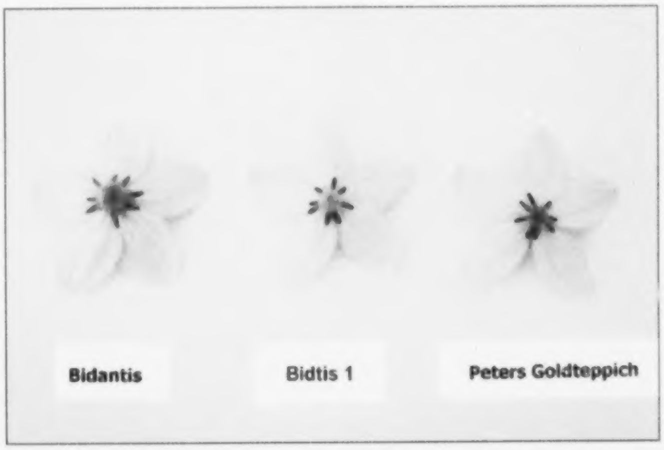


Fig. 15 Variety 'Bidantis' (left) with reference varieties 'Bidtis 1' (centre) and 'Peters Goldteppich' (right) / Variété 'Bidantis' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Bidtis 1' (au centre) et 'Peters Goldteppich' (à droite)

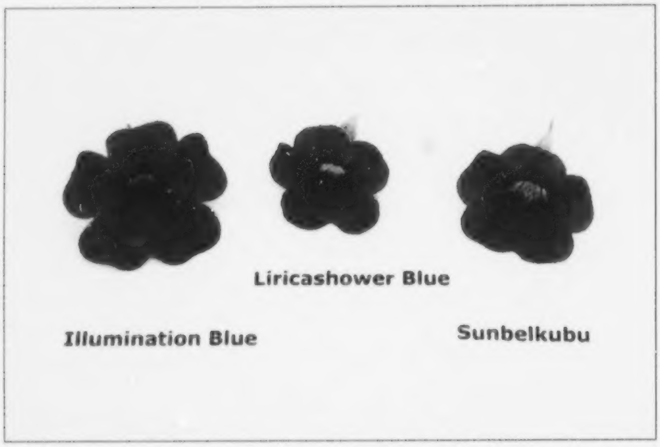


Fig 16 Variety 'Illumination Blue' (left) with reference varieties 'Liricashower Blue' (centre) and 'Sunbelkubu' (right) / Variété 'Illumination Blue' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Liricashower Blue' (au centre) et 'Sunbelkubu' (à droite)

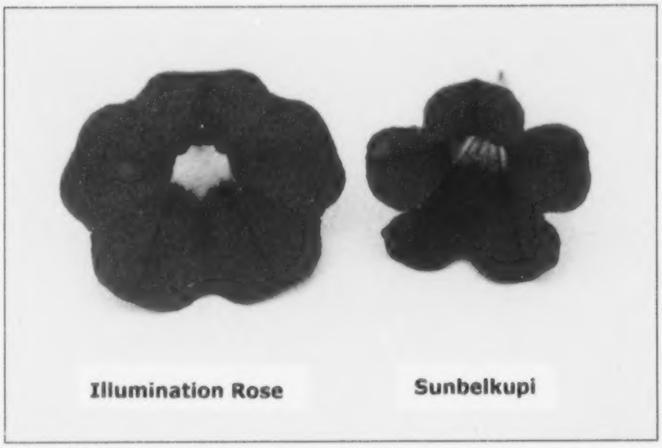


Fig. 17 Variety 'Illumination Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkupi' (right) / Variété 'Illumination Rose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelkupi' (à droite)

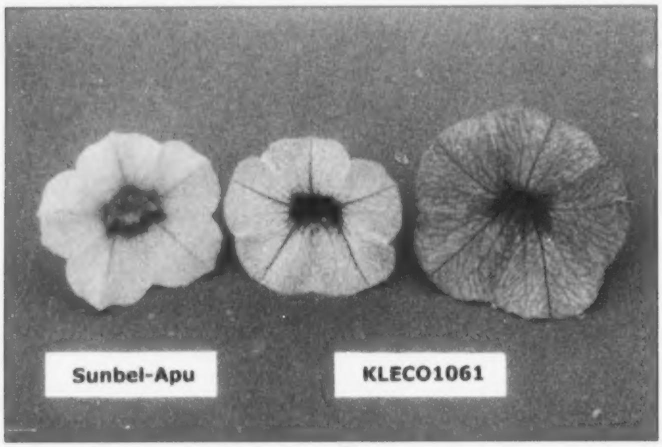


Fig. 18 Variety 'Sunbel-Apu' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01061' (right) / Variété 'Sunbel-Apur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC01061' (à droite)

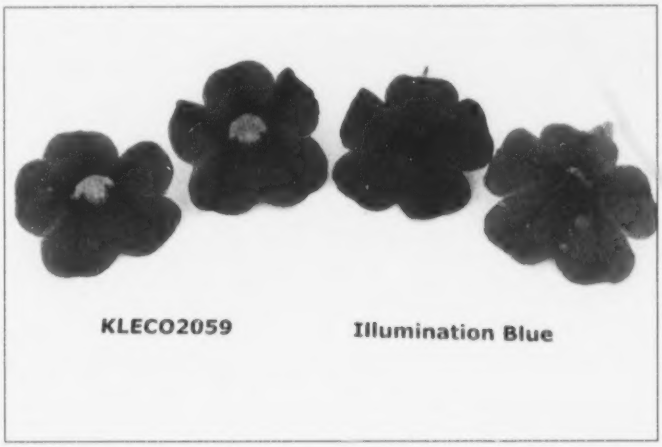


Fig. 19 Variety 'KLEC02059' (left) with reference variety 'Illumination Blue' (right) / Variété 'KLEC02059' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Illumination Blue' (à droite)

Fig. 20 Variety 'KLEC02059' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02070' (right) / Variété 'KLEC02059' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC02070' (à droite)

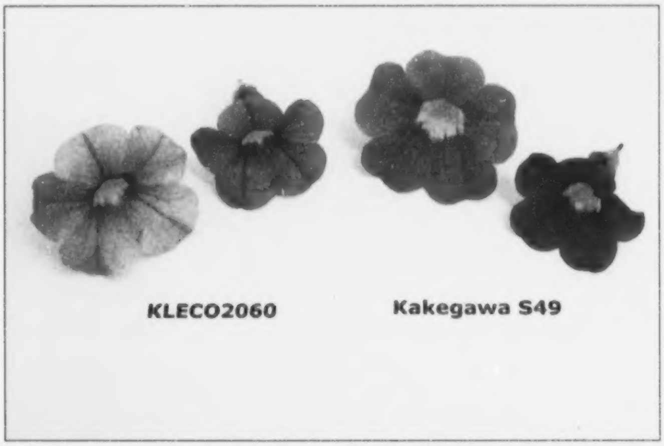


Fig. 21 Variety 'KLEC02060' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S49' (right) / Variété 'KLEC02060' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S49' (à droite)

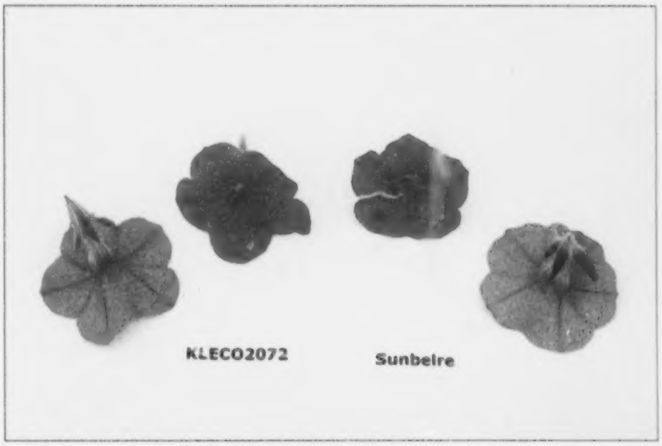


Fig. 22 Variety 'KLEC02072' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelre' (right) / Variété 'KLEC02072' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelre' (à droite)

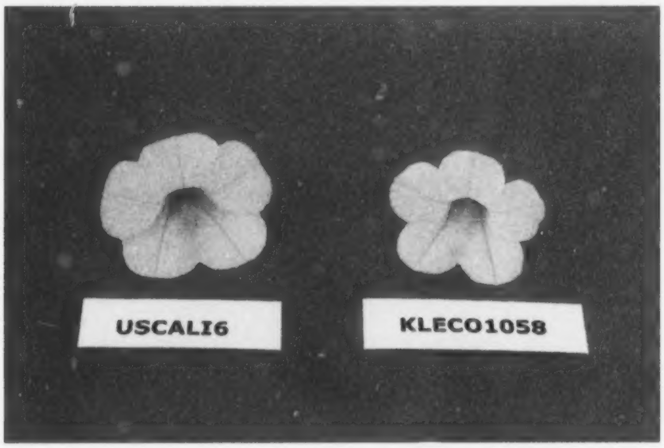


Fig. 23 Variety 'USCALI6' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01058' (right) / Variété 'USCALI6' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC01058' (à droite)

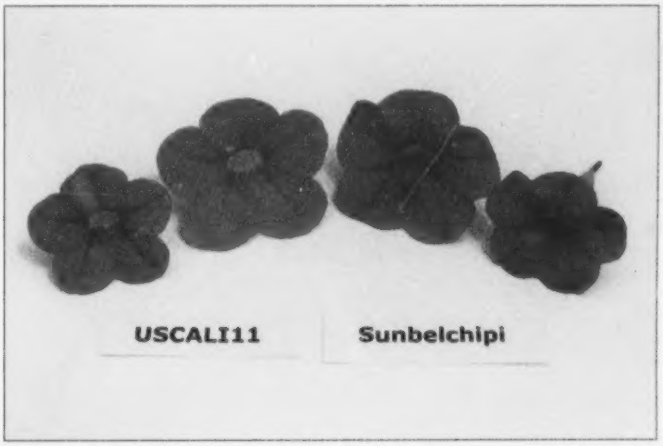


Fig. 24 Variety 'USCALI11' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right) / Variété 'USCALI11' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelchipi' (à droite)

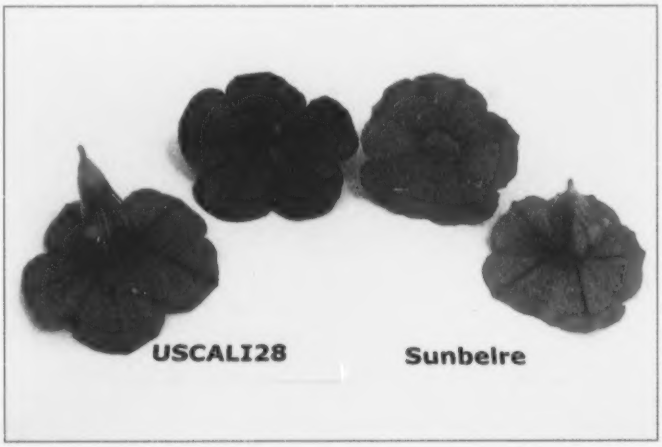


Fig. 25 Variety 'USCALI28' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelre' (right) / Variété 'USCALI28' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelre' (à droite)

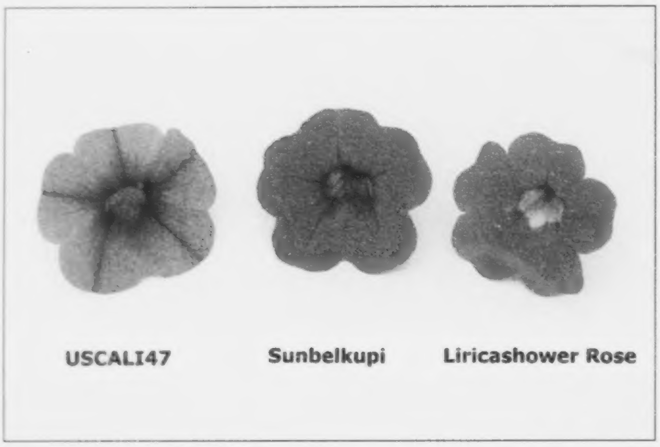


Fig. 26 Variety 'USCALI47' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbelkupi' (centre) and 'Liricashower Rose' (right) / Variété 'USCALI47' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunbelkupi' (au centre) et 'Liricashower Rose' (à droite)

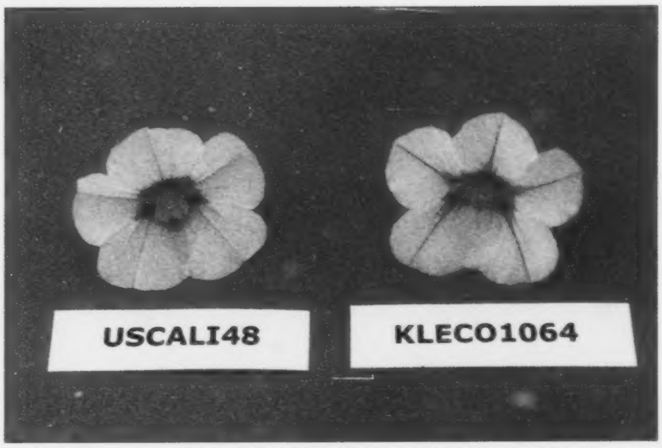


Fig. 27 Variety 'USCALI48' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01064' (right) / Variété 'USCALI48' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC01064' (à droite)

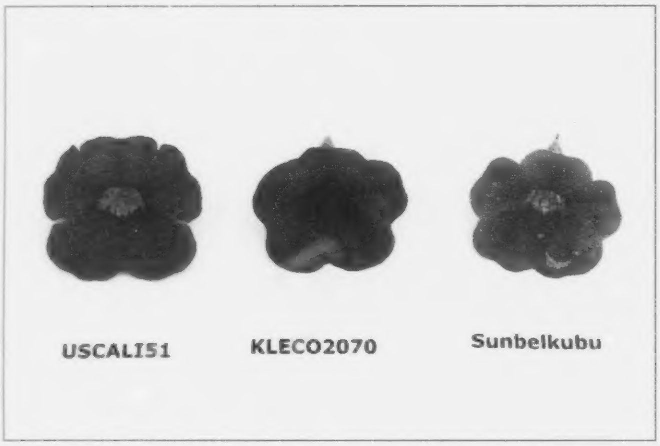


Fig. 28 Variety 'USCALI51' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC02070' (centre) and 'Sunbelkubu (right) / Variété 'USCALI51' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'KLEC02070' (au centre) et 'Sunbelkubu' (à droite)

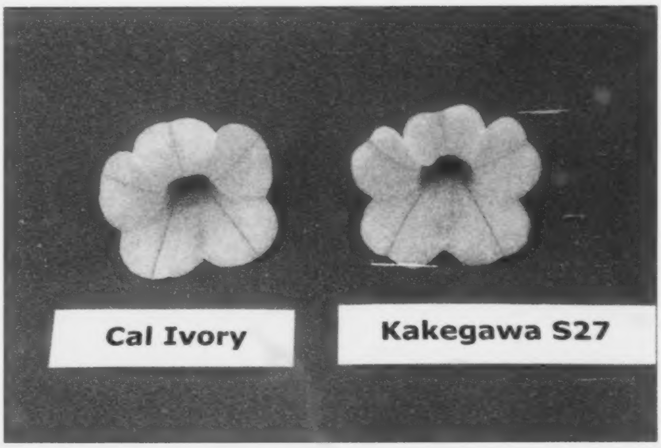


Fig. 29 Variety 'Cal Ivory' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S27' (right) / Variété 'Cal Ivory' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S27' (à droite)

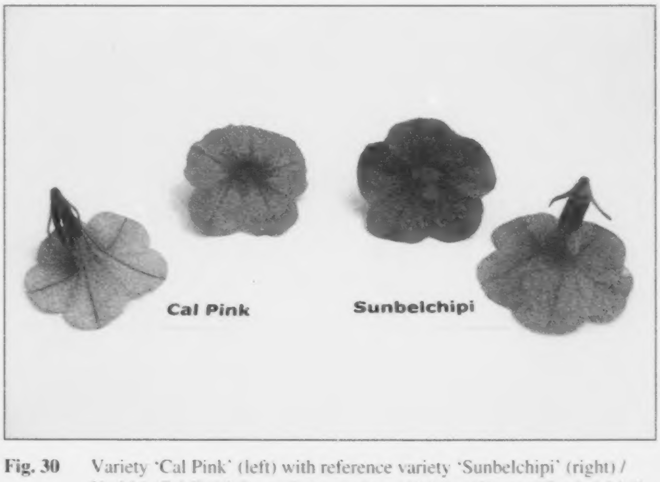


Fig. 30 Variety 'Cal Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right) / Variété 'Cal Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelchipi' (à droite)

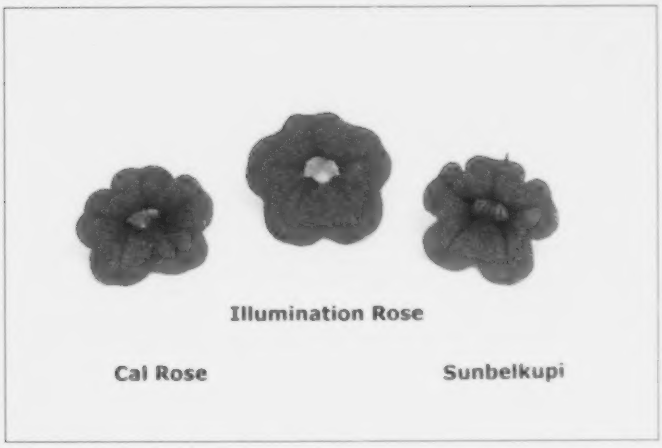


Fig. 31 Variety 'Cal Rose' (left) with reference varieties 'Illumination Rose' (centre) and 'Sunbelkupi (right) / Variété 'Cal Rose' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Illumination Rose' (au centre) et 'Sunbelkupi' (à droite)

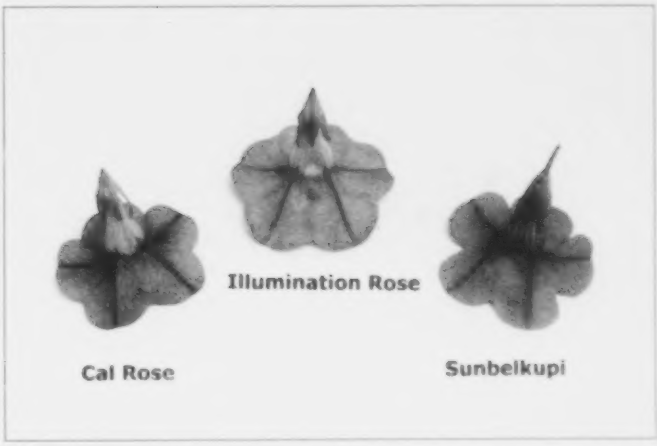


Fig. 32 Variety 'Cal Rose' (left) with reference varieties 'Illumination Rose' (centre) and 'Sunbelkupi (right) / Variété 'Cal Rose' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Illumination Rose' (au centre) et 'Sunbelkupi' (à droite)

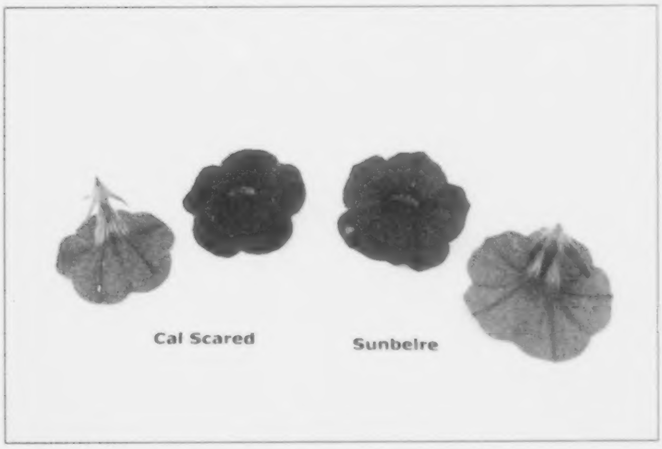


Fig. 33 Variety 'Cal Scared' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelre' (right) / Variété 'Cal Scared' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelre' (à droite)

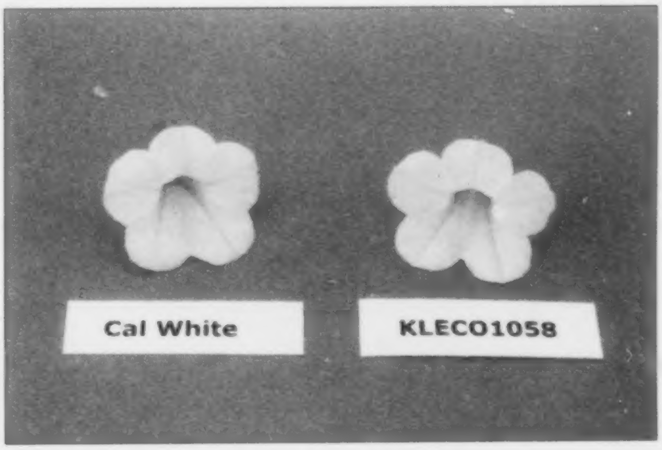


Fig. 34 Variety 'Cal White' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01058' (right) / Variété 'Cal White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC1058' (à droite)

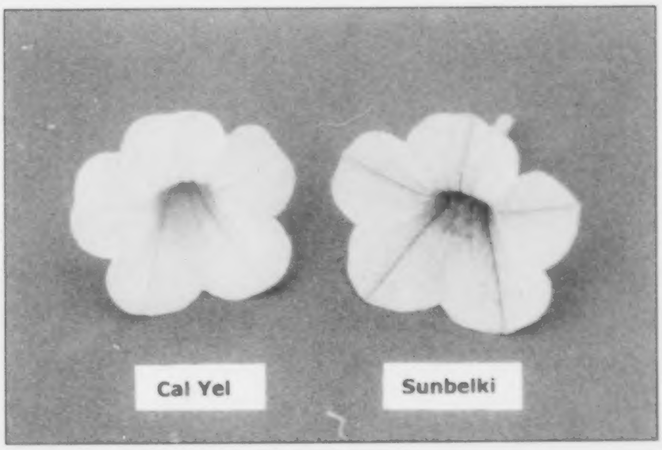


Fig. 35 Variety 'Cal Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right) / Variété 'Cal Yel' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelki' (à droite)

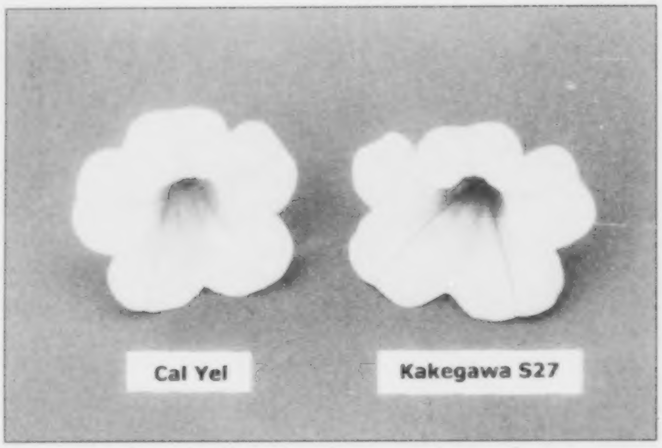


Fig. 36 Variety 'Cal Yel' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S27' (right) / Variété 'Cal Yel' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S27' (à droite)

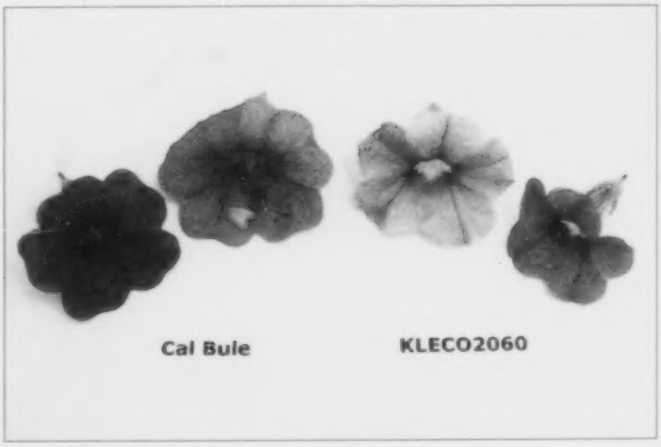


Fig. 37 Variety 'Cal Bule' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02060' (right) / Variété 'Cal Bule' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC02060' (à droite)

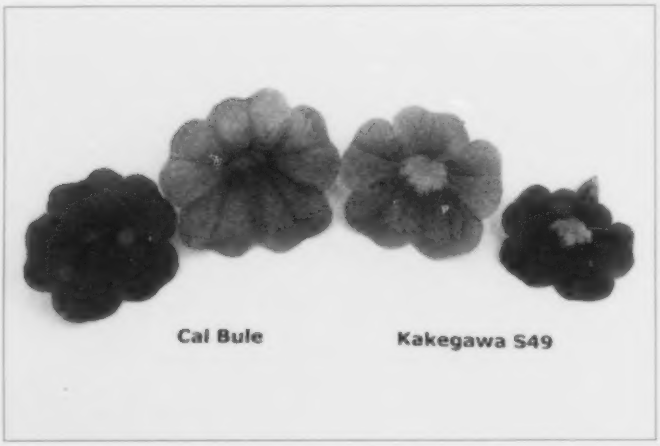


Fig. 38 Variety 'Cal Bule' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S49' (right) / Variété 'Cal Bule' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S49' (à droite)

Fig. 39 Variety 'Cal Darblu' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC02070' (centre) and 'USCALI51' (right) / Variété 'Cal Darblu' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'KLEC02070' (au centre) et 'USCALI51' (à droite)

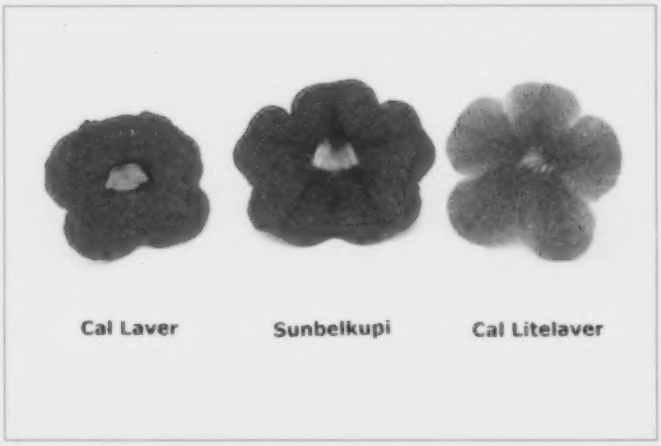


Fig. 40 Varieties 'Cal Laver' (left) and 'Cal Litelaver' (right) with reference variety 'Sunbelkupi' (centre) / Variétés 'Cal Laver' (à gauche) et 'Cal Litelaver' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelkupi' (au centre)

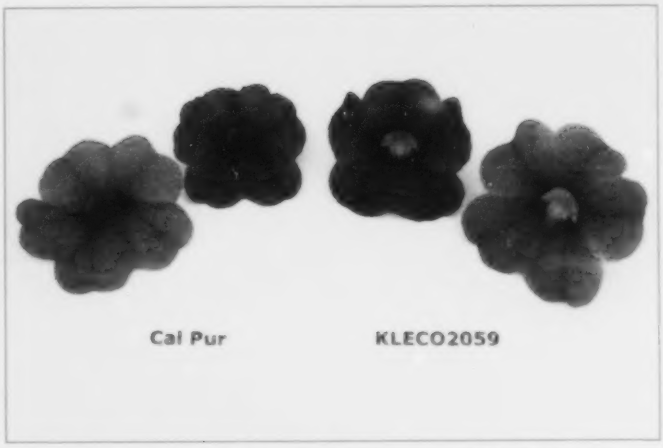


Fig. 41 Variety 'Cal Pur' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02059' (right) / Variété 'Cal Pur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'KLEC02059' (à droite)

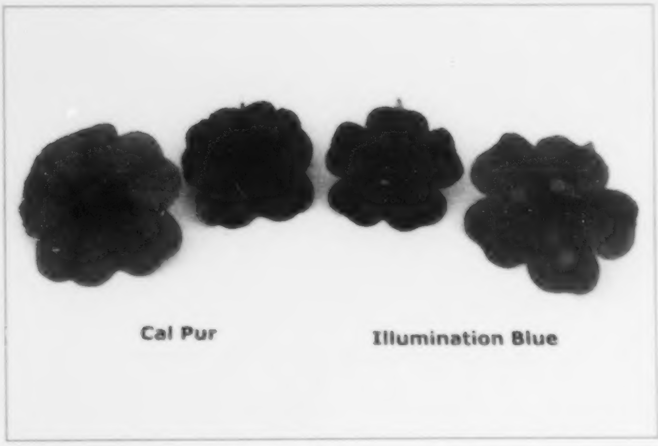


Fig. 42 Variety 'Cal Pur' (left) with reference variety 'Illumination Blue' (right) / Variété 'Cal Pur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Illumination Blue' (à droite)

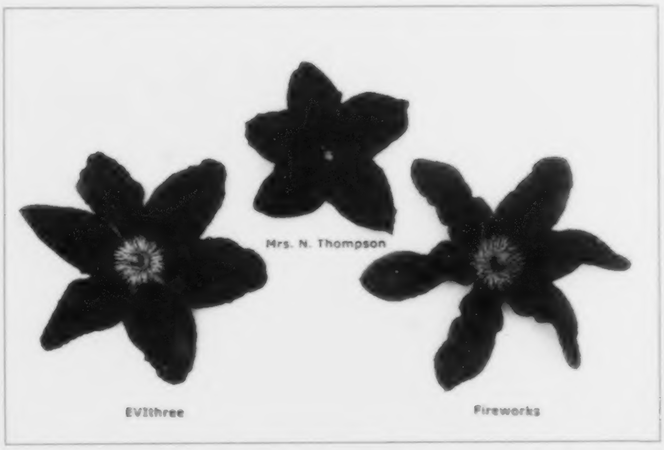


Fig. 43 Variety 'Evithree' (left) with reference varieties 'Mrs. N. Thompson' (centre) and 'FIreworks' (right) / Variété 'Evithree' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Mrs. N. Thompson' (au centre) et 'Fireworks' (à droite)

Fig. 44 Variety 'Evitwo' (left) with reference variety 'Duchess of Edinburgh' (right) / Variété 'Evitwo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Duchess of Edinburgh' (à droite)

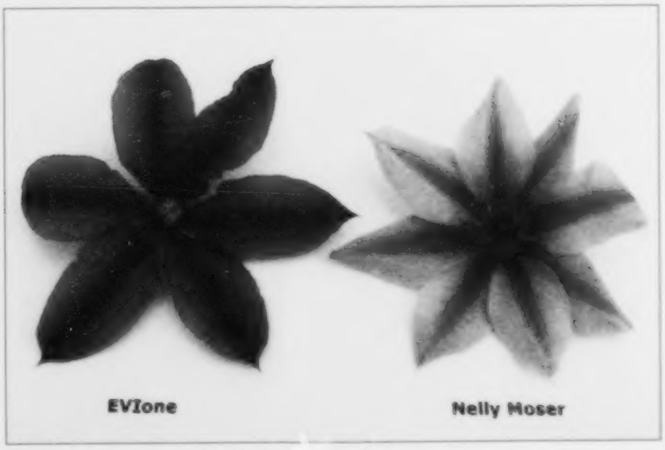


Fig. 45 Variety 'Evione' (left) with reference variety 'Nelly Moser' (right) / Variété 'Evione' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Nelly Moser' (à droite)

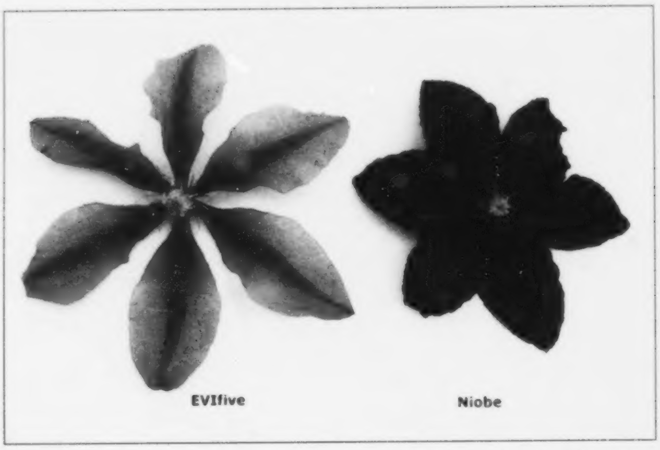


Fig. 46 Variety 'Evifive' (left) with reference variety 'Niobe' (right) / Variété 'Evifive' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Niobe' (à droite)

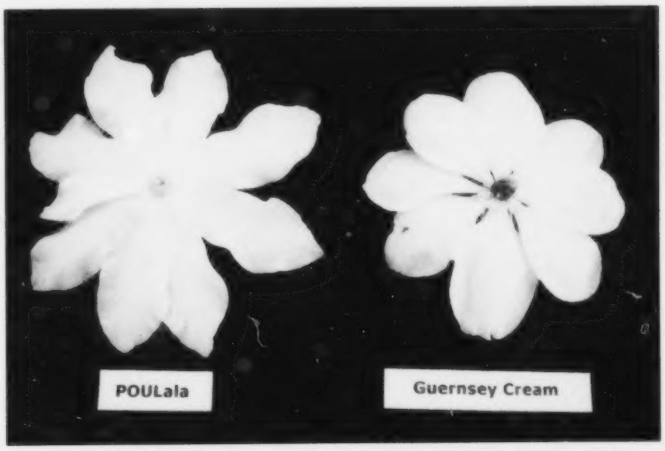


Fig. 47 Variety 'POULala' (left) with reference variety 'Guernsey Cream' (right) / Variété 'POULala' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Guernsey Cream' (à droite)

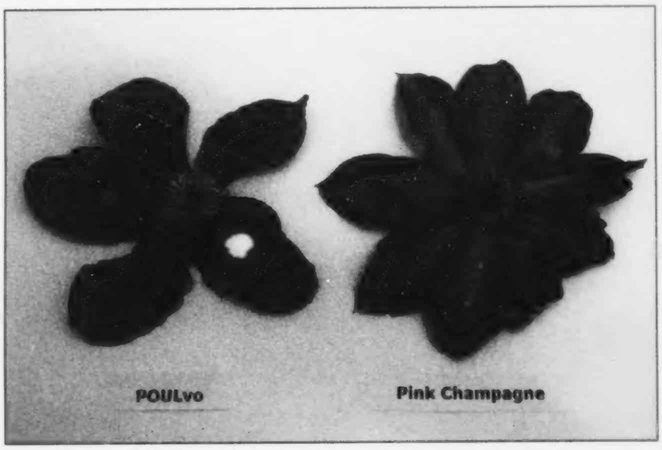


Fig. 48 Variety 'POULvo' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Champagne' (right) / Variété 'POULvo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Pink Champagne' (à droite)

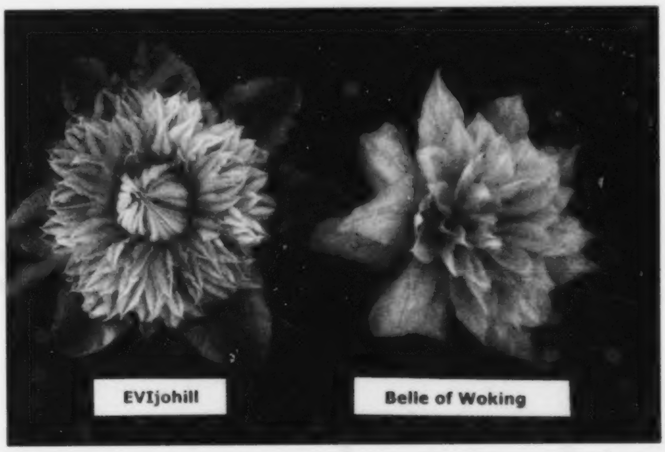


Fig. 49 Variety 'Evijohill' (left) with reference variety 'Belle of Woking' (right) / Variété 'Evijohill' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Belle of Woking' (à droite)

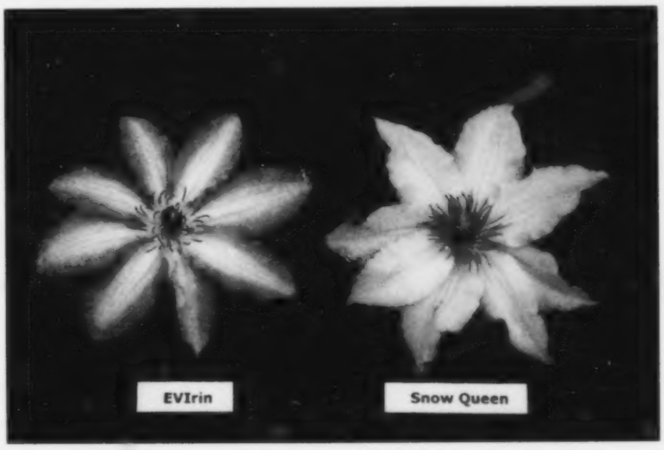


Fig. 50 Variety 'Evirin' (left) with reference variety 'Snow Queen' (right) / Variété 'Evirin' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Snow Queen' (à droite)

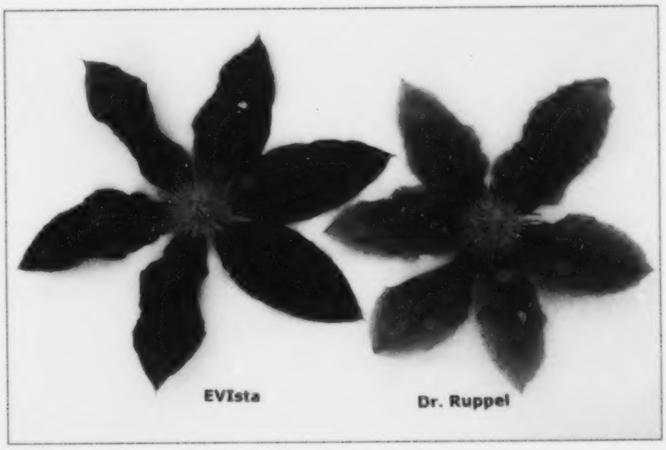


Fig. 51 Variety 'Evista' (left) with reference variety 'Dr. Ruppel' (right) / Variété 'Evista' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Dr. Ruppel' (à droite)

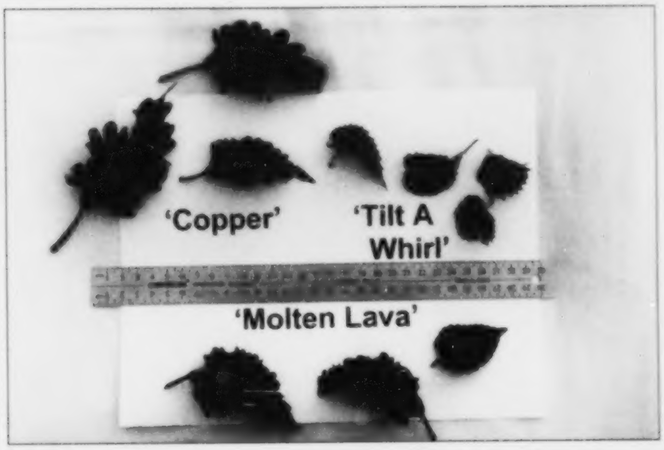


Fig. 52 Varieties 'Copper' (top left) and 'Tilt A Whirl' (top right) with reference variety 'Molten Lava' (bottom) / Variétés 'Copper' (en haut, à gauche) et 'Tilt A Whirl' (en haut, à droite) avec la variéte de référence 'Molten Lava' (en bas)

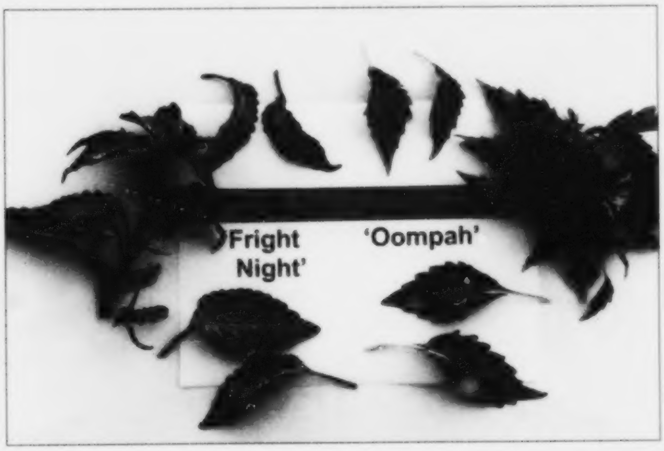


Fig. 53 Variety 'Fright Night' (left) with reference variety 'Oompah' (right) / Variété 'Fright Night' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Oompah' (à droite)

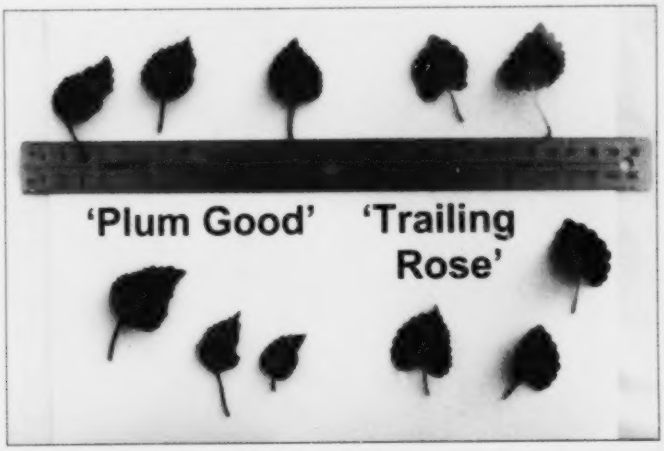


Fig. 54 Variety 'Plum Good' (left) with reference variety 'Trailing Rose' (right) / Variété 'Plum Good' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Trailing Rose' (à droite)

Fig. 55 Variety 'Heccharm' (left) with reference variety 'Strawberry Sundae' (right) / Variété 'Heccharm' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Strawberry Sundae' (à droite)

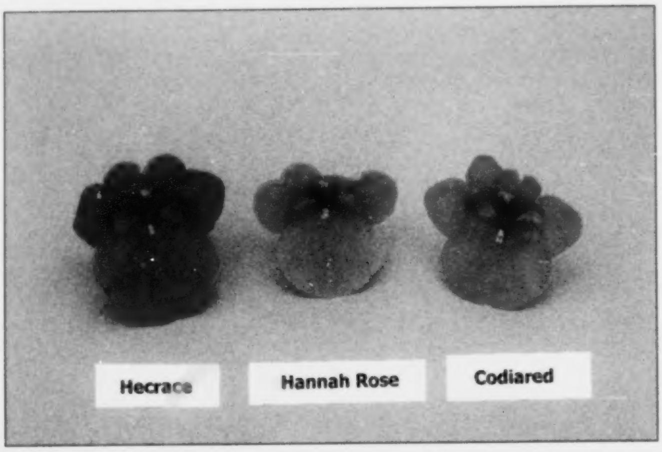


Fig. 56 Variety 'Hecrace' (left) with reference varieties 'Hannah Rose' (centre) and 'Codiared' (right) / Variété 'Hecrace' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Hannah Rose' (au centre) et 'Codiared' (à droite)

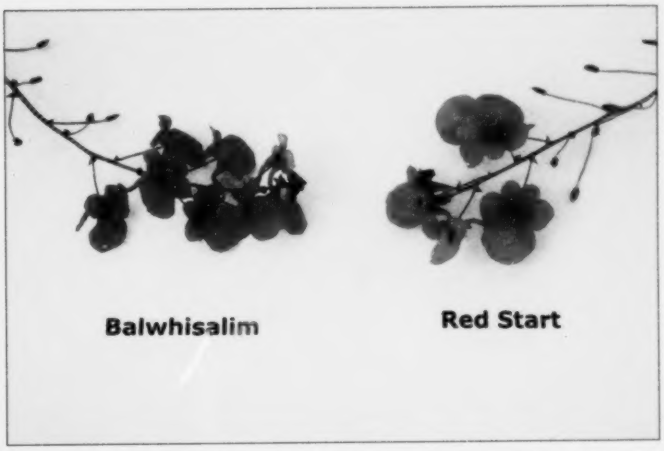


Fig. 57 Variety 'Balwhisalim' (left) with reference variety 'Red Start' (right) / Variété 'Balwhisalim' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Red Start' (à droite)

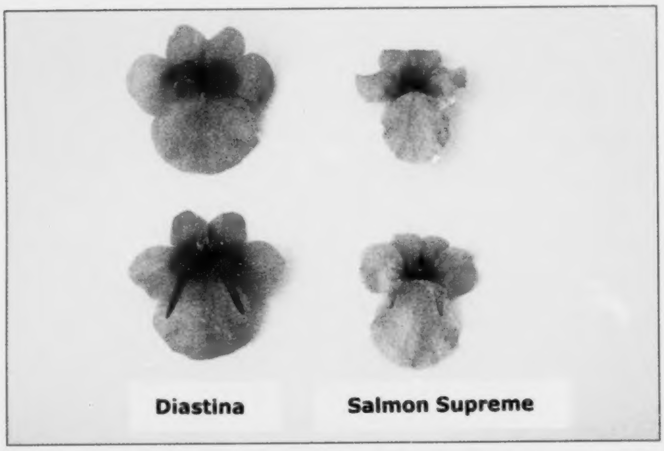


Fig. 58 Variety 'Diastina' (left) with reference variety 'Salmon Supreme' (right) / Variété 'Diastina' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Salmon Supreme' (à droite)

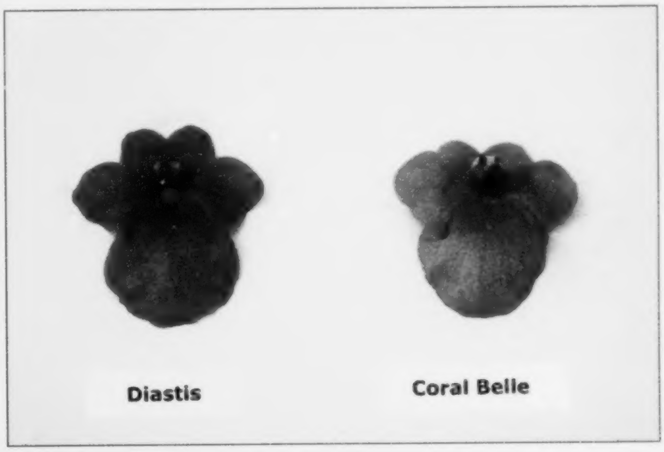


Fig. 59 Variety 'Diastis' (left) with reference variety 'Coral Belle' (right) / Variété 'Diastis' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Coral Belle' (à droite)

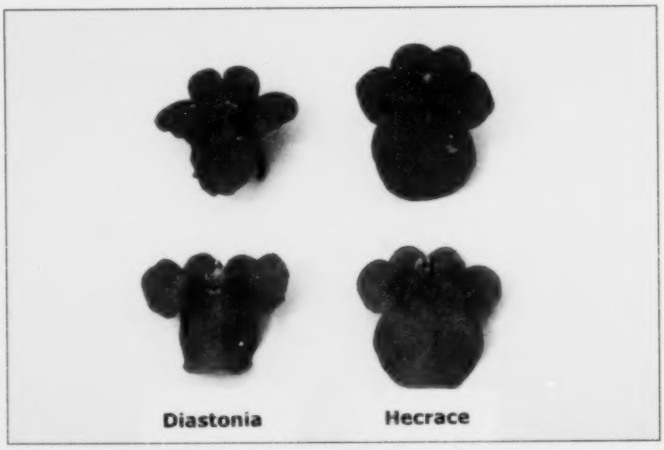


Fig. 60 Variety 'Diastonia' (left) with reference variety 'Hecrace' (right) / Variété 'Diastonia' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Hecrace' (à droite)

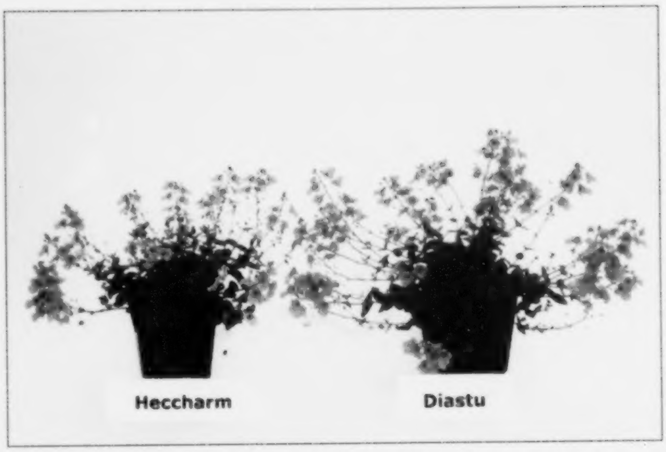


Fig. 61 Variety 'Diastu' (right) with reference variety 'Heccharm' (left) / Variété 'Diastu' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Heccharm' (à gauche)

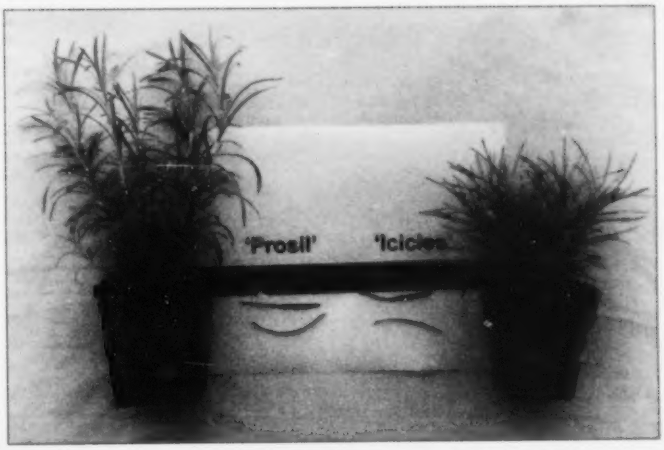


Fig. 62 Variety 'Prosil' (left) with reference variety 'Icicles' (right) / Variété 'Prosil' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Icicles' (à droite)

Fig. 63 Variety 'Ben' / Variété 'Ben'

Fig. 64 Reference variety 'Scirocco' / Variété de référence 'Scirocco'

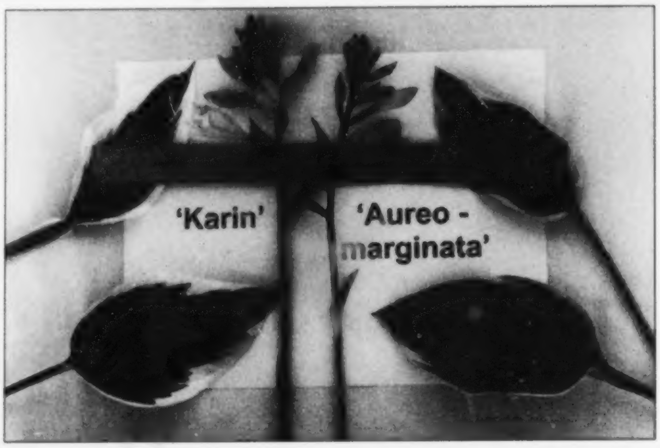


Fig. 65 Variety 'Karin' (left) with reference variety 'Aureo-Marginata' (right) / Variété 'Karin' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Aureo-Marginata' (à droite)

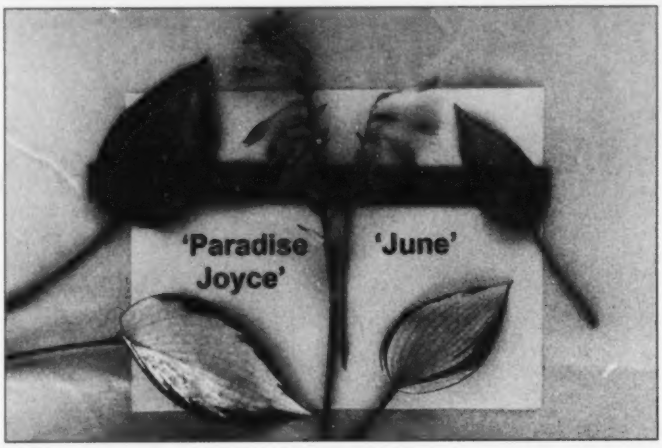


Fig. 66 Variety 'Paradise Joyce' (left) with reference variety 'June' (right) / Variété 'Paradise Joyce' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'June' (à droite)

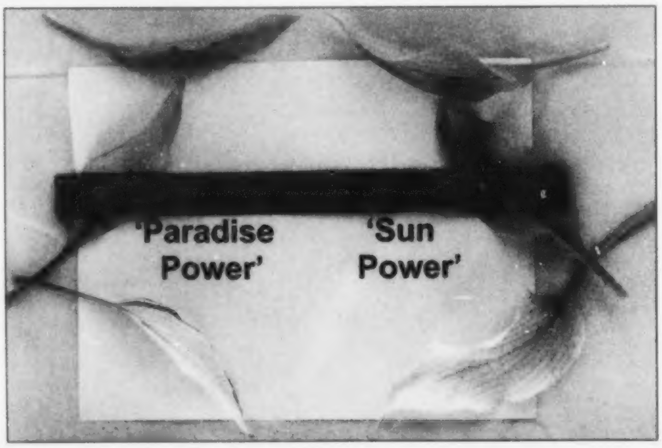


Fig. 67 Variety 'Paradise Power' (left) with reference variety 'Sun Power' (right) / Variété 'Paradise Power' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sun Power' (à droite)

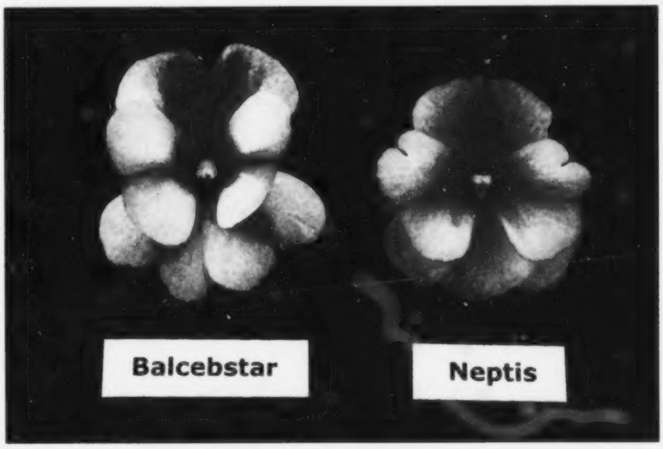


Fig. 68 Variety 'Balcebstar' (left) with reference variety 'Neptis' (right) / Variété 'Balcebstar' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Neptis' (à droite)

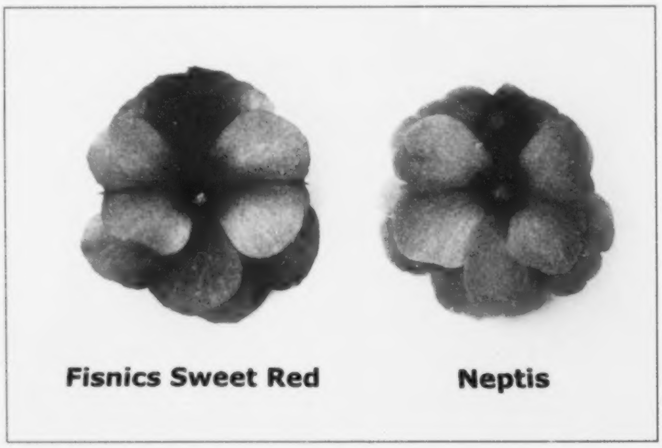


Fig. 69 Variety 'Fisnics Sweet Red' (left) with reference variety 'Neptis' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Sweet Red' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Neptis' (à droite)

Fig. 70 Variety 'Balcebapst' (left) with reference variety 'Kibarbu' (right) / Variété 'Balcebapst' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kibarbu' (à droite)

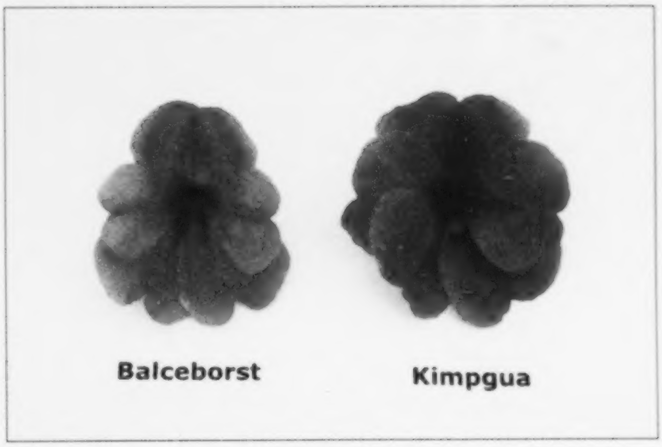


Fig. 71 Variety 'Balceborst' (left) with reference variety 'Kimpgua' (right) / Variété 'Balceborst' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kimpgua' (à droite)

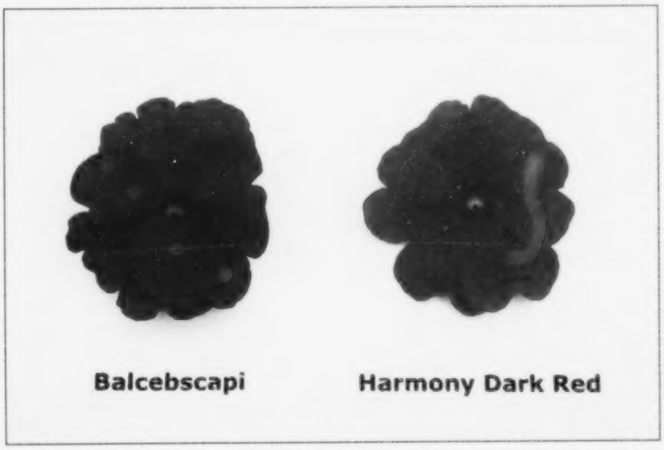


Fig. 72 Variety 'Balcebscapi' (left) with reference variety 'Harmony Dark Red' (right) / Variété 'Balcebscapi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Harmony Dark Red' (à droite)

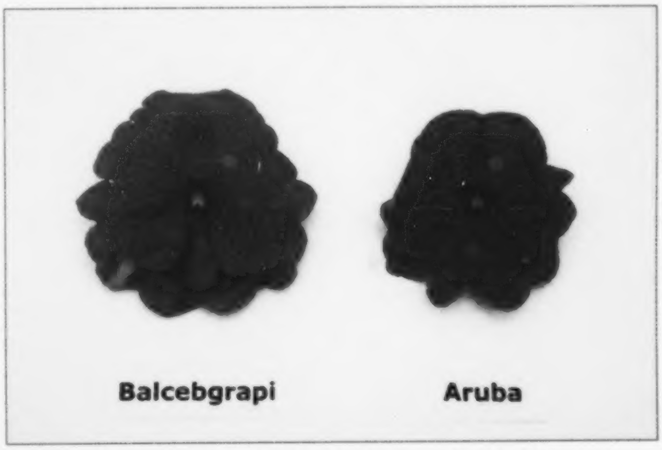


Fig. 73 Variety 'Balcebgrapi' (left) with reference variety 'Aruba' (right) / Variété 'Balcebgrapi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Aruba' (à droite)

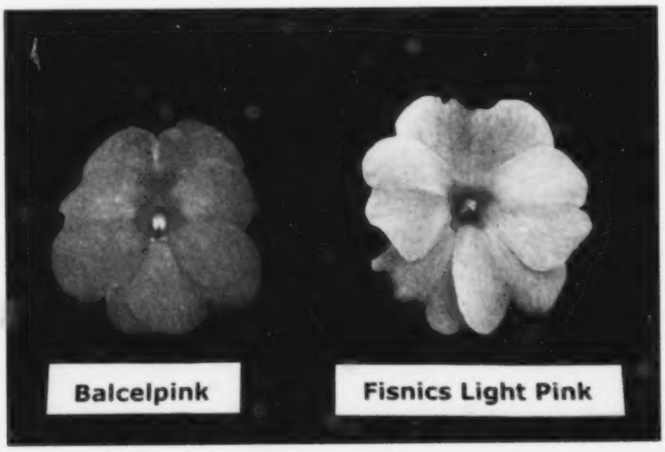


Fig. 74 Variety 'Balcelpink' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Light Pink' (right) / Variété 'Balcelpink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Light Pink' (à droite)

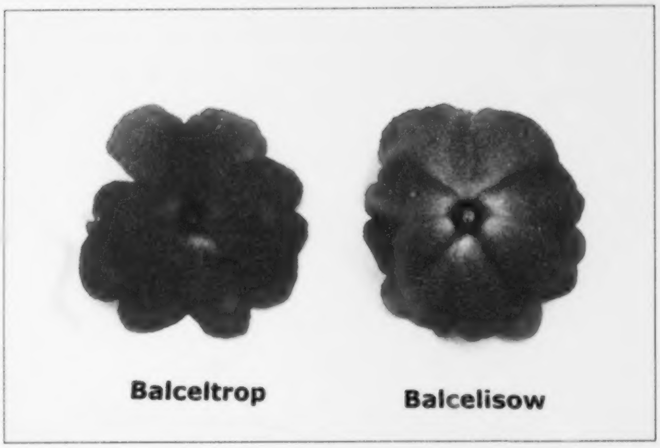


Fig. 75 Variety 'Balceltrop' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelisow' (right) / Variété 'Balceltrop' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balcelisow' (à droite)

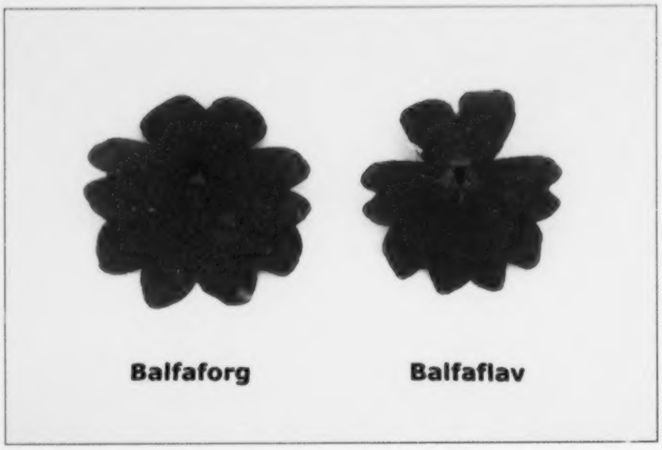


Fig. 76 Variety 'Balfaforg' (left) with reference variety 'Balfaflav' (right) / Variété 'Balfaforg' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balfaflav' (à droite)

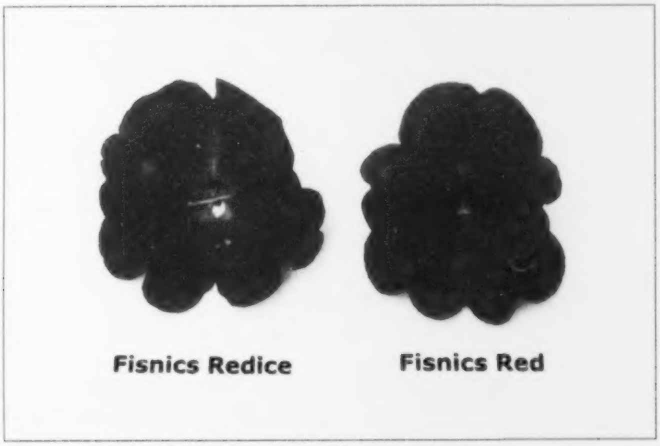


Fig. 77 Variety 'Fisnics Redice' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Red' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Redice' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Red' (à droite)

Fig. 78 Variety 'Fisupnic Hotpink' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 112' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Hotpink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 112' (à droite)

Fig. 79 Variety 'Fisupnic Tallred' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Red' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Tallred' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Red' (à droite)

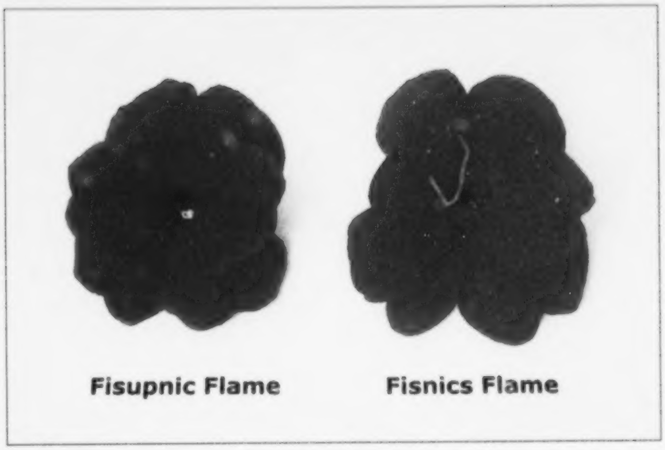


Fig. 80 Variety 'Fisupnic Flame' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Flame' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Flame' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Flame' (à droite)

Fig. 81 Variety 'Fisnics Redgold' (left) with reference variety 'Kiotoa' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Redgold' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kiotoa' (à droite)

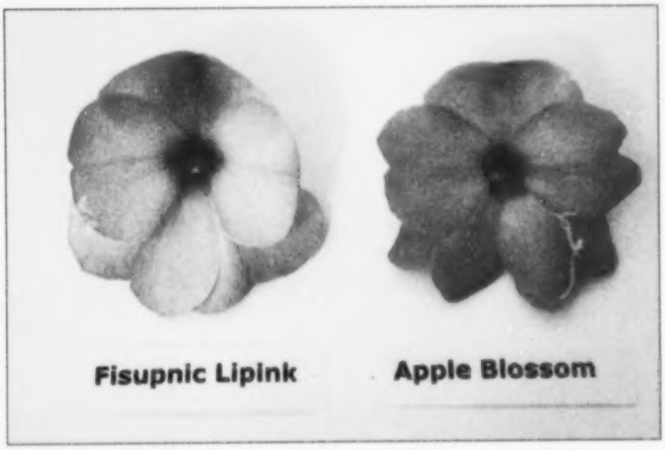


Fig. 82 Variety 'Fisupnic Lipink' (left) with reference variety 'Celebrette Appleblossom' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Lipink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebrette Appleblossom' (à droite)

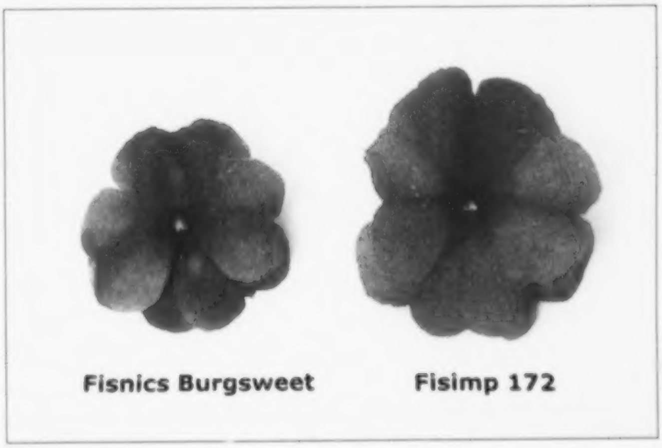


Fig. 83 Variety 'Fisnics Burgsweet' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 172' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Burgsweet' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 172' (à droite)

Fig. 84 Variety 'Fisupnic Burgy' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 284' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Burgy' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 284' (à droite)

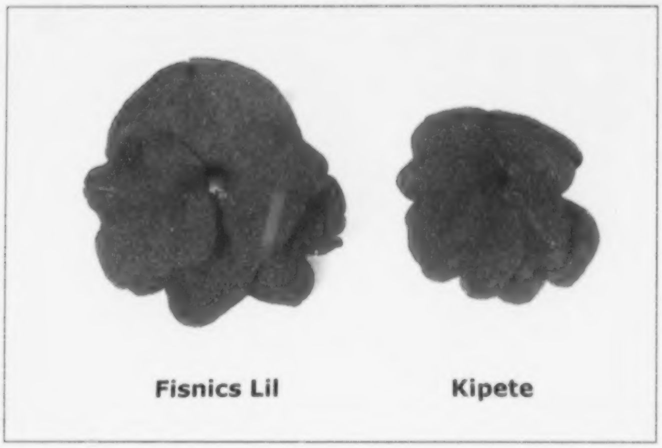


Fig. 85 Variety 'Fisnics Lil' (left) with reference variety 'Kipete' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Lil' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kipete' (à droite)

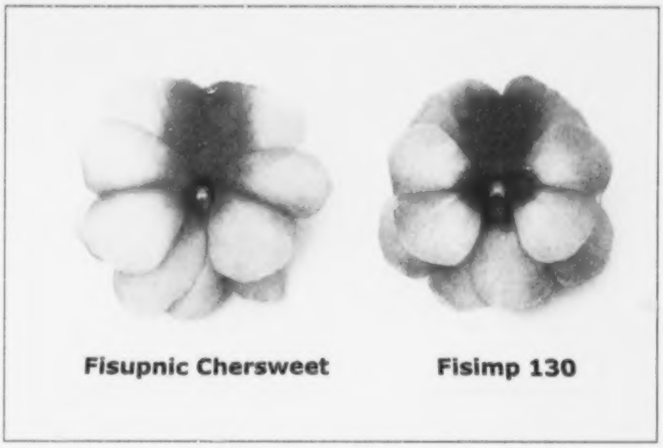


Fig. 86 Variety 'Fisupnic Chersweet' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 130' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Chersweet' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 284' (à droite)

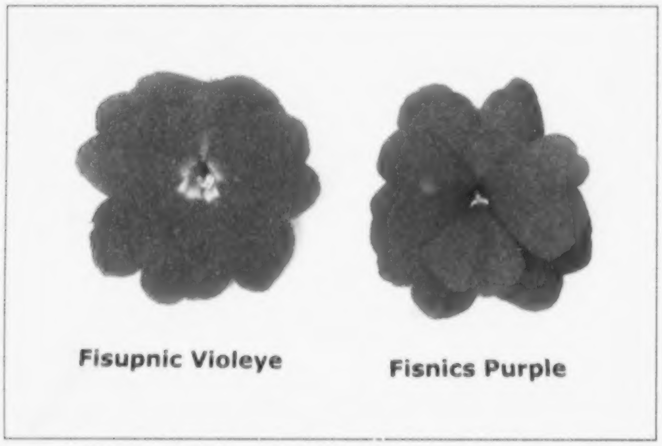


Fig. 87 Variety 'Fisupnic Violeye' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Purple' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Violeye' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Purple' (à droite)

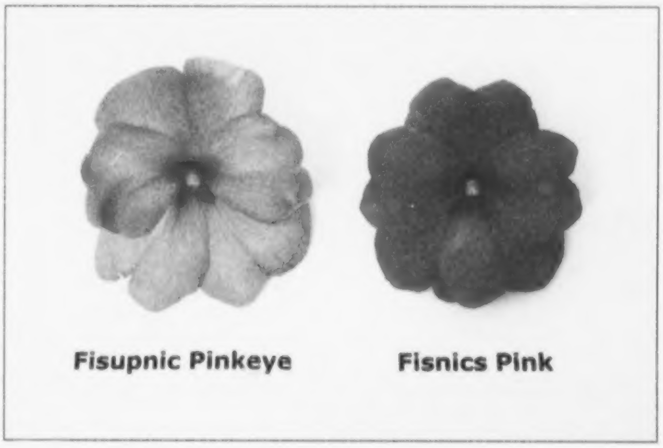


Fig. 88 Variety 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Pink' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 89 Variety 'Fisupnic Mapink' (left) with reference variety 'Celebrette Appleblossom' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Mapink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebrette Appleblossom' (à droite)

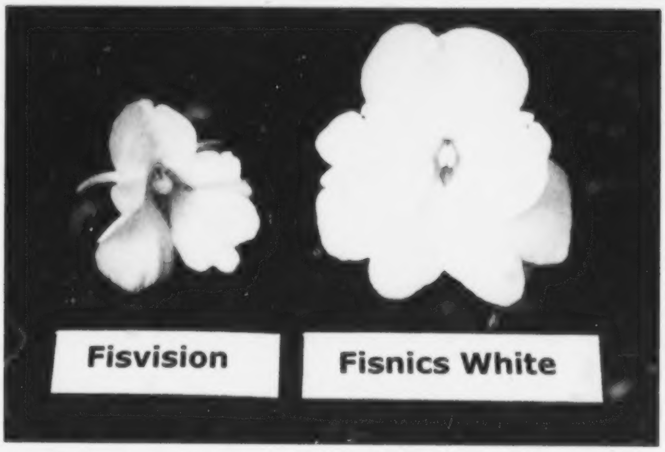


Fig. 90 Variety 'Fisvision' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics White' (right) / Variété 'Fisvision' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisnics White' (à droite)

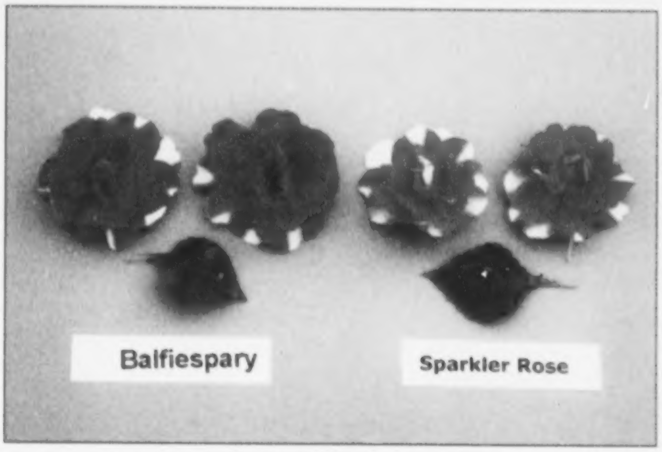


Fig. 91 Variety 'Balfiespary' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose' (right) / Variété 'Balfiespary' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose' (à droite)

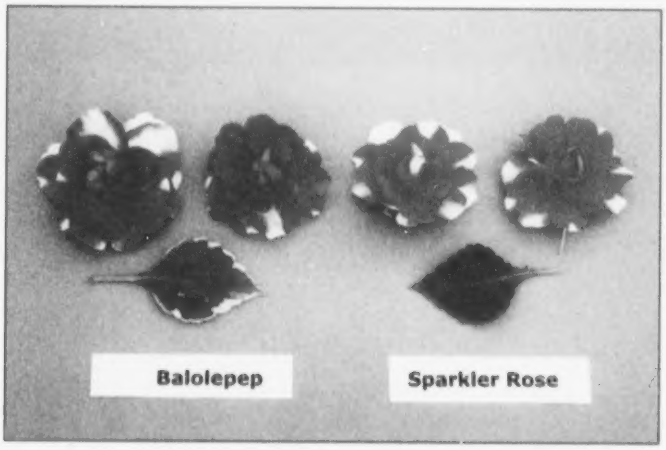


Fig. 92 Variety 'Balolepep' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose' (right) / Variété 'Balolepep' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose' (à droite)

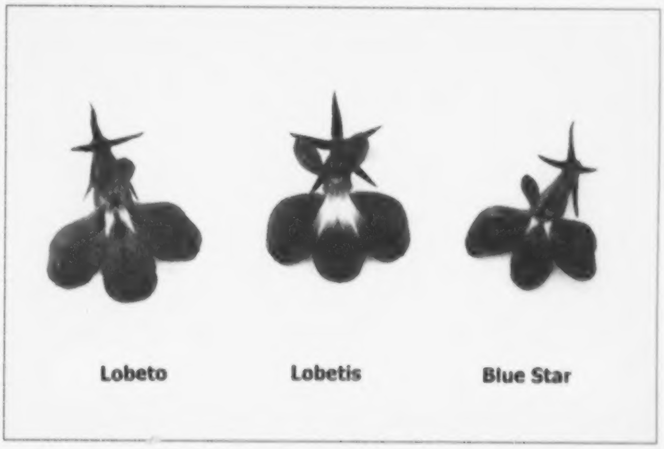


Fig. 93 Varieties 'Lobeto' (left) and 'Lobetis' (centre) with reference variety 'Blue Star' (right) / Variétés 'Lobeto' (à gauche) et 'Lobetis' (au centre) avec la variété de référence 'Blue Star' (à droite)

Fig. 94 Variety 'Lobantis' (left) with reference variety 'Blue Star' (right) / Variété 'Lobantis' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Blue Star' (à droite)

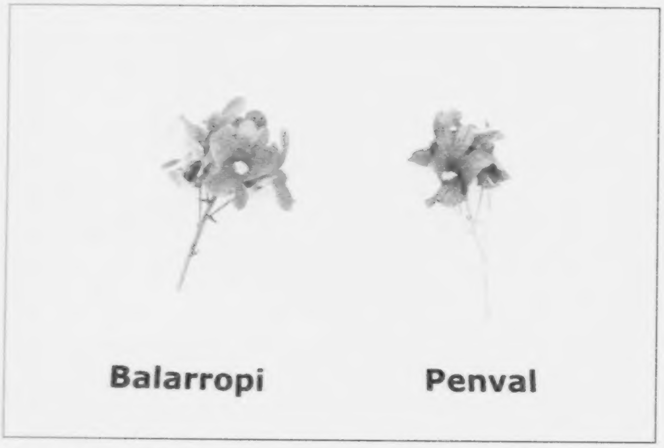


Fig. 95 Variety 'Balarropi' (left) with reference variety 'Penval' (right) / Variété 'Balarropi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Penval' (à droite)

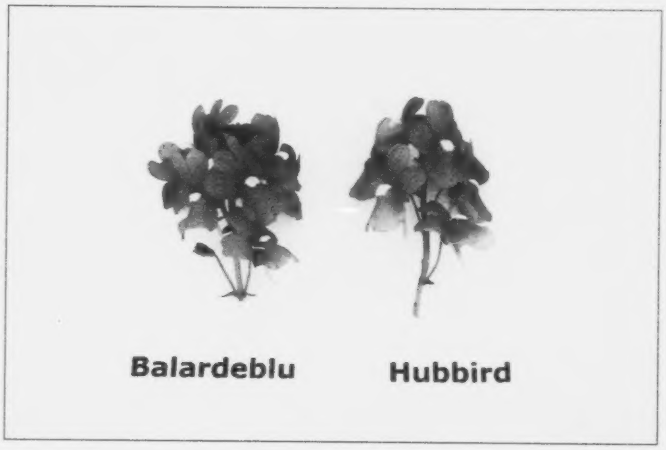


Fig. 96 Variety 'Balardeblu' (left) with reference variety 'Hubbird' (right) / Variété 'Balardeblu' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Hubbird' (à droite)

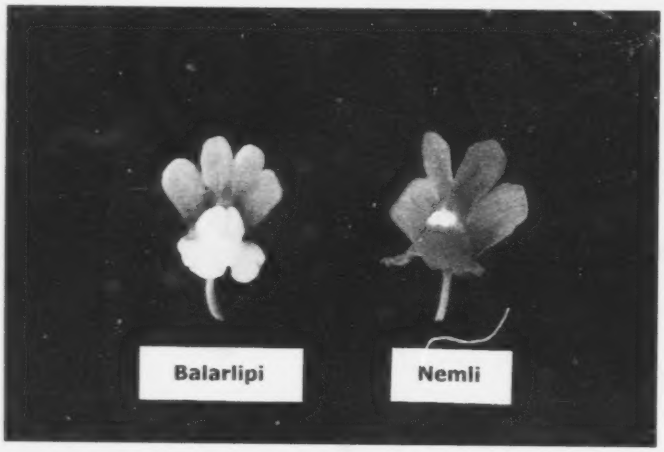


Fig. 97 Variety 'Balarlipi' (left) with reference variety 'Nemli' (right) / Variété 'Balarlipi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Nemli' (à droite)

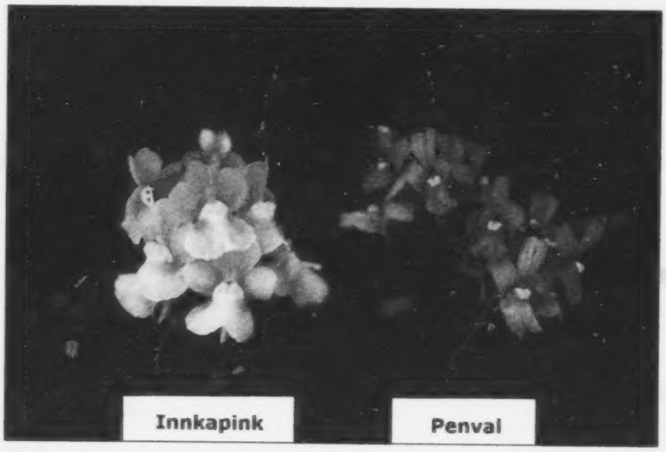


Fig. 98 Variety 'Innkapink' (left) with reference variety 'Penval' (right) / Variété 'Innkapink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Penval' (à droite)

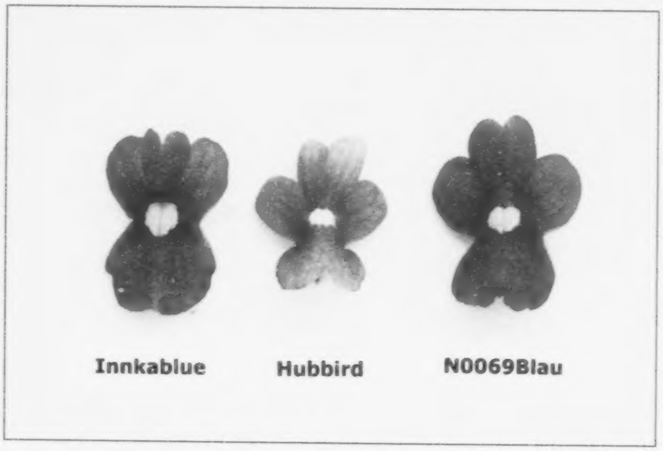


Fig. 99 Varieties 'Innkablue' (left) and 'N0069Blau' (right) with reference variety 'Hubbird' (centre) / Variétés 'Innkablue' (à gauche) et 'N0069Blau' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Hubbird' (au centre)

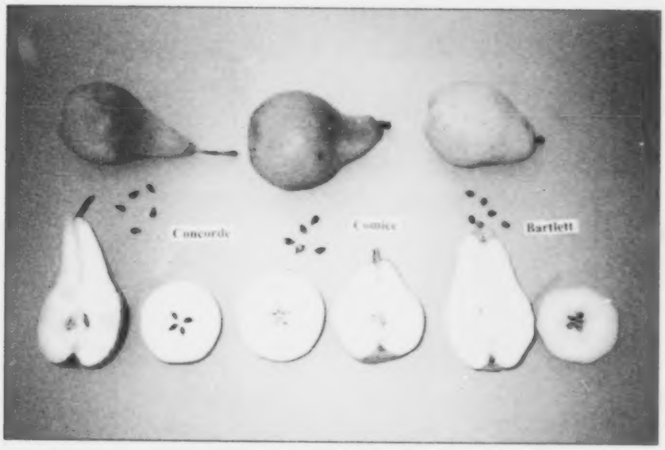


Fig. 100 Variety 'Concorde' (left) with reference varieties 'Doyenné du Comice' (centre) and 'Bartlett' (right) / Variété 'Concorde' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Doyenne du Comice' (au centre) et 'Bartlett' (à droite)

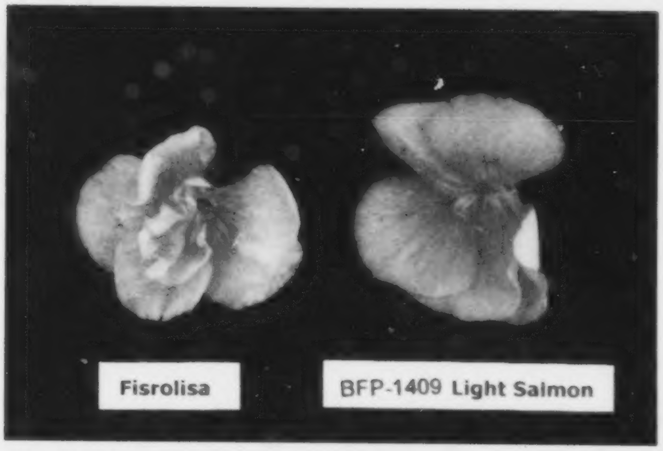


Fig. 101 Variety 'Fisrolisa' (left) with reference variety 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon' (right) / Variété 'Fisrolisa' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon' (à droite)

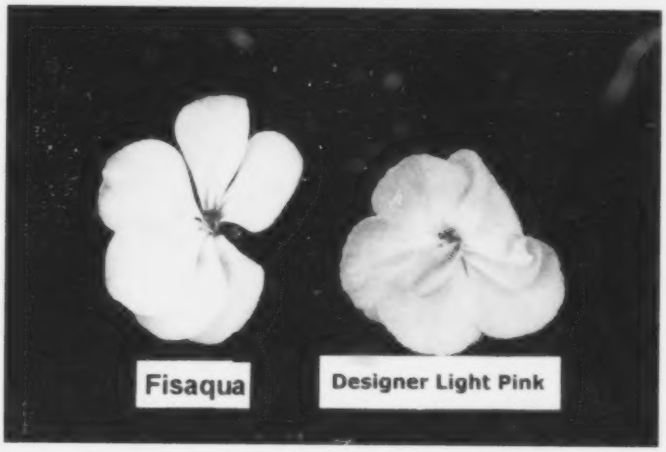


Fig 102 Variety 'Fisaqua' (left) with reference variety 'Designer Light Pink' (right) / Variété 'Fisaqua' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Designer Light Pink' (à droite)

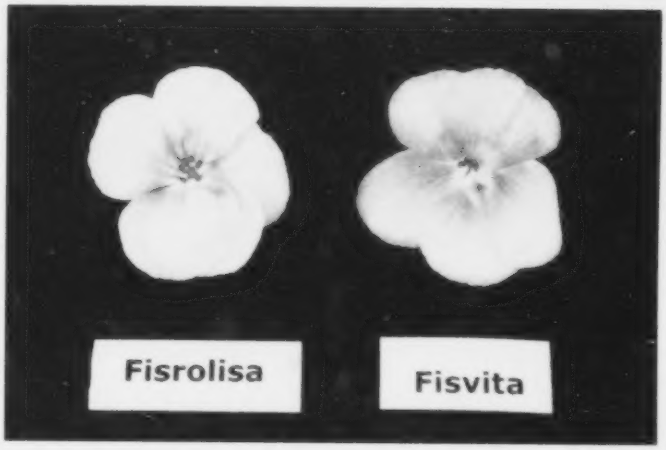


Fig. 103 Variety 'Fisvita' (right) with reference variety 'Fisrolisa' (left) / Variété 'Fisvita' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Fisrolisa' (à gauche)

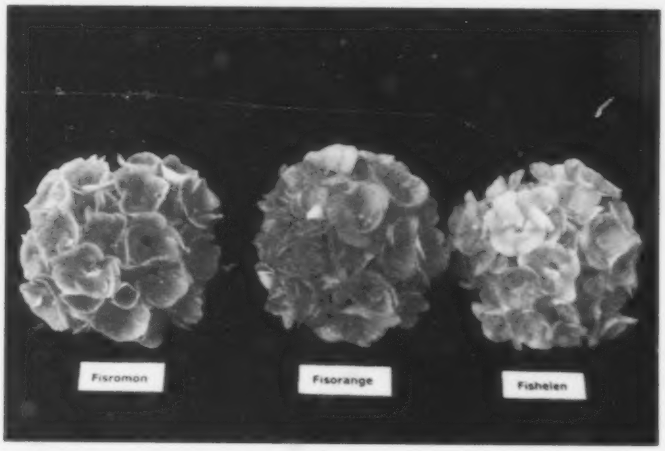


Fig. 104 Variety 'Fisromon' (left) with reference varieties 'Fisorange' (centre) and 'Fishelen' (right) / Variété 'Fisromon' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fisorange' (au centre) et 'Fishelen' (à droite)

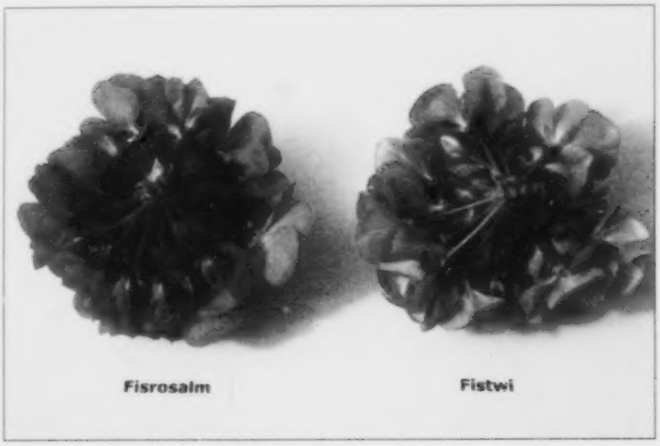


Fig. 105 Variety 'Fisrosalm' (left) with reference variety 'Fistwi' (right) / Variété 'Fisrosalm' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fistwi' (à droite)

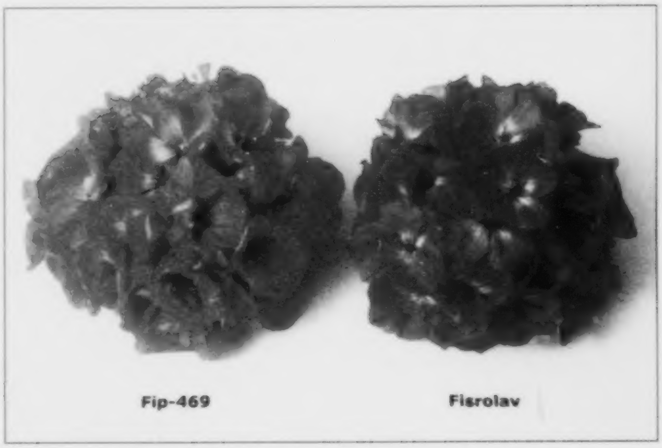


Fig. 106 Variety 'Fip 469' (left) with reference variety 'Fisrolav' (right) / Variété 'Fip 469' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisrolav' (à droite)

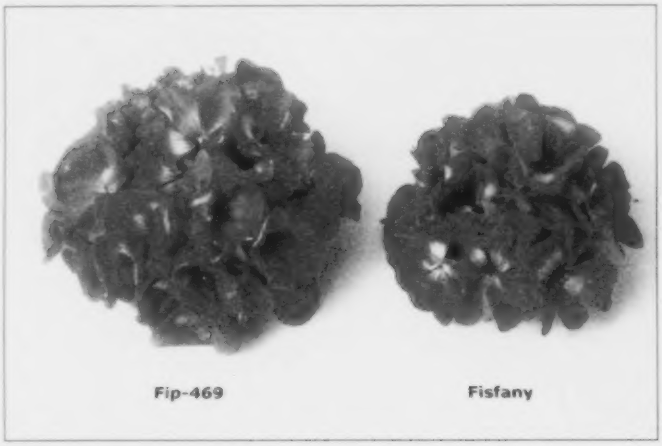


Fig. 107 Variety 'Fip 469' (left) with reference variety 'Fisfany' (right) / Variété 'Fip 469' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisfany' (à droite)

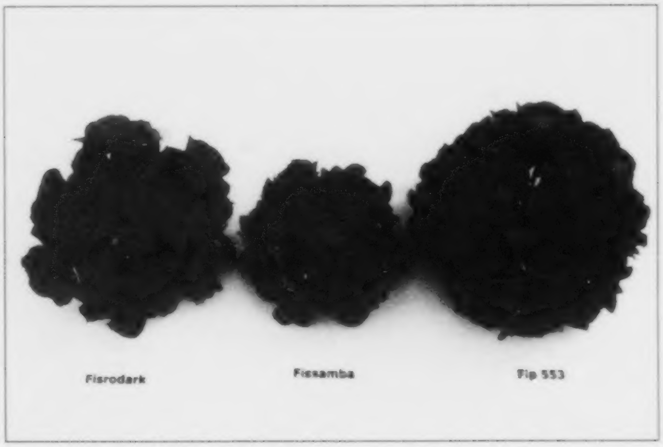


Fig. 108 Variety 'Fisrodark' (left) with reference varieties 'Fissamba' (centre) and 'Fip 553' (right) / Variété 'Fisrodark' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fissama' (au centre) et 'Fip 553' (à droite)

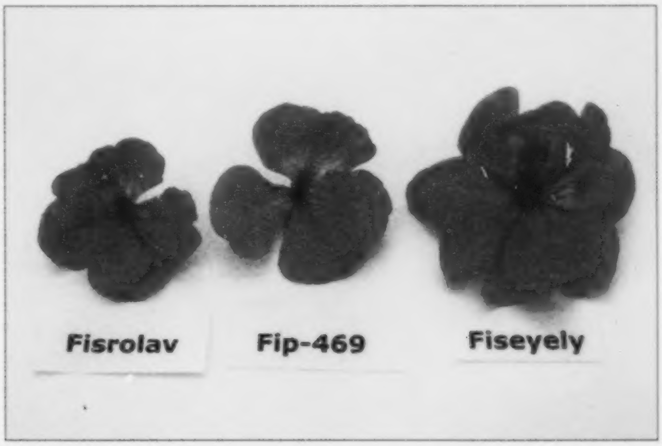


Fig. 109 Variety 'Fisrolav' (left) with reference varieties 'Fip 469' (centre) and 'Fiseyely' (right) / Variété 'Fisrolav' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fip 469' (au centre) et 'Fiseyely' (à droite)

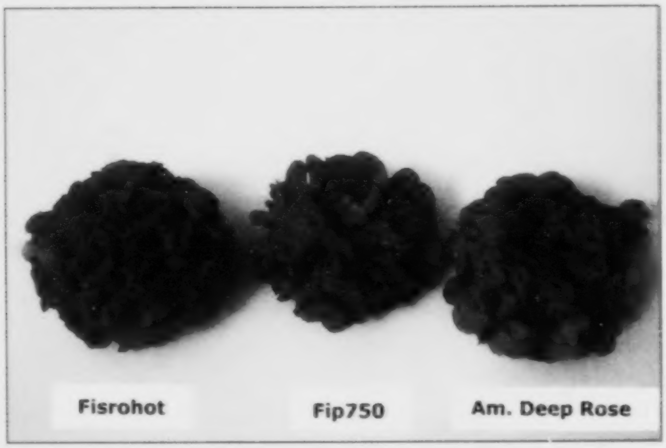


Fig. 110 Variety 'Fisrohot' (left) with reference varieties 'Fip 750' (centre) and 'Americana Deep Rose' (right) / Variété 'Fisrohot' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fip 750' (au centre) et 'Americana Deep Rose' (à droite)

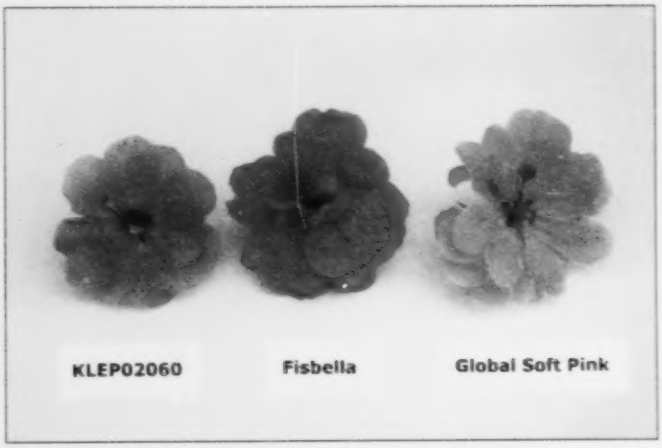


Fig. 111 Variety 'KLEP02060' (left) with reference varieties 'Fisbella' (centre) and 'Global Soft Pink' (right) / Variété 'KLEP02060' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fisbella' (au centre) et 'Global Soft Pink' (à droite)

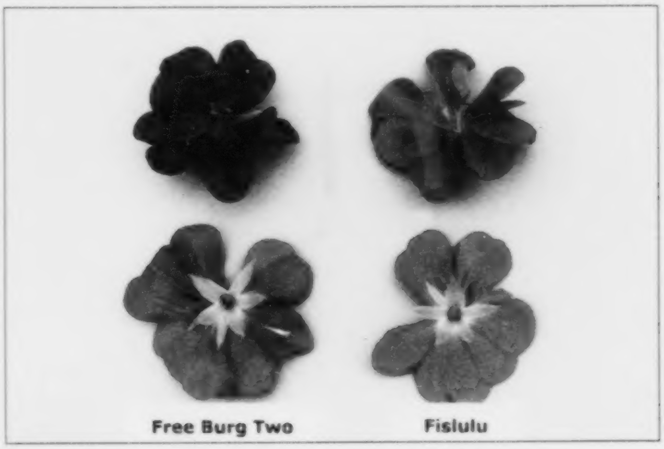


Fig. 112 Variety 'Free Burg Two' (left) with reference variety 'Fislulu' (right) / Variété 'Free Burg Two' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fislulu' (à droite)

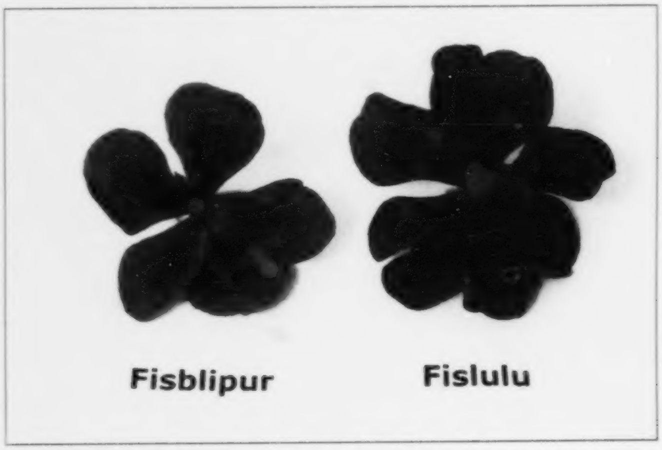


Fig. 113 Variety 'Fisblipur' (left) with reference variety 'Fislulu' (right) / Variété 'Fisblipur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fislulu' (à droite)

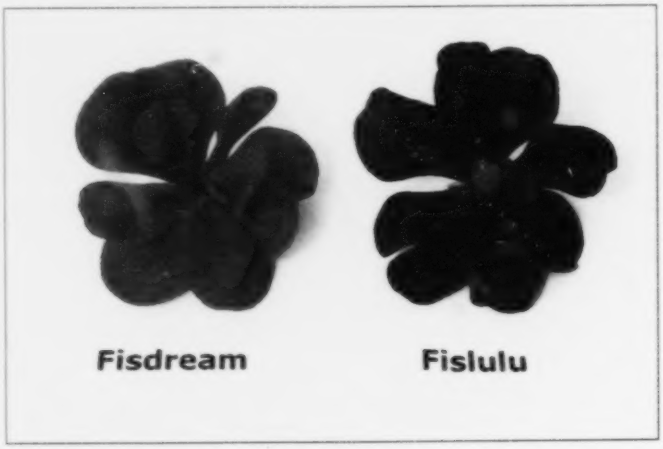


Fig. 114 Variety 'Fisdream' (left) with reference variety 'Fislulu' (right) / Variété 'Fisdream' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fislulu' (à droite)

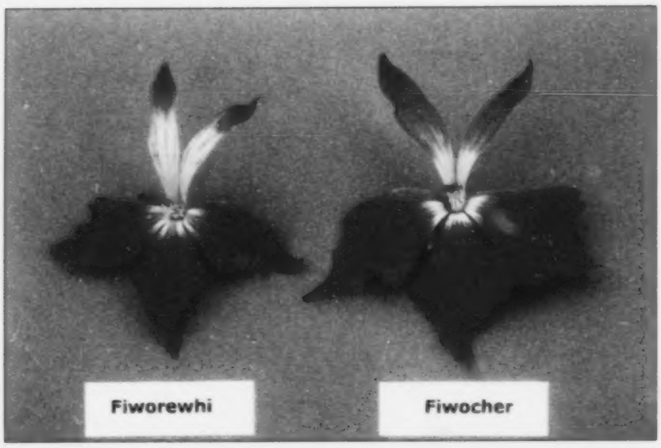


Fig. 115 Variety 'Fiworewhi' (left) with reference variety 'Fiwocher' (right) / Variété 'Fiworewhi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiwocher' (à droite)

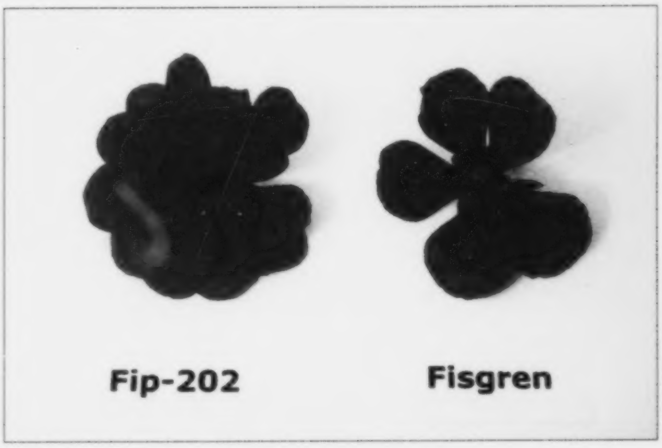


Fig. 116 Variety 'Fip 202' (left) with reference variety 'Fisgren' (right) / Variété 'Fip 202' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisgren' (à droite)

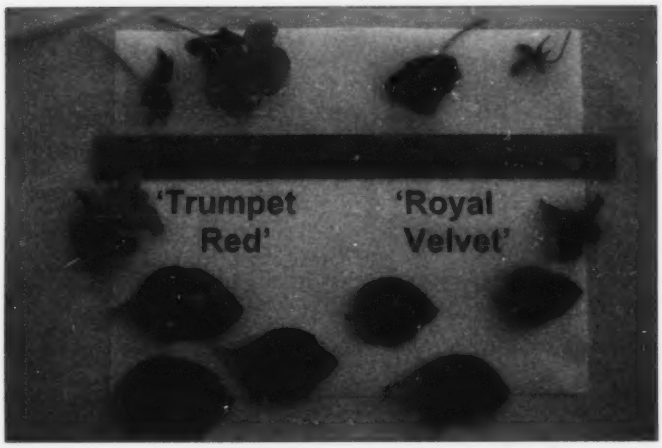


Fig. 117 Variety 'Trumpet Red' (left) with reference variety 'Royal Velvet' (right) / Variété 'Trumpet Red' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Royal Velvet' (à droite)

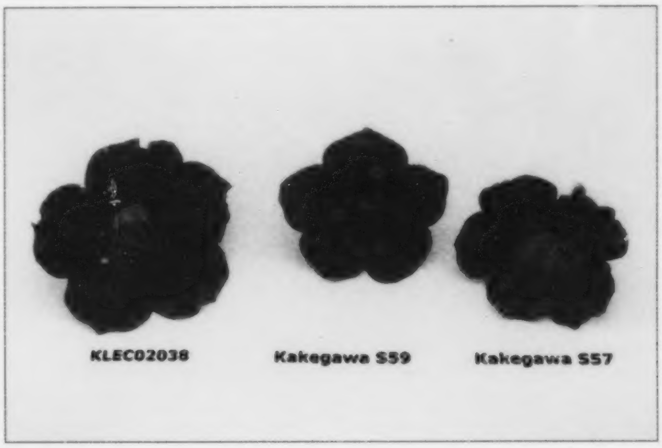


Fig. 118 Variety 'KLEC02038' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S59' (centre) and 'Kakegawa S57' (right) / Variété 'KLEC02038' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Kakegawa S59' (au centre) et 'Kakegawa S57' (à droite)

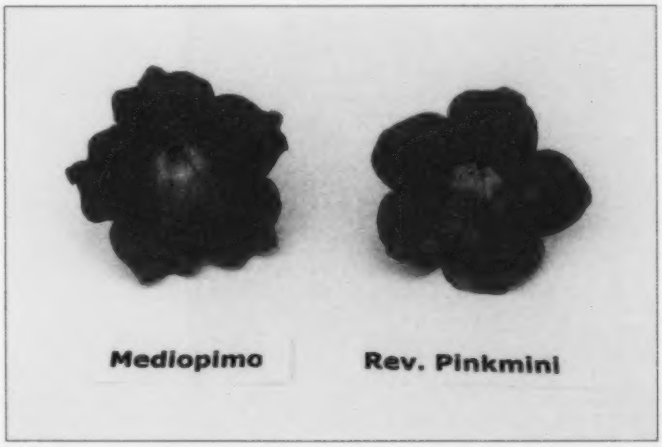


Fig. 119 Variety 'Mediopimo' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Pinkmini' (right) / Variété 'Mediopimo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Pinkmini' (à droite)

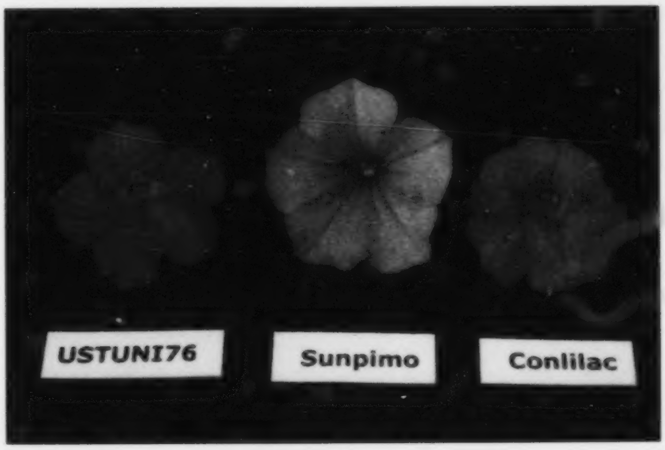


Fig. 120 Variety 'USTUNI76' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunpimo' (centre) and 'Conlilac' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI76' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunpimo' (au centre) et 'Conlilac' (à droite)

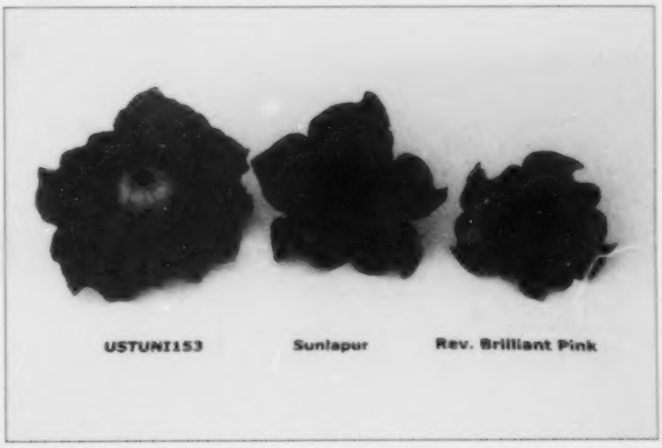


Fig. 121 Variety 'USTUNI153' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunlapur' (centre) and 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI153' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunlapur' (au centre) et 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (à droite)

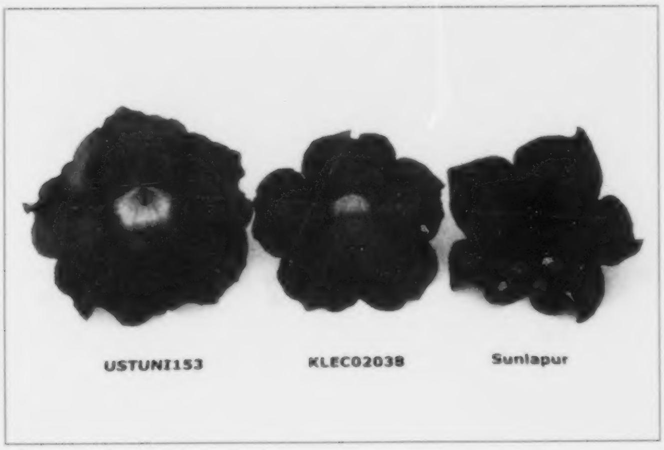


Fig. 122 Variety 'USTUNI153' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC02038' (centre) and 'Sunlapur' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI153' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'KLEC02038' (au centre) et 'Sunlapur' (à droite)

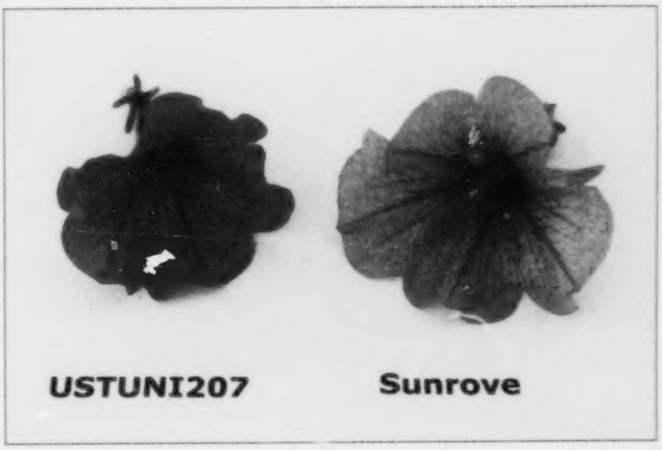


Fig. 123 Variety 'USTUNI207' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrove' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI207' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunrove' (à droite)

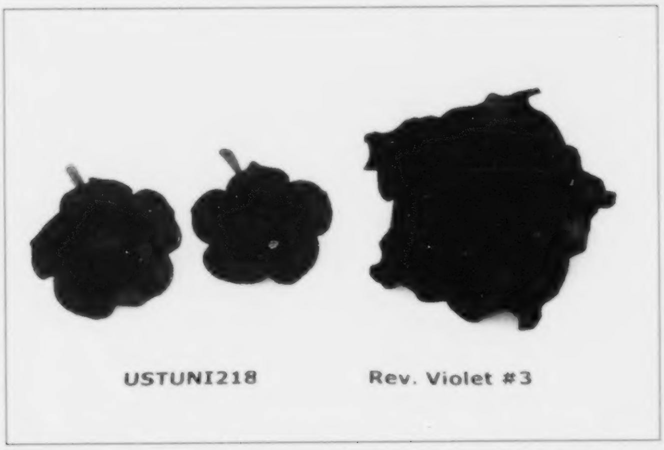


Fig. 124 Variety 'USTUNI218' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Violet #3' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI218' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Violet #3' (à droite)

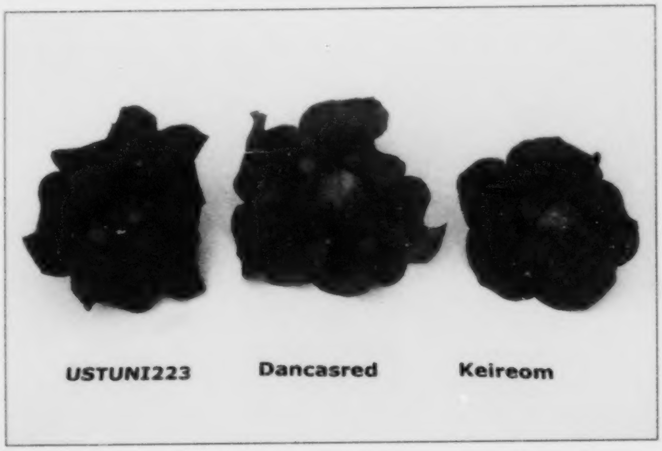


Fig. 125 Variety 'USTUNI223' (left) with reference varieties 'Dancasred' (centre) and 'Keireom' (right) / Variété 'USTUNI223' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Dancasred' (au centre) et 'Keireom' (à droite)

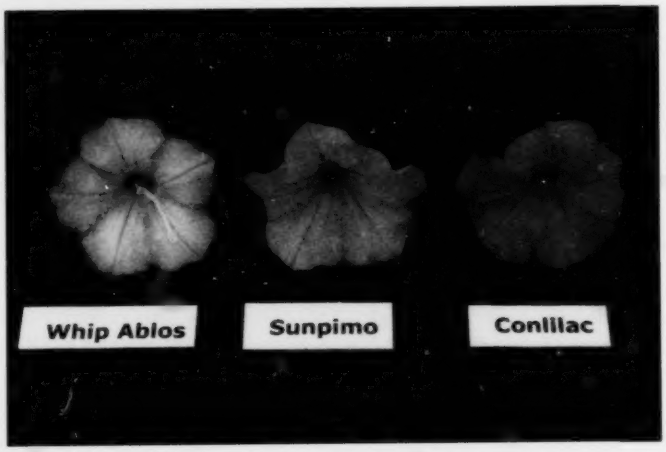


Fig. 126 Variety 'Whip Ablos' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunpimo' (centre) and 'Conlilac' (right) / Variété 'Whip Ablos' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunpimo' (au centre) et 'Conlilac' (à droite)

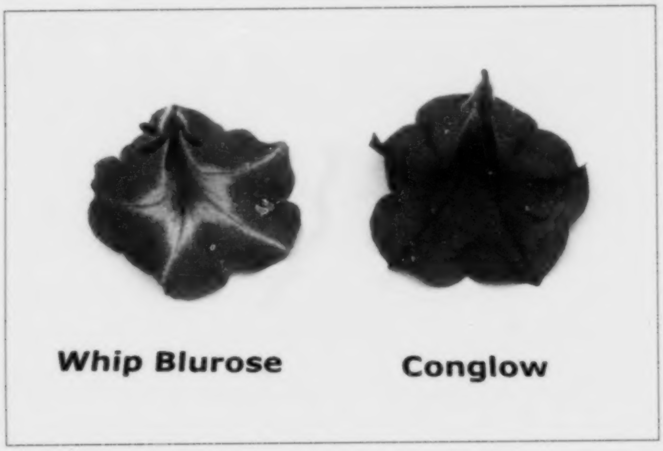


Fig. 127 Variety 'Whip Blurose' (left) with reference variety 'Conglow' (right) / Variété 'Whip Blurose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Conglow' (à droite)

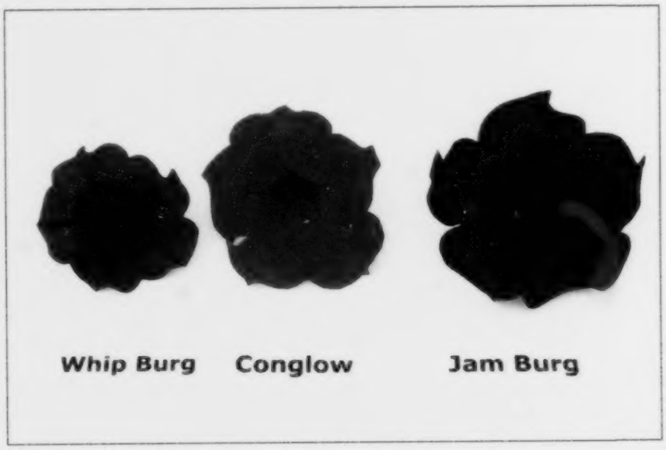


Fig. 128 Variety 'Whip Burg' (left) with reference varieties 'Conglow' (centre) and 'Jam Burg' (right) / Variété 'Whip Burg' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Conglow' (au centre) et 'Jam Burg' (à droite)

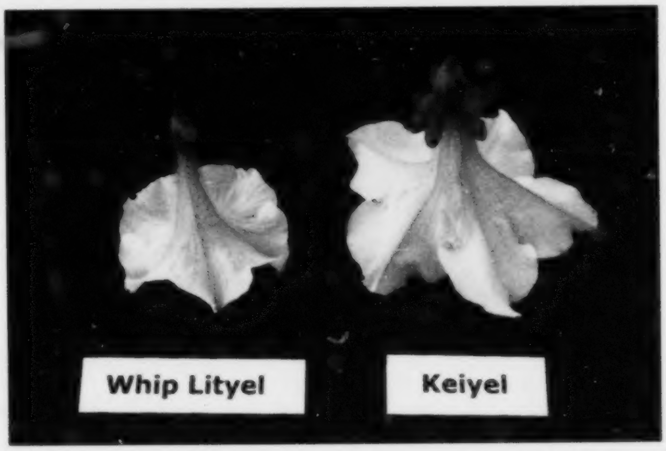


Fig. 129 Variety 'Whip Lityel' (left) with reference variety 'Keiyel' (right) / Variété 'Whip Lityel' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Keiyel' (à droite)

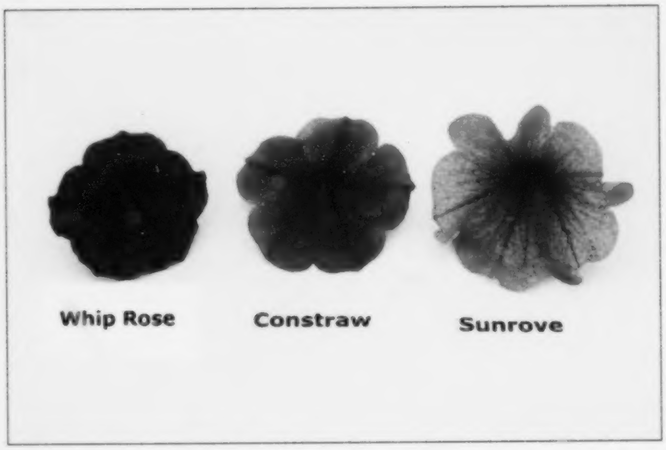


Fig. 130 Variety 'Whip Rose' (left) with reference varieties 'Constraw' (centre) and 'Sunrove' (right) / Variété 'Whip Rose' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Constraw' (au centre) et 'Sunrove' (à droite)

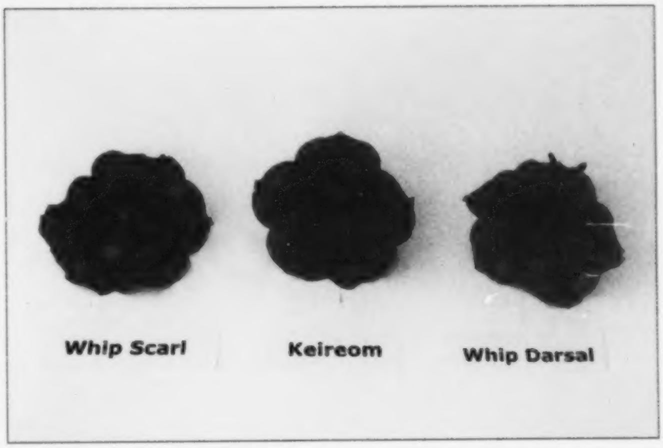


Fig. 131 Variety 'Whip Scarl' (left) with reference varieties 'Keireom' (centre) and 'Whip Darsal' (right) / Variété 'Whip Scarl' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Keireom' (au centre) et 'Whip Darsal' (à droite)

Fig. 132 Variety 'Whip White' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution White' (right) / Variété 'Whip White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution White' (à droite)

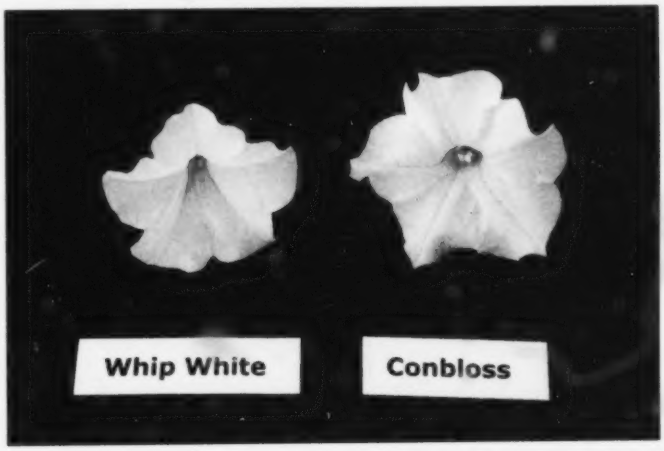


Fig. 133 Variety 'Whip White' (left) with reference variety 'Conbloss' (right) / Variété 'Whip White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Conbloss' (à droite)

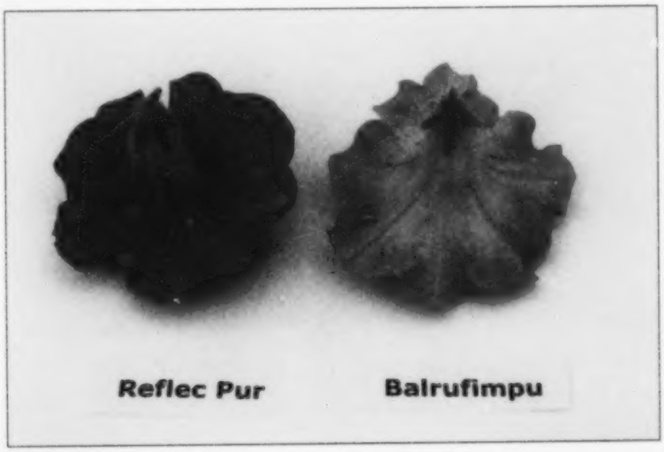


Fig. 134 Variety 'Reflec Pur' (left) with reference variety 'Balrufimpu' (right) / Variété 'Reflec Pur' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balrufimpu' (à droite)

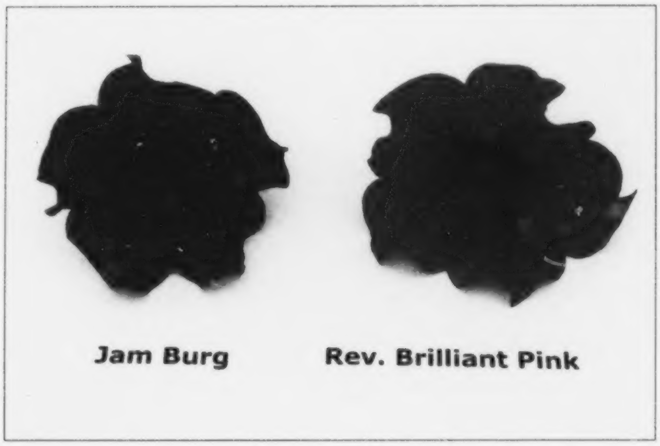


Fig. 135 Variety 'Jam Burg' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (right) / Variété 'Jam Burg' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 136 Variety 'Jam Cherose' (left) with reference variety 'Keireom' (right) / Variété 'Jam Cherose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Keireom' (à droite)

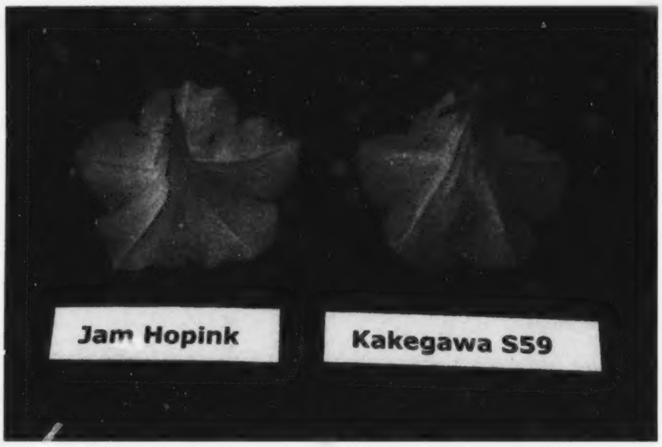


Fig. 137 Variety 'Jam Hopink' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S59' (right) / Variété 'Jam Hopink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S59' (à droite)

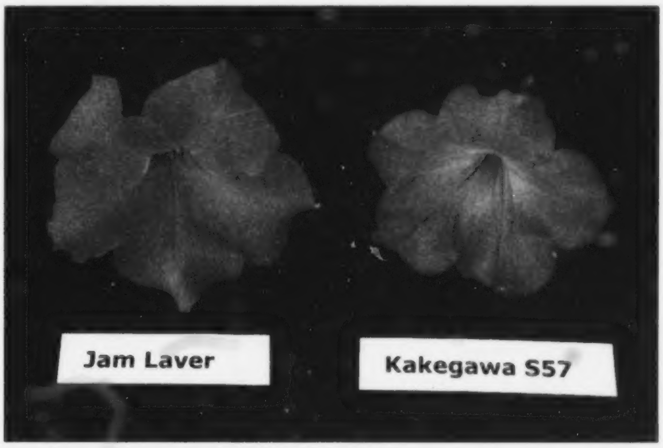


Fig. 138 Variety 'Jam Laver' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa 'S57' (right) / Variété 'Jam Laver' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S57' (à droite)

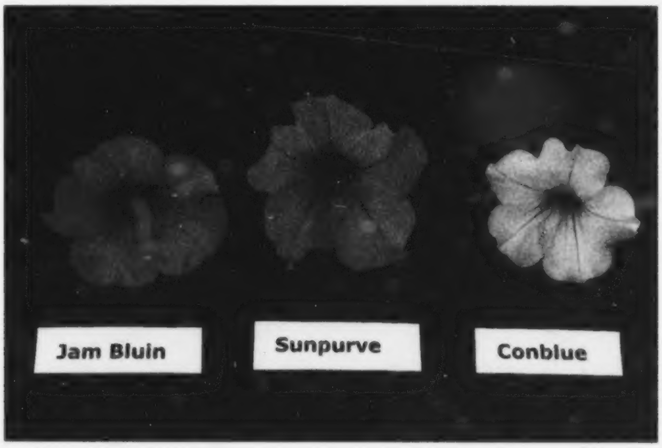


Fig. 139 Variety 'Jam Bluin' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunpurve' (centre) and 'Conblue' (right) / Variété 'Jam Bluin' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunpurve' (au centre) et 'Conblue' (à droite)

Fig. 140 Variety 'Jam White' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution White' (right) / Variété 'Jam White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution White' (à droite)

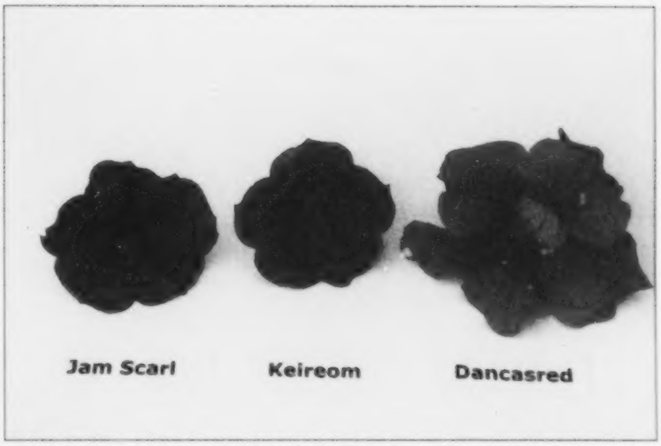


Fig. 141 Variety 'Jam Scarl' (left) with reference varieties 'Keireom' (centre) and 'Dancasred' (right) / Variété 'Jam Scarl' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Keireom' (au centre) et 'Dancasred' (à droite)

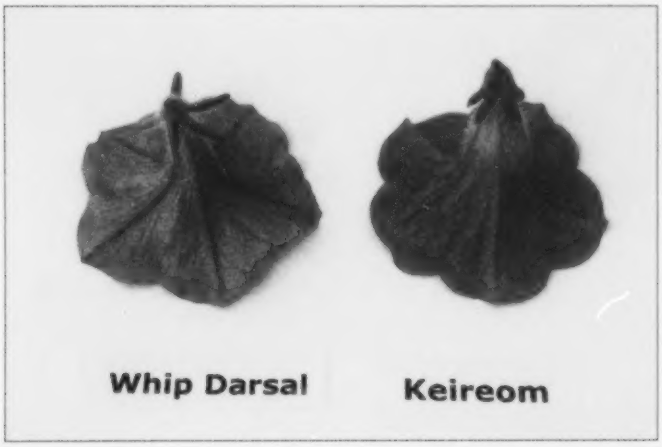
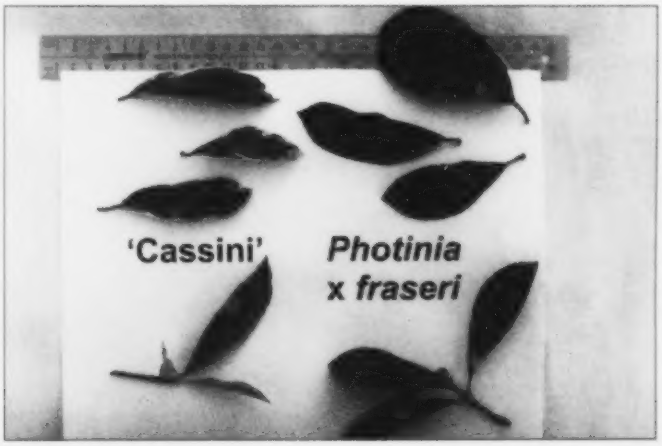


Fig. 142 Variety 'Whip Darsal' (left) with reference variety 'Keireom' (right) / Variété 'Whip Darsal' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Keireom' (à droite)



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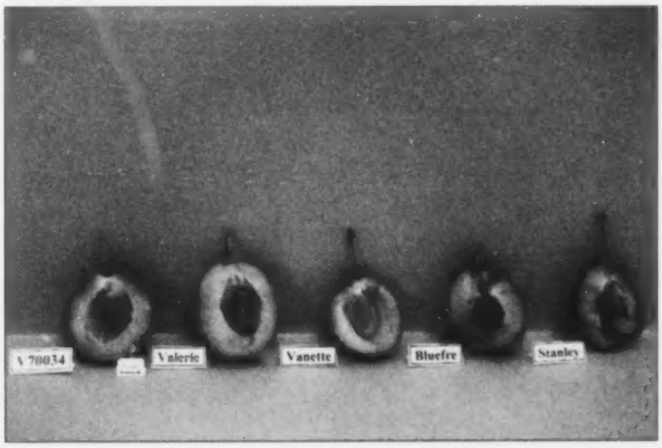

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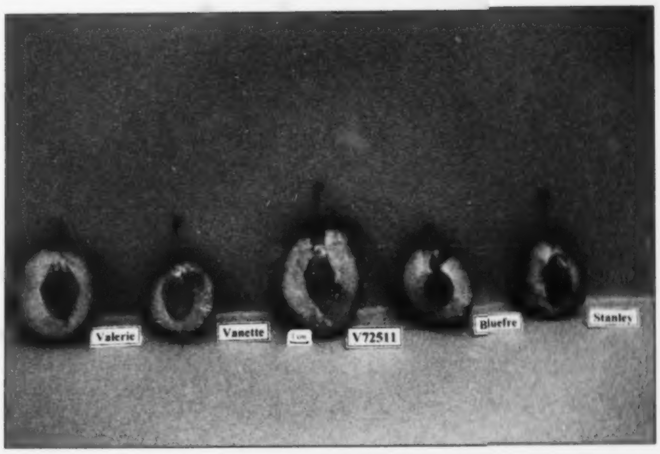

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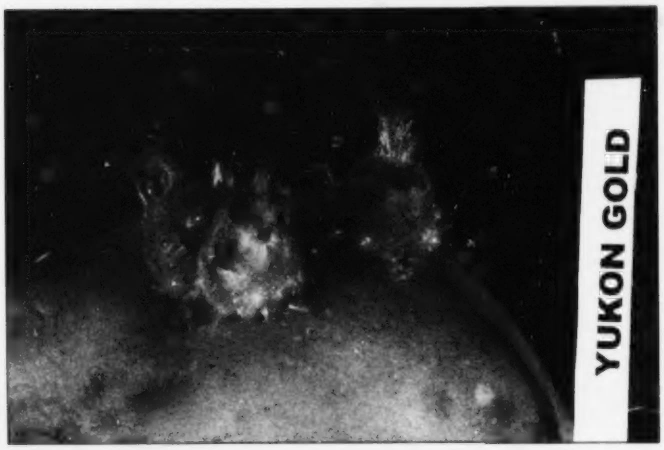

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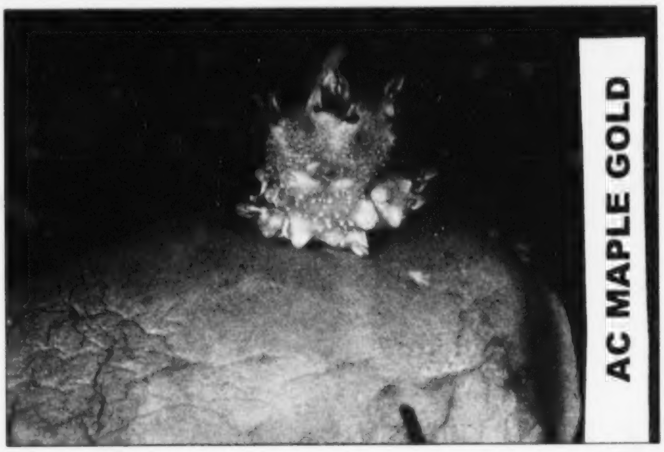

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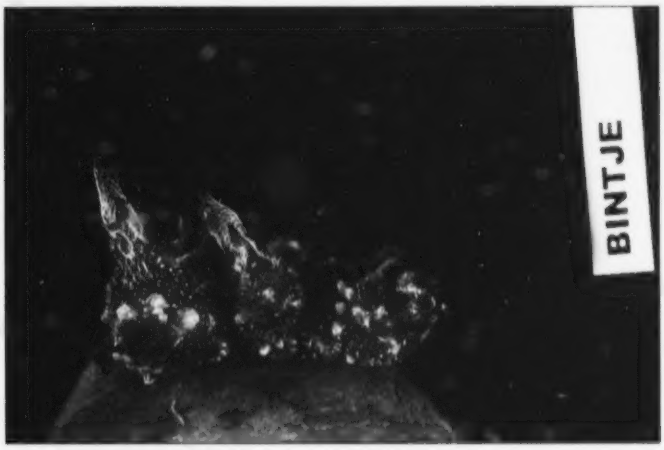

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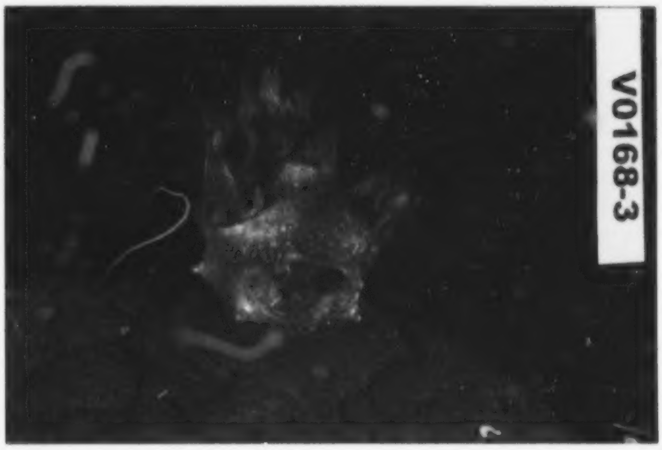

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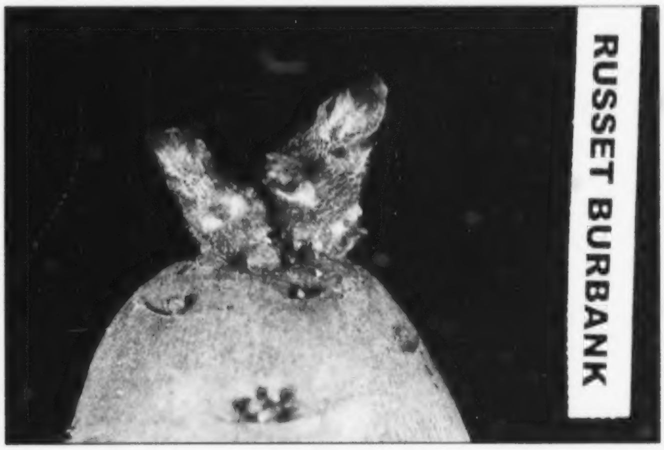

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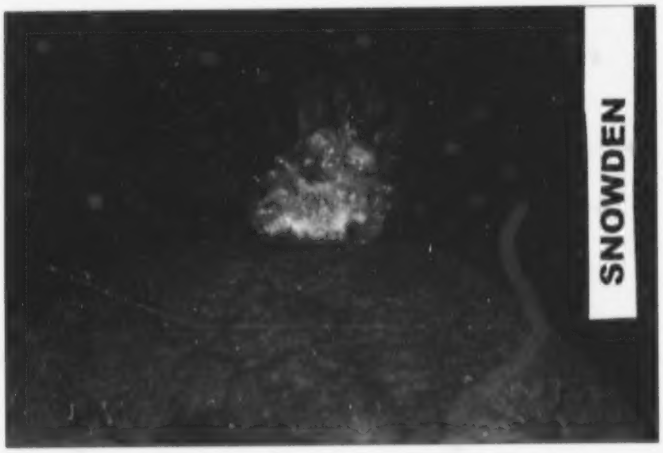

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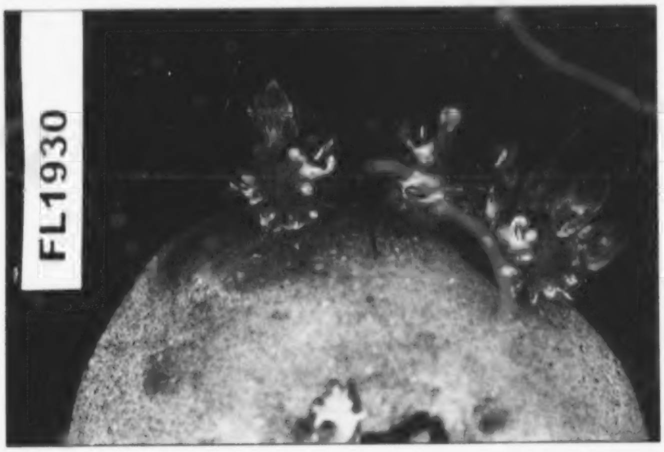

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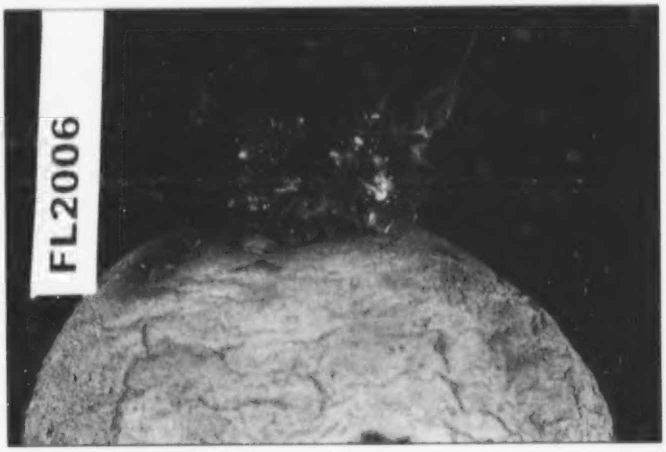

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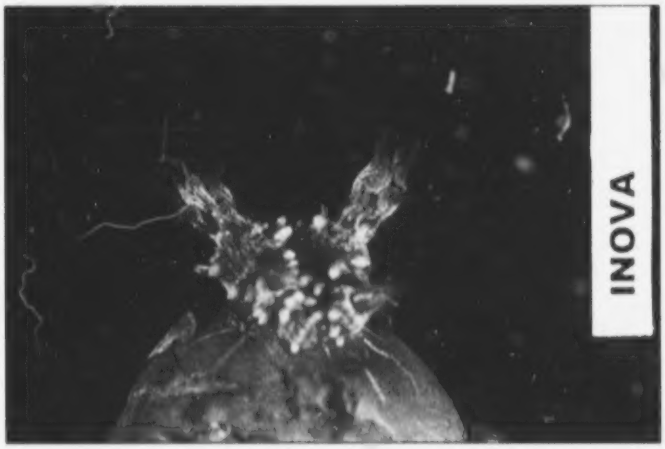

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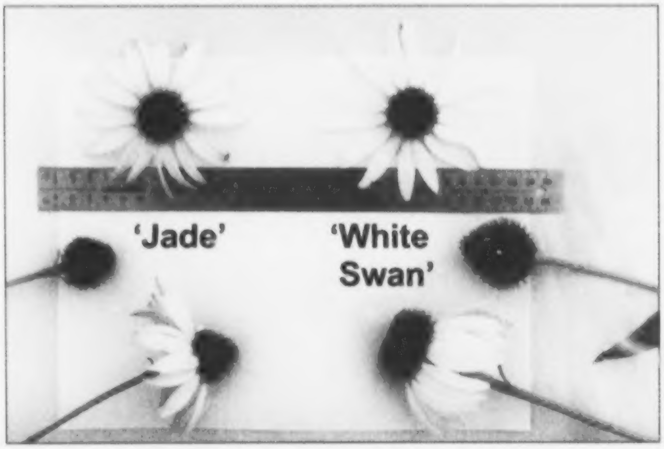

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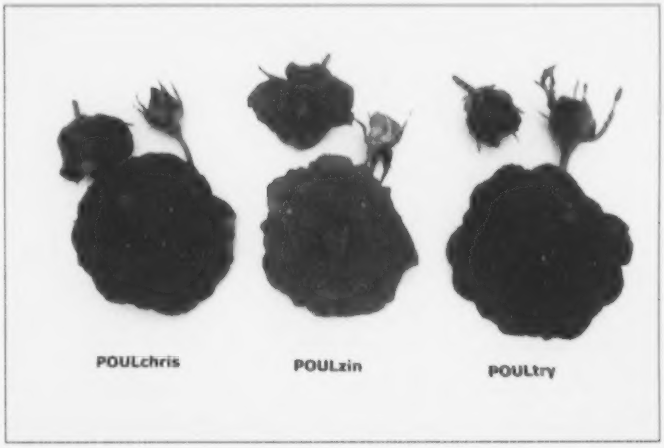

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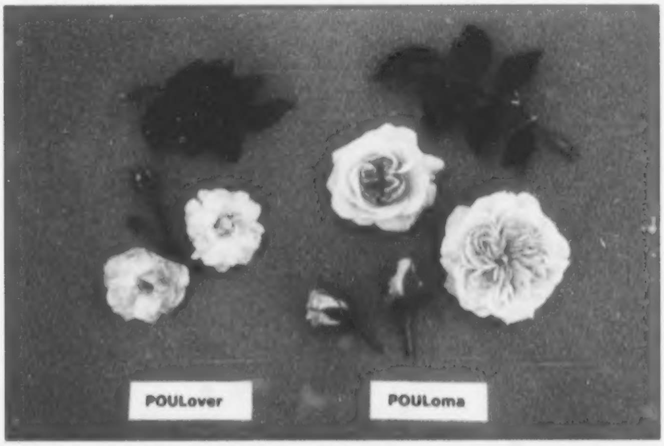

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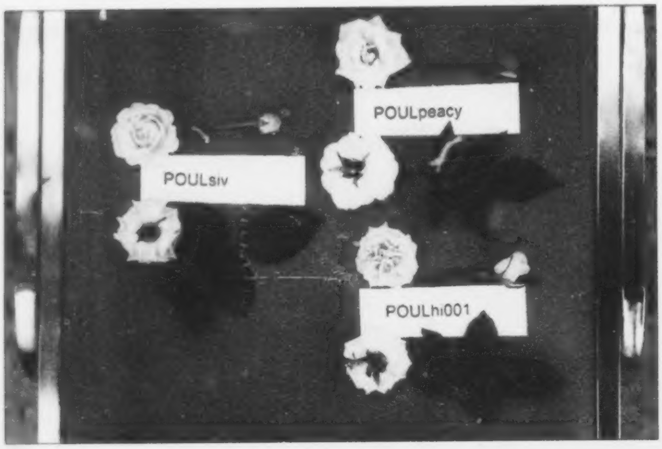

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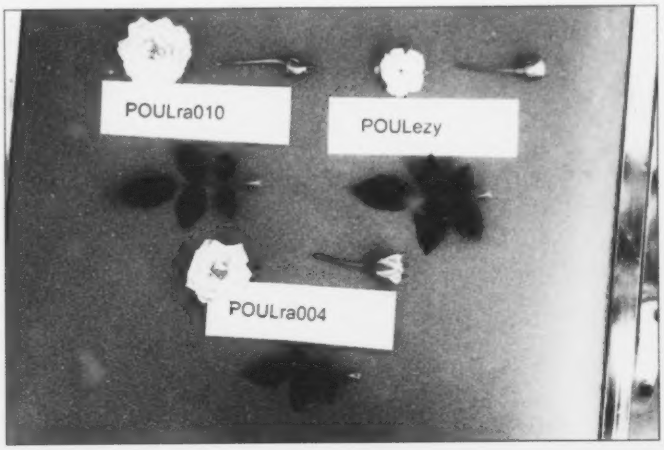

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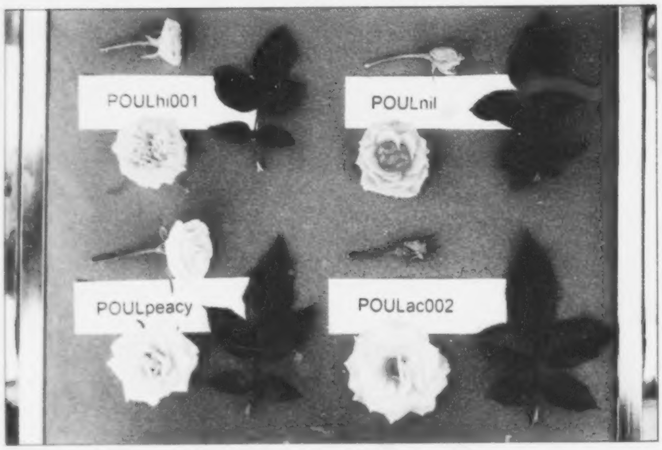

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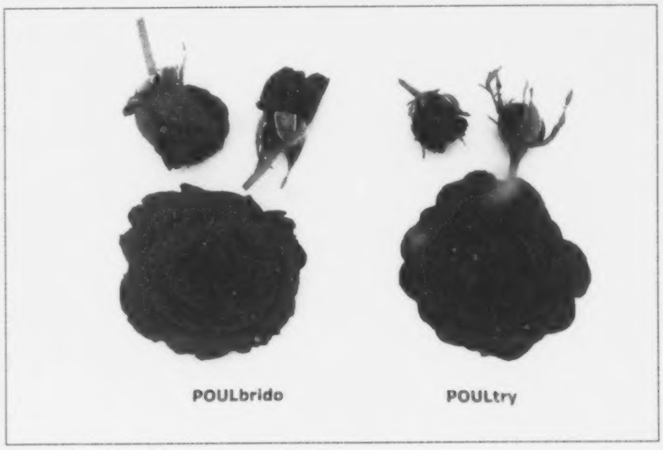

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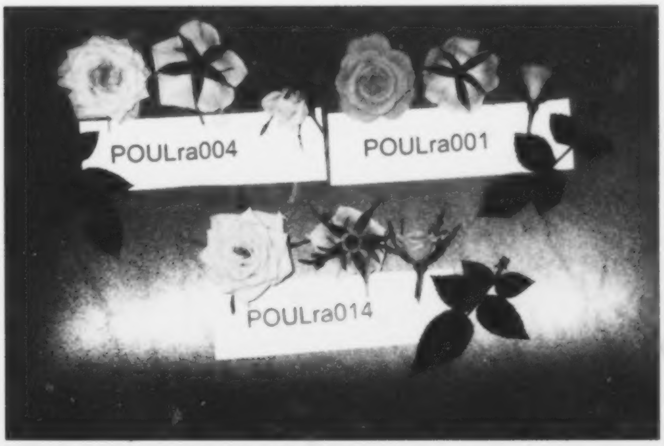

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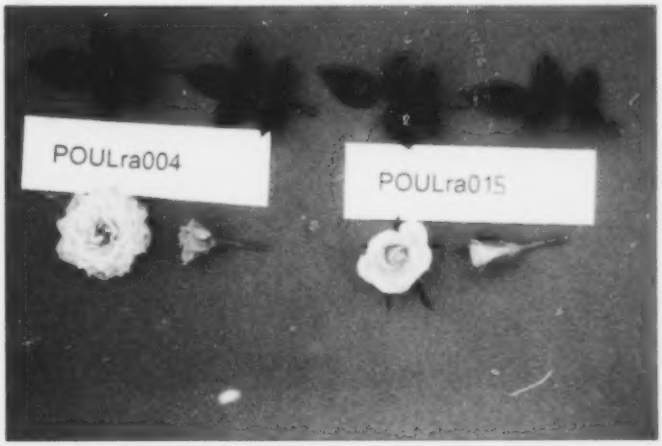

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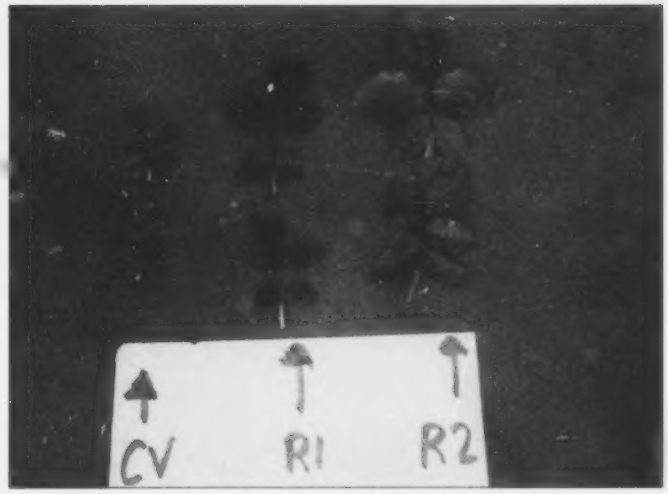

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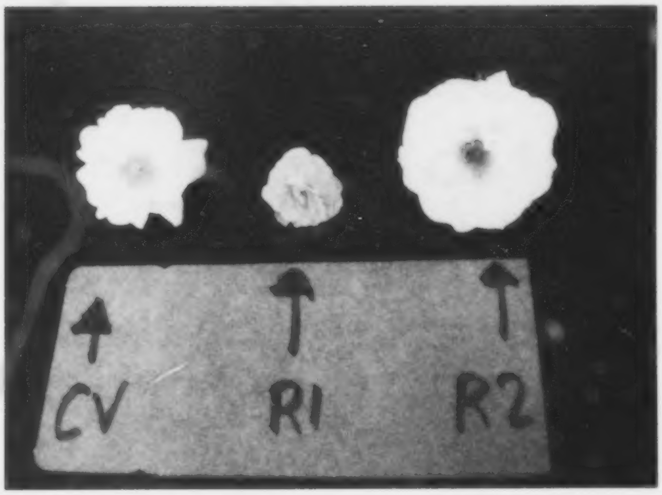

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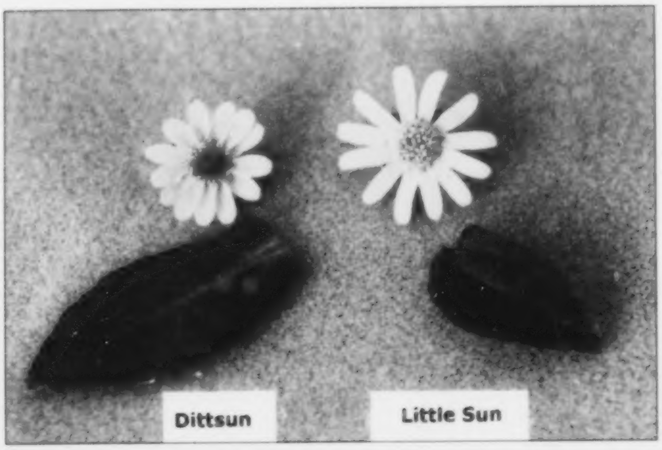

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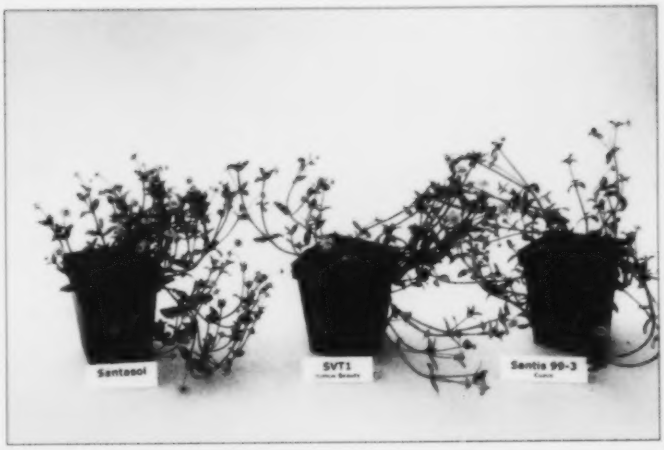

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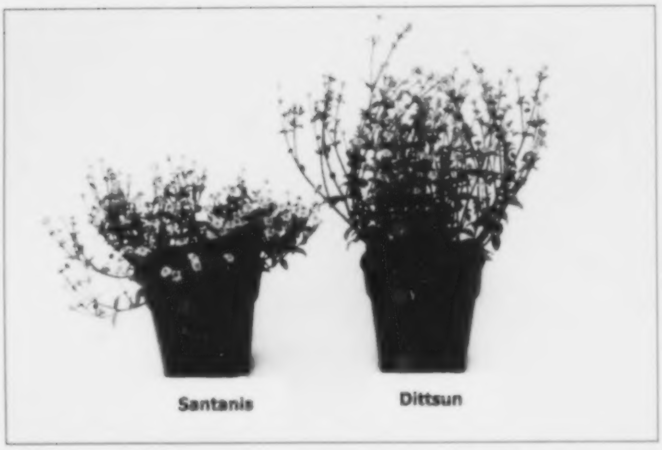

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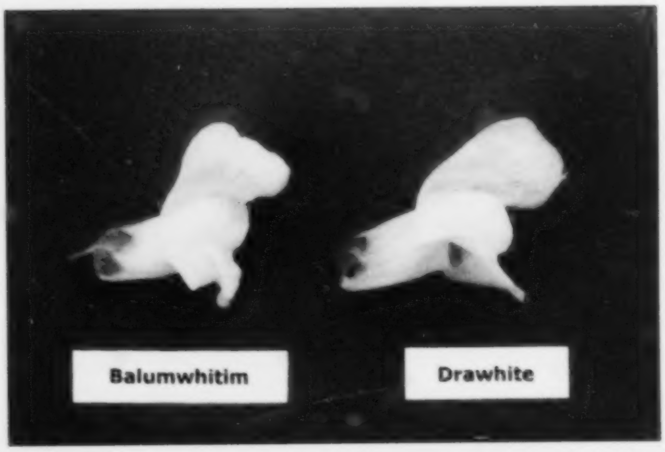

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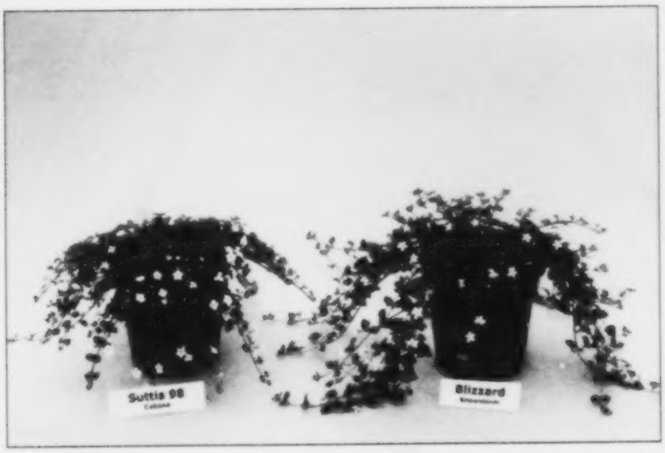

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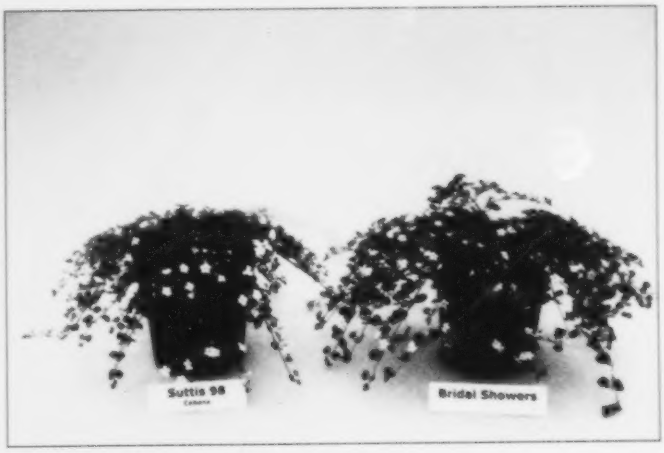

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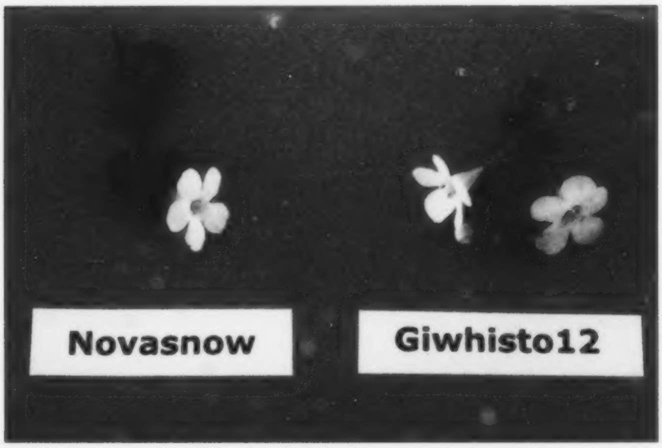

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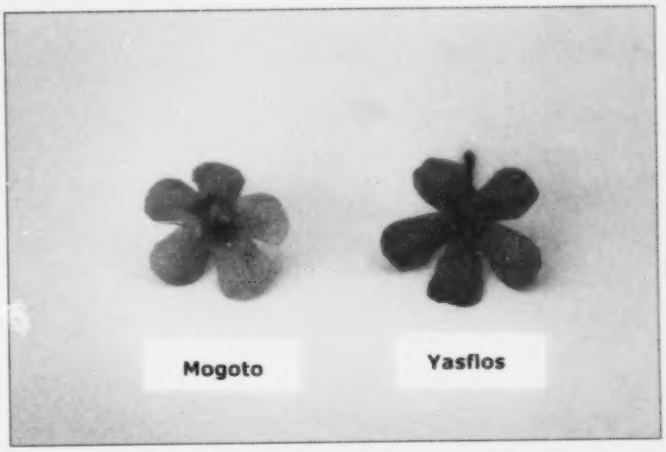

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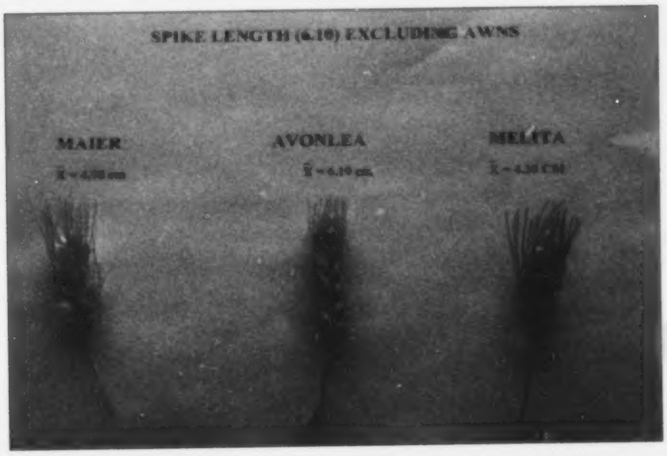

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Bulletin des variétés végétales

BUREAU DE LA PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

Pour toute correspondance avec le BPOV, utiliser l'adresse suivante :

Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales
Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
59, promenade Camelot
Ontario (Ontario)
K1A 0Y9

Pour les demandes de renseignements généraux concernant la protection des obtentions végétales,communiquer avec l'un ou l'autre des employés du BPOV, par télécopieur au (613) 228-6629, par courrier électronique, ou par téléphone au (613) 225-CFIA (225-2342) aux postes indiqués.

Visitez notre site web à:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpovf.shtml

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L'ÉCHÉANCE POUR LE NUMÉRO D'AVRIL 2004 EST LE 6 FÉVRIER 2004

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15. RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

INCIDENCE DES VENTES PRÉALABLES SUR L'ADMISSIBILITÉ AU CERTIFICAT D'OBTENTION

Depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la *Loi sur la protection des obtentions végétales* (*LPOV*) en 1991, le nombre de demandes de certificat d'obtention a augmenté continuellement. Dans l'ensemble, les exigences applicables à l'admissibilité d'une variété à la protection en vertu de la Loi ont causé relativement peu de problèmes. La Loi exige que la variété soit distincte, uniforme et stable et elle doit également être NOUVELLE. Une variété «NOUVELLE» doit respecter certaines restrictions en ce qui concerne la vente préalable à la présentation de la demande, ce qui cause des difficultés d'interprétation pour certains requérants.

Afin qu'une variété soit jugée être NOUVELLE, elle ne doit pas avoir été vendue au Canada avant la présentation de la demande. Lorsqu'ils présentent une demande de certificat d'obtention, les requérants se demandent parfois si la variété a ou non été vendue avant la présentation de la demande. Le fait que tous les rejets par le Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales se fondaient sur la vente préalable de la variété fait ressortir l'importance du problème.

Dans la *LPOV*, le mot «vente» est défini comme suit :«Sont assimilés à la vente l'acceptation ou l'offre de vente et la publicité, la garde, l'exposition, la transmission, l'expédition, le transport ou la livraison en vue de la vente, ainsi que le fait d'accepter d'échanger ou d'aliéner à titre onéreux.» On y donne également la définition suivante de «publicité» : «Tout procédé consistant à distribuer ou signaler au public, de quelque façon que ce soit, de la documentation notamment écrite, illustrée ou visuelle ou toute déclaration, communication, représentation ou mention visant à stimuler la vente du matériel de multiplication d'une variété végétale, à en favoriser l'usage ou à en faire connaître la nature, les propriétés, les avantages, les usages, ou encore les modalités d'acquisition.»

Il est clair que la définition de «vente» est très vaste, tout particulièrement lorsqu'elle est examinée dans le contexte de la «publicité». La vente peut comprendre des activités comme la distribution ou la multiplication des semences. Par conséquent, les requérants doivent être prudents lorsqu'ils envisagent la distribution ou la multiplication d'une variété qui pourrait faire l'objet d'une demande de certificat d'obtention en vertu de la *LPOV*.

On leur recommande fortement de présenter une demande au Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales avant que du matériel ne soit transféré par le requérant. Une fois que le Bureau a attribué une date de réception à la demande, le requérant pourra multiplier ou vendre la variété au Canada, sans mettre en péril l'obtention d'un certificat d'obtention, à moins que la variété ne fasse l'objet d'un certificat temporaire[2].

Pourtant, de nombreux requérants pensent erronément que ces interprétations varient. La vente d'une variété au Canada (y compris pour la multiplication des semences) avant l'homologation n'est permise que selon les modalités prescrites dans la *Loi sur les semences* et son règlement d'application. Le *Règlement sur les semences* prévoit des exemptions, dont la vente avant l'homologation en vue de la multiplication de semences contrôlées, pourvu que les autres exigences du Règlement soient satisfaites. Cette exemption n'existe pas dans le *Règlement sur la protection des obtentions végétales*, et la vente de semences pour la multiplication avant la présentation d'une demande de certificat d'obtention est donc interdite.

Plusieurs requérants ont exprimé leurs préoccupations à l'égard de la recommandation du Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales en ce qui concerne la présentation d'une demande avant la distribution et la multiplication des semences. Cela peut signifier que l'obtenteur doit présenter des demandes pour toutes ses lignées expérimentales prometteuses, même s'il n'en exploitera que quelques unes. Il s'agit toutefois de la meilleure façon d'éviter les problèmes qui pourraient découler de la vente préalable.

Il existe d'autres solutions. Il est par exemple possible de distribuer et de multiplier des semences sans les vendre. Pour ce faire, le requérant doit veiller à ce que tout échange de semences de la variété avant la présentation de la demande respecte des clauses contractuelles très strictes. Dans tous les contrats, on doit veiller à ce que ce soit le requérant qui conserve le titre et le contrôle de la variété. Pour ce faire, ce dernier doit assumer tous les risques associés à la récolte. Par ailleurs, si les producteurs paient leurs semences et assument le risque de la récolte, on dira qu'une vente a effectivement eu lieu. Il se peut que les requérants et les producteurs aient à modifier en conséquence leur façon de faire des affaires.

RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

Le certificat d'obtention sera annulé si l'on détermine, après délivrance, que la variété dont il fait l'objet a été vendue sa avant la présentation de la demande. Cela peut également être un problème en cas de vente non autorisée de matériel de multiplication. Si l'on détermine qu'il faut annuler le certificat d'obtention de la variété à cause de ventes préalables, l'obtenteur ne pourra alors alléguer qu'il y a eu violation. Il est donc dans l'intérêt des obtenteurs de divulguer les ventes préalables et de veiller à éviter les situations où on ne peut affirmer avec certitude s'il y a ou non eu vente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec le Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales à l'adresse ci-dessous.

59 chemin Camelot
Ottawa (Ontario)
Tél.: (613) 952-8000
Tél.: (613) 992-5219

[1] Peu de matériel est requis au moment de la présentation d'une demande, et la description détaillée des variétés candidate et de référence n'est pas requise.

[2] Lorsqu'un certificat temporaire est accordé, le matériel de multiplication ne pourra être vendu, sauf pour la recherche scientifique ou dans le cadre d'une transaction comprenant la vente d'un certificat d'obtention ou consistant en la vente de matériel de multiplication afin d'accumuler des stocks pour leur revente subséquente au requérant ou à son mandataire.

TAILLE DES ÉCHANTILLONS DE SEMENCES

Les éxigences d'échantillon de semence pour une application d'une variété de canola/colza oléagineux avec le bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales a été réduites de 75 À 40 grammes par variété effectif immédiatement.

16. DÉLIVRANCE DES CERTIFICATS D'OBTENTION

AGASTACHE DU MEXIQUE
(*Agastache mexicana* (Kunth) Lint & Epling)

➤ **Titulaire :** Dick Degenhardt, Boskoop (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1659
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-1750
Date de la demande : 1999/08/06
Dénomination approuvée : **'Red Fortune'**

AVOINE
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Lacombe (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : Association SeCan, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1631
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/24
Numéro de la demande : 00-2246
Date de la demande : 2000/05/09
Dénomination approuvée : **'Murphy'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1621
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2919
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01062'**
Nom commercial : Sweetheart Light Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1622
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2920
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01058'**
Nom commercial : Minifamous[MD] White

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1623
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2921
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01056'**
Nom commercial : Minifamous[MD] Lemon

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1624
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2922
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01061'**
Nom commercial : Minifamous[MD] Apricot

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1625
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2923
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01055'**
Nom commercial : Minifamous[MD] Cherry Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1626
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2924
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEC01064'**
Nom commercial : Sweetheart White

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1651
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/21
Numéro de la demande : 01-2671
Date de la demande : 2001/04/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'33-95'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Advanta Canada Inc., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1654
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 02-3002
Date de la demande : 2002/02/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'289CL'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica rapa* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 1649
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/06
Numéro de la demande : 00-2287
Date de la demande : 2000/05/24
Dénomination approuvée : **'ACS-C16'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 1650
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/06
Numéro de la demande : 00-2288
Date de la demande : 2000/05/24
Dénomination approuvée : **'ACS-C17'**

CERISIER
(*Prunus avium* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1556
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/18
Numéro de la demande : 01-2766
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sumele'**
Nom commercial : Satin

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1557
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/18
Numéro de la demande : 01-2765
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sumste'**
Nom commercial : Samba

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1653
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2767
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'13N0770'**
Nom commercial : Stardust

CHRYSANTHÈME FRUTESCENT
(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

➤ **Titulaire :** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1636
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2057
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sugar Baby'**

➤ **Titulaire :** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1637
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2059
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Summer Melody'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Rother, R. W., Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1640
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2064
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Harvest Snow'**

CINÉRAIRE
(*Senecio cruentus x S. heritierii* (Masson ex L'Hér.) DC.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1592
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/26
Numéro de la demande : 99-1736
Date de la demande : 1999/07/09
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sunsenebu'**
Nom commercial : Blue

➤ **Titulaire :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1593
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/26
Numéro de la demande : 99-1737
Date de la demande : 1999/07/09
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sunsenedibu'**
Nom commercial : Deep Blue

➤ **Titulaire :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1594
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/26
Numéro de la demande : 99-1738
Date de la demande : 1999/07/09
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sunsenere'**
Nom commercial : Magenta

➤ **Titulaire :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1595
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/26
Numéro de la demande : 99-1739
Date de la demande : 1999/07/09
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sunsenereba'**
Nom commercial : Magenta Bicolor

CORÉOPSIS
(*Coreopsis* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., Lincoln, Rhode Island (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1597
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/29
Numéro de la demande : 01-2946
Date de la demande : 2001/12/18
Dénomination approuvée : **'Limerock Ruby'**

FÉVEROLE
(*Vicia faba* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 1558
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/22
Numéro de la demande : 01-2872
Date de la demande : 2001/11/15
Dénomination approuvée : **'Snowbird'**

FRAISIER
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1552
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/17
Numéro de la demande : 02-3111
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'Harmonie'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1553
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/17
Numéro de la demande : 02-3112
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'St-Jean d'Orléans'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1554
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/17
Numéro de la demande : 02-3113
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'St-Laurent d'Orléans'**

FUCHSIA
(*Fuchsia triphylla* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Fuchsiavale Nurseries, Torton, Kidderminister (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1635
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 00-2298
Date de la demande : 2000/06/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'John Ridding'**
Nom commercial : Firecracker

HÉLIOPSIDE
(*Heliopsis helianthoides* (L.) var. *scabra* (Dunal) Fernald)

➤ **Titulaire :**	Hanson's Rhinelander Floral Co., Rhinelander, Wisconsin (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	1596
Date de délivrance :	2003/09/29
Numéro de la demande :	99-2011
Date de la demande :	1999/12/20
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Loraine Sunshine'**
Synonyme :	**Helhan**

IMMORTELLE
(*Bracteantha bracteata* Anderb. & Haegi)

➤ **Titulaire :**	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat :	1599
Date de délivrance :	2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande :	01-2510
Date de la demande :	2001/01/12
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Redbrabro'**
Nom commercial :	Sundaze Bronze Gold

➤ **Titulaire :**	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat :	1600
Date de délivrance :	2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande :	01-2511
Date de la demande :	2001/01/12
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Redbragol'**
Nom commercial :	Sundaze Golden Yellow

➤ **Titulaire :**	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat :	1601
Date de délivrance :	2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande :	01-2512
Date de la demande :	2001/01/12
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Redbralem'**
Nom commercial :	Sundaze Lemon Yellow

➤ **Titulaire :**	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat :	1602
Date de délivrance :	2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande :	01-2513
Date de la demande :	2001/01/12
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Redbrapin'**
Nom commercial :	Sundaze Pink

➤ **Titulaire :**	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie).
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat :	1603
Date de délivrance :	2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande :	01-2514
Date de la demande :	2001/01/12
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Redbrawhi'**
Nom commercial :	Sundaze White

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1565
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/23
Numéro de la demande : 01-2594
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kidomia'**
Nom commercial : Adomia

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1566
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/23
Numéro de la demande : 01-2595
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kiadime'**
Nom commercial : Tadime

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1567
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/23
Numéro de la demande : 01-2599
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kiquilla'**
Nom commercial : Blanquilla

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1579
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3071
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Lilav'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Light Lavender

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1580
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3072
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics White'**
Nom commercial : Sonic New White

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1581
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3073
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Purple'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Purple

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1582
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3075
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Lired'**
Nom commercial : Sonic New Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1583
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3076
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Sweet Orange

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1584
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3077
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Scarlet'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Scarlet

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1585
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3078
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Hot Pink'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Hot Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1586
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3079
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisupnic White'**
Nom commercial : Super Sonic New White

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1587
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3080
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Salmon Ice

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1588
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3081
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Hot Rose'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Hot Rose

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1589
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3082
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisupnic Salmon'**
Nom commercial : Super Sonic New Salmon

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1590
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3083
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'**
Nom commercial : Super Sonic New Coral Ice

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1591
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 02-3084
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnics Pastel'**
Nom commercial : Sonic New Pastel

LAVATÈRE
(*Lavatera* L. hybride)

➤ **Titulaire :** Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1655
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-1877
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'White Angel'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1656
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-1878
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'White Satin'**

LIN
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Association SeCan Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1627
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/17
Numéro de la demande : 01-2700
Date de la demande : 2001/05/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'Hanley'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1630
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2565
Date de la demande : 2001/03/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Lightning'**

MUFLIER
(*Antirrhinum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1559
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/19
Numéro de la demande : 01-2869
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Dénomination approuvée : **'Drayel'**
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Yellow

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1560
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/19
Numéro de la demande : 01-2867
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Dénomination approuvée : **'Drarose'**
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Rose

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia foetens* Venten.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1639
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2063
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Tiktoc'**
Synonyme : **Honeydew**

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia* Venten species)

➤ **Titulaire :** Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1634
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2071
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Hubbird'**
Nom commercial : Compact Innocence

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 1628
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/20
Numéro de la demande : 01-2702
Date de la demande : 2001/05/07
Dénomination approuvée :

➤ **Titulaire :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 1629
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/20
Numéro de la demande : 01-2703
Date de la demande : 2001/05/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'CDC Springside'**

PAVOT D'ORIENT
(*Papaver orientale* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1657
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-1880
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'Pink Ruffles'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1572
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2877
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fiscaseye'**
Nom commercial : Casanova

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1573
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2878
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 336'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Light Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1574
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2879
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 440'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Orange

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1575
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2880
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 553'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1576
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2881
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 749'**
Nom commercial : Tango Lavender Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1577
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2882
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 750'**
Nom commercial : Tango Hot Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1578
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2883
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 765'**
Nom commercial : Tango Lavender

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1617
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2811
Date de la demande : 2001/08/23
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEP01007'**
Nom commercial : Moonlight^MD Pink + Eye

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1618
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2932
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEP01065'**
Nom commercial : Moonlight^MD Brilliant Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1619
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2933
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEP01110'**
Nom commercial : Sunrise^MD Cherry Red

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1571
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2876
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 165'**
Nom commercial : Black Magic

➤ **Titulaire :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1620
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/15
Numéro de la demande : 01-2935
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'KLEP01042'**
Nom commercial : Royal^MD Dark Burgundy

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x hortorum x P. peltatum*)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1570
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2875
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fip 101'**
Nom commercial : Shiva 03

PERVENCHE
(*Vinca minor* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Christy Ann Hensler, Newport, Washington (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1632
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 00-2297
Date de la demande : 2000/06/20
Dénomination approuvée : **'Illumination'**
Synonyme : **Cahill**

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1551
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/16
Numéro de la demande : 02-3052
Date de la demande : 2002/04/10
Dénomination approuvée : **'Keireom'**
Nom commercial : Surfinia Red Mini

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1563
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/23
Numéro de la demande : 99-1962
Date de la demande : 1999/12/15
Dénomination approuvée : **'Cobink'**
Nom commercial : Odyssey
Nom commercial : Marco Polo Odyssey

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1564
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/23
Numéro de la demande : 99-1964
Date de la demande : 1999/12/15
Dénomination approuvée : **'Traveller'**
Nom commercial : Marco Polo Traveller

➤ **Titulaire :** D.W. & P.G. Kerley, Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1568
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 00-2438
Date de la demande : 2000/11/20
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kerlep'**
Nom commercial : Lemon Plume

➤ **Titulaire :** D.W. & P.G. Kerley, Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1569
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2942
Date de la demande : 2001/12/13
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kercan'**
Nom commercial : Candy Floss

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1604
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2891
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Conbloss'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini White

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1605
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2892
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Conblue'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Blue Veined

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1606
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2893
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Concran'**
Nom commercial : Conchita Cranberry Frost

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1607
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2894
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Conglow'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Purple

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1608
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2895
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Conlilac'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Lilac

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1609
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2896
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Constraw'**
Nom commercial : Mini Strawberry Pink Veined

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1610
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2897
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Conviolet'**
Nom commercial : Conchita Violet Night

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1611
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2898
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condoblue'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Double Dark Blue

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1612
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2899
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condolavender'**
Nom commercial : Conchita Doble Lavender

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1613
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2900
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condopink'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Double Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1614
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2901
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condopinkveined'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Double Pink Vein

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1615
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2902
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condopurple'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia Double Purple

➤ **Titulaire :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1616
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 01-2903
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'Condowhite'**
Nom commercial : Conchita Doble White

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1642
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2947
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Capricious'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Misty Lilac

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1643
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2948
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Lavender'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Lavender

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1644
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2949
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1645
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2950
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Purple'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Purple

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1646
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2951
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Rose'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Rose

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1647
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2952
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double White'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave White

➤ **Titulaire :** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1648
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 02-3231
Date de la demande : 2002/08/30
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'**
Nom commercial : Double Wave Blue Vein

POMMIER
(*Malus domestica* Borkh.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Adams County Nursery, Inc., Aspers, Pennsylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1555
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/18
Numéro de la demande : 94-402
Date de la demande : 1994/07/14#1q
Dénomination approuvée : **'Pioneer Mac'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1652
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/24
Numéro de la demande : 01-2764
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'8S6923'**
Nom commercial : Aurora Golden Gala

RUDBÉCKIE DE L'OUEST
(*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1658
Date de délivrance : 2003/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-2086
Date de la demande : 1999/12/23
Dénomination approuvée : **'Black Beauty'**
Nom commercial : Black Magic

SUTÉRA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth)

➤ **Titulaire :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1598
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/08
Numéro de la demande : 99-2069
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Novasnow'**
Nom commercial : Giant Snowflake

➤ **Titulaire :** A.T. Yates & Son, Cheshire (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1633
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 00-2149
Date de la demande : 2000/03/03
Dénomination approuvée : **'Yasflos'**
Nom commercial : Penny Candy Floss Blue
Nom commercial : Super Candy Floss

➤ **Titulaire :** Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1638
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2062
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Gold 'n Pearls'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Rother, R. W., Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1641
Date de délivrance : 2003/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 99-2067
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Blizzard'**

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1561
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/19
Numéro de la demande : 01-2747
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Dénomination approuvée : **'Rap Purple'**
Nom commercial : Rapunzel^MD Purple

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1562
Date de délivrance : 2003/09/19
Numéro de la demande : 02-3038
Date de la demande : 2002/04/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Esca Burg Two'**
Nom commercial : Escapade^MD Burgundy

17. DEMANDES DONT LE DÉPÔT EST ACCEPTÉ

ABRICOTIER
(*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

- **Requérant :** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North (Nouvelle-Zélande)

Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3881
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'Cluthafire'**

- **Requérant :** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North (Nouvelle-Zélande)

Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3882
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'Mascot'**

ASARINE
(*Asarina erubescens* (D. Don) Pennell × *A. lophospermum* (L.H. Bail.) Penn.)

- **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)

Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3908
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sun-Asaro'**
Nom commercial : Grario Large Rose

ASTER
(*Aster dumosus* L.)

- **Requérant :** Kientzler GmbH & Co. KG., Gensingen (Allemagne)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3874
Date de la demande : 2003/10/14
Dénomination proposée : **'Kiestrbl'**

AVOINE
(*Avena sativa* L.)

- **Requérant :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Ottawa (Ontario)

Mandataire au Canada : Semican, Plessisville (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3893
Date de la demande : 2003/11/13
Dénomination proposée : **'Goslin'**

BIDENT À FEUILLES DE FÉRULE
(*Bidens ferulifolia* (Jacq.) DC.)

- **Requérant :** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3854
Date de la demande : 2003/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Bidcomtis'**

BLÉ
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

- **Requérant :** Virginia Tech Intellectual Properties, Inc., Blacksburg, Virginie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : Ridgetown College, University of Guelph, Ridgetown (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3839
Date de la demande : 2003/09/25
Dénomination proposée : **'Tribute'**

BLEUET
(*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3918
Date de la demande : 2003/01/23 (bénéfice de priorité)
Dénomination proposée : **'Aurora'**

➤ **Requérant :** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3919
Date de la demande : 2003/01/23 (bénéfice de priorité)
Dénomination proposée : **'Draper'**

➤ **Requérant :** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3920
Date de la demande : 2003/12/01 (bénéfice de priorité)
Dénomination proposée : **'Liberty'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3911
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunbelkupapi'**
Nom commercial : Pastel Pink
Nom commercial : Pink Morn

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3912
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunbelho'**
Nom commercial : Million Bells White
Nom commercial : Million Bells White Chimes

CERISIER
(*Prunus cerasus x P. canescens* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH, Ellerbek (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3851
Date de la demande : 2003/10/02
Dénomination proposée : **'GI 2091'**

CHRYSANTHÈME
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3840
Date de la demande : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Yellow Yowoodstock'**
Nom commercial : Yellow Woodstock

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3841
Date de la demande : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Yoprovidence'**
Nom commercial : Providence

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3842
Date de la demande : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Yellow Yomankato'**
Nom commercial : Yellow Mankato

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3843
Date de la demande : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Yonew York'**
Nom commercial : New York

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3844
Date de la demande : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Yotobago'**
Nom commercial : Tobago

CLÉMATITE
(*Clematis* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3845
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo004'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3846
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo005'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3847
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo006'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3884
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo002'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3885
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo007'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3886
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo012'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3887
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo013'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3888
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo014'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3907
Date de la demande : 2003/11/24
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo008'**

CLÉMATITE
(*Clematis viticella* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3848
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo023'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3849
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo024'**

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark) et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Guernesey (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3850
Date de la demande : 2003/10/01
Dénomination proposée : **'EVIpo025'**

FUSAIN
(*Euonymus fortunei* (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.)

➤ **Requérant :** Zimmer Baumschulen GmbH, Wiesmoor (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3917
Date de la demande : 2003/12/01
Dénomination proposée : **'Silverstone'**

GERMAINE
(*Plectranthus hybridus*)

➤ **Requérant :** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch (Afrique du Sud)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3876
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'P000603'**
Nom commercial : Cape Angel™ Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch (Afrique du Sud)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3877
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'P000607'**
Nom commercial : Cape Angel^MD Purple

➤ **Requérant :** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch (Afrique du Sud)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3878
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'K011101'**
Nom commercial : Cape Angel[MD] Dark Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Gert J. Brits, Stellenbosch (Afrique du Sud)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3879
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'K111201'**
Nom commercial : Cape Angel[MD] White

HYDRANGÉE / HORTENSIA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla* Thunb.)

➤ **Requérant :** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3852
Date de la demande : 2003/10/02
Dénomination proposée : **'Shamrock'**

➤ **Requérant :** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3853
Date de la demande : 2003/10/02
Dénomination proposée : **'Claudie'**

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3857
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfblla'**
Nom commercial : Infinity™ Blushing Lilac

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3858
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfchr'**
Nom commercial : Infinity[MD] Cherry Red

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3859
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfdkp'**
Nom commercial : Infinity[MD] Dark Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3860
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfdsg'**
Nom commercial : Infinity[MD] Dark Salmon Glow

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3861
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinflapi'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Light Salmon

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3862
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinflav'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Lavender

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3863
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinflila'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Lilac

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3864
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinflipu'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Light Purple

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3865
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinforan'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Orange

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3866
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinforfr'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Orange Frost

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3867
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfpifr'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Pink Frost

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3868
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfpiki'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Pink Kiss

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3869
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfpink'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3870
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfred'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Red

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3871
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfsal'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Salmon

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3872
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfscar'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD Scarlet

➤ **Requérant :** Visioplant de Costa Rica S. A., Valverde Vega Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3873
Date de la demande : 2003/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Visinfwhi'**
Nom commercial : Infinity^MD White

MANDEVILLA
(*Mandevilla ×amabilis* (Hort. Backh.) Dress × *M. boliviensis* (Hook. f.) Woodson)

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3909
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunmandecos'**
Nom commercial : Sun Parasol Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3910
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunmandecrim'**
Nom commercial : Sundaville Red
Nom commercial : Crimson Fantasy

PÊCHER
(*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)

➤ **Requérant :** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North (Nouvelle-Zélande)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3880
Date de la demande : 2003/10/16
Dénomination proposée : **'Coconut Ice'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3895
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fir 174'**
Nom commercial : Luna 05

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3896
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fir 176'**
Nom commercial : Ruby Dream

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3897
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 184'**
Nom commercial : Molina 05

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3898
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 188'**
Nom commercial : Tutti Frutti

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3899
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fit 192'**
Nom commercial : Maxime

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium zonale* (L.) L'Hér.)

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3900
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 260'**
Nom commercial : Graffity Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3901
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 264'**
Nom commercial : Graffity Salmon Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3902
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 266'**
Nom commercial : Graffity Fire

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3903
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fir 402'**
Nom commercial : Alba 2005

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3904
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fis 714'**
Nom commercial : Himalaya Red

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3905
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fir 735'**
Nom commercial : Tango Fire

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3906
Date de la demande : 2003/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Fir 744'**
Nom commercial : Avenida Fire

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3913
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunbapive'**
Nom commercial : Baby Pink Veined
Nom commercial : Baby Pink Vein

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3914
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunbabuve'**
Nom commercial : Baby Blue Veined

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Requérant :** Hubert Sumser, Merzhausen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3838
Date de la demande : 2003/09/24
Dénomination proposée : **'Fispoin 00-3-1'**

➤ **Requérant :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3875
Date de la demande : 2003/10/15
Dénomination proposée : **'PER1902'**
Nom commercial : Autumn Red

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Solanum International Inc., Edmonton (Alberta)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3883
Date de la demande : 2003/10/27
Dénomination proposée : **'Melody'**

POMMIER
(*Malus* species Mill.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3687
Date de la demande : 2003/05/22
Dénomination proposée : **'SuperMac'**

ROSIER
(*Rosa hybrida*)

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser ApS, , Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3889
Date de la demande : 2003/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'POULslas'**

➤ **Requérant :** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Valderose Gardens, Pain Court (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3890
Date de la demande : 2003/11/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Ausencart'**

➤ **Requérant :** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Valderose Gardens, Pain Court (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3891
Date de la demande : 2003/11/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Auskeppy'**

➤ **Requérant :** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Valderose Gardens, Pain Court (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3892
Date de la demande : 2003/11/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Austilly'**

TORÉNIA HYBRIDE
(*Torenia* hybride)

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3915
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunrenilapiho-kai'**
Nom commercial : Pink Magic

➤ **Requérant :** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3916
Date de la demande : 2003/11/26
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunrenilapa'**
Nom commercial : Summer Wave Amethyst

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Requérant :** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3855
Date de la demande : 2003/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Arbena'**

➤ **Requérant :** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3856
Date de la demande : 2003/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Verena'**

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3894
Date de la demande : 2003/11/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Reeda'**
Nom commercial : Rapunzel Red

18. DEMANDES À L'ÉTUDE

Toute personne désirant s'opposer aux demandes suivantes doit le faire par écrit en s'adressant au directeur du Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales dans les six mois suivant la date de publication du présent bulletin; la demande doit également être accompagnée du paiement des frais appropriés.

À moins d'indication contraire, les couleurs sont déterminées au moyen du code des couleurs de la Royal Horticultural Society (RHS).

Dans la section *Demandes à l'étude*, la description ne présente désormais que les caractères de la variété candidate, mais le sommaire permet toujours une comparaison avec les variétés de référence.

Toutes les photos sont fournies par le requérant. Les photographies peuvent être omises lorsque les caractéristiques distinctives n'y sont pas évidentes.

AGÉRATE
(*Ageratum* × *hybridum*)

Dénomination proposée : 'Agetis' (voir la figure 1)
Nom commercial : Artist Alto Blue
Numéro de la demande : 03-3431
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'R116' et 'Agsantis' (Artist Basso Blue)

Sommaire : *'Agetis' donne une plante moins ramifiée que 'Agsantis' et plus haute que les deux variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'Agetis' sont plus longues que celles de 'R116' et plus larges que celles des deux variétés de référence. Les feuilles de la variété candidate sont d'un vert plus clair que celles des variétés de référence, et leur pétiole est plus long. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand chez 'Agetis' que chez les variétés de référence. La variété candidate se distingue également des variétés de référence par la couleur de ses fleurs.*

Description : 'Agetis' est un agérate annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. La tige est épaisse, vert clair, fortement anthocyanée et densément pubescente.

Les feuilles sont simples, ovées, à sommet arrondi, à base cordée et à marge crénelée. Le dessus du limbe est glabre, tandis que le dessous présente une pubescence très clairsemée. Le dessus du limbe est vert clair, non panaché.

Le pédoncule est moyennement pubescent, dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. L'inflorescence est une ombelle composée renfermant un nombre moyen à élevé de capitules. Dans chaque capitule, les fleurs du disque sont violet-bleu, linéaires, à pointe obtuse.

Origine génétique : 'Agetis' est issue d'un croisement Q343-2 × S570-2 réalisé en 1997, à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. Q343-2 était un agérate à fleurs violettes et à port compact, tandis que S570-2 était un agérate à fleurs bleu et blanc et à port dressé, sélectionné parmi la variété 'Southern Cross'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Agetis' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées mises à raciner le 30 mai 2003 (semaine 22), puis transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 160 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Agetis' et 'Agsantis'

	'Agetis'	'R116'*	'Agsantis'
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	17,15	10,90	14,30
écart-type	1,599	0,843	1,252
Lognueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,77	2,15	3,22
écart-type	0,602	0,196	0,424
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,22	2,12	2,94
écart-type	0,838	0,187	0,372
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	1,62	0,48	1,02
écart-type	0,301	0,169	0,175
Diamètre du capitule (cm)			
moyenne	1,70	1,35	1,40
écart-type	0,176	0,097	0,133
Couleur des fleurs du disque avant la floraison (RHS)			
	83D	N82A-B	86C

Couleur des fleurs du disque durant la pleine floraison (RHS)			
	92A	94B	92A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Agmontis'** (voir la figure 2)
Nom commercial : Artist Basso Purple
Numéro de la demande : 03-3432
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'R116'

Sommaire : *Le limbe des feuilles est plus grand chez 'Agmontis' que chez 'R116'. Les deux variétés diffèrent en outre par la couleur de leurs fleurs.*

Description : 'Agmontis' est un agérate annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est buissonnante, arrondie et moyennement ramifiée. La tige est mince, vert clair, moyennement anthocyanée et densément pubescente.

Les feuilles sont simples, ovées, à pointe obtuse et mucronée, à base obtuse à cordée et à marge dentée en scie. Le dessus du limbe est glabre ou très faiblement pubescent, tandis que le dessous présente une pubescence clairsemée. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Le pédoncule est moyennement pubescent et faiblement anthocyané. L'inflorescence est une ombelle composée renfermant un nombre faible à moyen de capitules. Dans chaque capitule, les fleurs du disque sont violet rougeâtre, linéaires, à pointe obtuse.

Origine génétique : 'Agmontis' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas, entre S509-2 et une variété non identifiée. S509-2 était un agérate à fleurs violettes et à port compact.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Agmontis' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées mises à raciner le 30 mai 2003 (semaine 22), puis transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 161 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Agmontis'

	'Agmontis'	'R116'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,82	2,15
écart-type	0,155	0,196
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,67	2,12
écart-type	0,177	0,187
Couleur des fleurs du disque avant la floraison (RHS)		
	N79B	N82A-B
Couleurs des fleurs du disque durant la pleine floraison (RHS)		
	N82A	94B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Agsantis'** (voir la figure 1)
Nom commercial : Artist Basso Blue
Numéro de la demande : 03-3433
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'R116' et 'Agetis' (Artist Alto Blue) (voir le tableau 160 à la page 252)

Sommaire : *'Agsantis' donne une plante plus courte que 'Agetis', plus haute que 'R116' et plus ramifiée que ces deux variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'Agsantis' sont plus grandes que celles de 'R116' et plus petites que celles de 'Agetis'. Les feuilles de 'Agsantis' sont plus foncées que celles de 'Agetis'. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus petit chez 'Agsantis' que chez 'Agetis'. La variété candidate se distingue également des variétés de référence par la couleur de ses fleurs.*

Description : 'Agsantis' est un agérate annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est buissonnante, arrondie et fortement ramifiée. La tige est mince, vert clair, fortement anthocyanée et densément pubescente.

Les feuilles sont simples, ovées, à sommet obtus, à base obtuse à cordée et à marge crénelée et dentée en scie. Le dessus du limbe est glabre, tandis que le dessous présente une pubescence clairsemée. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Le pédoncule est moyennement pubescent ainsi que faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'inflorescence est

une ombelle composée renfermant un nombre faible à moyen de capitules. Dans chaque capitule, les fleurs du disque sont bleu-violet, linéaires, à pointe obtuse.

Origine génétique : 'Agsantis' est issue d'un croisement Q250-1 × S295-1 réalisé en 1998, à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. Les deux parents étaient des agérates à fleurs blanches et à port compact.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Agsantis' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées mises à raciner le 30 mai 2003 (semaine 22), puis transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

ANGÉLONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

Dénomination proposée :	**'Cart Depink'** (voir la figure 3)
Nom commercial :	Carita Deep Pink II Improved
Numéro de la demande :	02-3373
Date de la demande :	2002/11/21
Requérant :	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur :	Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balanglapi' (AngelMist Lavender Pink)

Sommaire : *'Cart Depink' produit moins de tiges florifères que 'Balanglapi', et ses feuilles sont plus étroites. Les tiges de 'Cart Depink' présentent une pubescence modérée à dense, tandis que celles de 'Balanglapi' sont glabres. Les feuilles de 'Cart Depink' présentent une pubescence clairsemée sur la face supérieure et une pubescence clairsemée à modérée sur la face inférieure, tandis que les feuilles de 'Balanglapi' sont entièrement glabres. Les fleurs de 'Cart Depink' sont rose-bleu, tandis que celles de 'Balanglapi' sont violettes.*

Description : 'Cart Depink' est une variété d'angélonia à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges présentent une pubescence modérée à dense. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base aiguë à arrondie et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert moyen, légèrement luisante, et présente une pubescence clairsemée, tandis que la face inférieure est vert pâle à vert moyen et présente une pubescence clairsemée à modérée.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes composées, à raison d'une, ou parfois deux, fleurs par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu à droit avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont rose-bleu avec le palais blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Cart Depink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection généalogique qui s'est déroulé en janvier 2000 chez Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle appartenait à une sélection non identifiée issue du croisement 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender) × 'Balangpink' (AngelMist Pink), et le parent mâle, à une sélection non identifiée issue du croisement 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender) × 'Balangdeum' (AngelMist Deep Plum). La sélection a été effectuée parmi la descendance F_1 en septembre 2000. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port ainsi que pour la forme et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cart Depink' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 162 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cart Depink'

	'Cart Depink'	'Balanglapi'*
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	6,90	9,20
écart-type	0,837	0,837
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	10,40	14,80
écart-type	1,075	0,919
Couleur de la face interne des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	62A	75A
centre	62A-B	75A
Couleur de la face interne des lobes latéraux de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	62A	75A
centre	62A-B	75A

Couleur de la face interne du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	62A	75A
centre	62A-B	75A, 84C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cart Laver'** (voir la figure 4)
Nom commercial : Carita Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3374
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balangimla' (AngelMist Lavender Improved)

Sommaire : *'Cart Laver' produit moins de tiges florifères que 'Balangimla', et ses feuilles sont plus étroites et plus pâles. Les tiges de 'Cart Laver' présentent une pubescence modérée à forte, tandis que celles de 'Balangimla' sont glabres ou à pubescence très clairsemée. Les feuilles de 'Cart Laver' présentent une pubescence clairsemée à modérée sur les deux faces, tandis que celles de 'Balangimla' sont glabres sur les deux faces. 'Cart Laver' produit deux fleurs par aisselle, alors que 'Balangimla' n'en produit qu'une, et les fleurs de 'Cart Laver' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Balangimla'.*

Description : 'Cart Laver' est une variété d'angélonia à port intermédiaire. Les tiges présentent une pubescence modérée à dense. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées à linéaires, à sommet acuminé, à base aiguë à arrondie et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, et la face inférieure est vert pâle. Les deux faces présentent une pubescence clairsemée à modérée. La face supérieure est modérément luisante.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes, à raison de deux fleurs par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu à droit avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont violettes avec des taches violet-bleu plus pâles à la base du lobe inférieur de la corolle. Le palais est blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Cart Laver' est issue d'un croisement réalisé dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection généalogique qui s'est déroulé en janvier 2000 chez Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'AngelMist Purple Stripe', et le parent mâle, à la variété 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender). La sélection a été effectuée parmi la descendance F_1 en septembre 2000. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port ainsi que pour la forme et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cart Laver' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 163 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cart Laver'

	'Cart Laver'	'Balangimla'*
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	6,90	9,40
écart-type	0,632	1,140
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	10,10	13,80
écart-type	1,197	3,011
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	25,80	19,00
écart-type	1,033	1,414
Couleur de la face interne des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	N82A	N82A
centre	N82A	N82A tachetée de N81A
Couleur de la face interne des lobes latéraux de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B
centre	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B tachetée de N81A
Couleur de la face interne du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	N82A, N82B	N82A, N82B
centre	N82A, N82B tachetée de 84C à la base	N82A, N82B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cart Pur'** (voir la figure 5)
Nom commercial : Carita Purple
Numéro de la demande : 02-3375
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Sélectionneur : Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balangimpu' (AngelMist Purple Improved)

Sommaire : *'Cart Pur' produit moins de tiges florifères que 'Balangimpu'. Les tiges et les deux faces des feuilles de 'Cart Pur' présentent une pubescence modérée, tandis que celles de 'Balangimpu' sont glabres. Les fleurs de 'Cart Pur' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Balangimpu', leur pédicelle est plus long, et leur palais, plus grand.*

Description : 'Cart Pur' est une variété d'angélonia à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont modérément pubescentes. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet acuminé, à base aiguë à arrondie et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert moyen, légèrement à modérément luisante, et la face inférieure est vert pâle à vert foncé. Les deux faces présentent une pubescence modérée.

Origine génétique : 'Cart Pur' est issue d'un croisement réalisé dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection généalogique qui s'est déroulé en janvier 2000 chez Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'AngelMist Purple Stripe', et le parent mâle, à la variété 'Balangpurp' (AngelMist Purple). La sélection a été effectuée parmi la descendance F_1 en septembre 2000. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port ainsi que pour la forme et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cart Pur' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 164 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cart Pur'

	'Cart Pur'	'Balangimpu'*
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	5,75	9,00
écart-type	1,010	1,581
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	23,90	20,90
écart-type	1,370	0,994
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	19,20	13,10
écart-type	2,300	2,079
Couleur de la face interne des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	N81A	N81A
centre	N81A	N81A
Couleur de la face interne des lobes latéraux de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	83B, N81A	N81B
centre	N81A-B	N81A-B
Couleur de la face interne du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	N81A	N82A, 83B
centre	N81A-B	N82A-B
Couleur du palais (RHS)		
	155A	155C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cart White'** (voir la figure 6)
Nom commercial : Carita White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3376
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ralph T. Perkins III, Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balangwhim' (AngelMist White Improved)

Sommaire : *'Cart White' donne une plante plus large que 'Balangwhim'. Les feuilles de 'Cart White' sont plus étroites que celles de 'Balangwhim', ses grappes sont plus longues, et ses fleurs ont un pédicelle plus long.*

Description : 'Cart White' est une variété d'angélonia à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges présentent une pubescence modérée à dense. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base arrondie et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert moyen, modérément à fortement luisante, et présente une pubescence très clairsemée; la face inférieure est vert pâle et présente une pubescence clairsemée.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes, à raison d'une fleur par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont blanches, et le palais est blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Cart White' est issue d'un croisement réalisé dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée

qui s'est déroulé en janvier 2000 chez Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Balangpurp' (AngelMist Purple), et le parent mâle, à la variété 'Balanglav' (AngelMist Lavender). La sélection a été effectuée parmi la descendance F_1 en septembre 2000. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port ainsi que pour la forme et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cart White' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 165 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cart White'

	'Cart White'	'Balangwhim'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	39,70	23,20
écart-type	6,717	2,201
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	13,00	14,80
écart-type	1,247	1,317
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	24,20	18,70
écart-type	3,190	2,214
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	23,10	18,90
écart-type	2,378	1,729

* variété de référence

ANGÉLONIA
(*Angelonia* Humb. et Bonpl. hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'Anblauzwei'** (voir la figure 7)
Nom commercial : Angelface Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3206
Date de la demande : 2002/08/12
Requérant : Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresde (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Klaus Olbricht, Dresde (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Balangimpu' (AngelMist Purple Improved)

Sommaire : *'Anblauzwei' donne une plante plus dressée, plus étroite et plus haute que 'Balangimpu', avec des rameaux florifères moins nombreux. Les feuilles de 'Anblauzwei' sont plus longues que celles de 'Balangimpu', ses grappes sont plus longues, ses fleurs sont plus grandes, et leur pédicelle est plus long.*

Description : 'Anblauzwei' est une variété d'angélonia à port dressé. Les tiges sont presque entièrement glabres, avec seulement quelques poils à la base. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base aiguë ou ronde et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, faiblement à modérément luisante, à pubescence très clairsemée, et la face inférieure est vert pâle à vert moyen, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes composées, à raison d'une fleur par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle droit avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont violet foncé avec le palais blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Anblauzwei' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée qui s'est déroulé de juillet à septembre 2000 chez Elsner pac Jungplanzen, à Dresde, en Allemagne. Le but de la sélection était d'obtenir des cultivars à port compact, bien ramifiés, à floraison hâtive et à fleurs de couleurs recherchées. 'Anblauzwei' a été obtenue par hybridation multiple de plantes appartenant au groupe 'OK-85' : un mélange de pollen provenant des plantes de ce groupe a servi à polliniser toutes les plantes du groupe. La sélection a été effectuée en serre en juin 2001, à Dresde. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port compact et dressé, sa qualité de ramification, sa floraison hâtive et l'abondance de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Anblauzwei' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 166 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Anblauzwei'

	'Anblauzwei'	'Balangimpu'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	65,90	50,40
écart-type	6,574	3,718

Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	26,90	36,00
écart-type	3,929	2,357
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	5,83	9,00
écart-type	0,753	1,581
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	11,28	7,94
écart-type	1,080	0,635
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	42,40	32,50
écart-type	5,777	4,927
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	27,50	20,90
écart-type	2,068	0,994
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	24,10	13,10
écart-type	1,663	2,079
Couleur de la face interne des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	83B	N81A
centre	N81A-83B	N81A
Couleur de la face interne des lobes latéraux de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	83B	N81B
centre	N81A-83B	N81A-B
Couleur de la face interne du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	83B	N82A, 83B
centre	83B avec tons N82A	N82A-B
Couleur du palais (RHS)		
	155B	155C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Anwhit'** (voir la figure 8)
Nom commercial : Angelface White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3207
Date de la demande : 2002/08/12
Requérant : Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresde (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Andrea Michalik, Dresde (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Balangwhim' (AngelMist White Improved)

Sommaire : *'Anwhit' donne une plante plus haute que 'Balangwhim' et produit moins de rameaux florifères. Les feuilles de 'Anwhit' sont plus étroites et plus pâles que celles de 'Balangwhim'. La face supérieure du limbe est légèrement luisante chez 'Anwhit', alors qu'elle est modérément à fortement luisante chez 'Balangwhim'. Chez 'Anwhit', les grappes de fleurs sont plus longues que chez 'Balangwhim', et le nombre de fleurs par aisselle est plus élevé. Les fleurs de 'Anwhit' ont un pédicelle plus long et des lobes plus grands que celles de 'Balangwhim'.*

Description : 'Anwhit' est une variété d'angélonia à port dressé. Les tiges présentent une pubescence modérée à dense. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base ronde et à marge dentée en scie. Le limbe, vert pâle, présente une pubescence clairsemée sur les deux faces. La face supérieure du limbe est légèrement luisante.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes composées, à raison de deux ou trois fleurs par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu à droit avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont blanches avec un palais blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Anwhit' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée qui s'est déroulé de juillet à septembre 1999 chez Elsner pac Jungplanzen, à Dresde, en Allemagne. Le but de la sélection était d'obtenir des cultivars à port compact, bien ramifiés, à floraison hâtive et à fleurs de couleurs recherchées. 'Anwhit' a été obtenue par hybridation multiple chez un groupe de 50 semis à fleurs blanches non identifiés, le groupe 'An 60'; un mélange de pollen provenant des plantes de ce groupe a servi à polliniser toutes les plantes du groupe. La sélection a été effectuée en serre en juin 2000, à Dresde. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port compact, sa qualité de ramification, sa floraison hâtive et ses grandes fleurs blanches.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Anwit' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 167 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Anwhit'

	'Anwhit'	'Balangwhim'*
Hauteur de la plante		
moyenne	52,90	39,60
écart-type	4,725	6,630

Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	7,00	9,30
écart-type	0,667	2,619
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	10,80	14,80
écart-type	1,317	1,317
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	26,90	18,70
écart-type	2,601	2,214
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	25,60	18,90
écart-type	3,627	1,729

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Anstern'** (voir la figure 9)
Nom commercial : Angelface Blue Bicolor
Numéro de la demande : 02-3208
Date de la demande : 2002/08/12
Requérant : Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresde (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Andrea Michalik, Dresde (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'Anstern' sont vert pâle à vert moyen, avec la face supérieure légèrement luisante, tandis que celles de 'AngelMist Purple Stripe' sont vert moyen à vert foncé, avec la face supérieure modérément luisante. Les fleurs de 'Anstern' sont plus grandes que celles de 'AngelMist Purple Stripe', et les bandes violet foncé des lobes supérieurs sont plus brèves et occupent moins de surface par rapport au fond blanc chez 'Anstern' que chez 'AngelMist Purple Stripe'.*

Description : 'Anstern' est une variété d'angélonia à port intermédiaire. Les tiges présentent une pubescence modérée à dense. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base ronde et à marge dentée en scie. La face supérieure du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, légèrement luisante, et présente une pubescence clairsemée, tandis que la face inférieure est vert pâle et présente une pubescence clairsemée à modérée.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et disposées en grappes composées, à raison de une ou deux fleurs par aisselle. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle droit avec le pédoncule. Les fleurs sont blanches avec une bande violet foncé au centre de chaque lobe, partant de la base du lobe et s'étendant vers le sommet. Le palais est blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Anstern' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée qui s'est déroulé en juin 1998 chez Elsner pac Jungplanzen, à Dresde, en Allemagne. Le but de la sélection était d'obtenir des cultivars à port compact, bien ramifiés, à floraison hâtive et à fleurs de couleurs recherchées. 'Anstern' a été obtenue par hybridation multiple chez un groupe comprenant plusieurs semis à fleurs bleues ainsi qu'un sujet mutant issu du semis 'An 27'. Un mélange de pollen provenant des plantes de ce groupe a servi à polliniser toutes les plantes du groupe. Le sujet mutant a été obtenu avec de la colchicine. La sélection a été effectuée en serre en octobre 1999, à Dresde. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour son port compact, sa qualité de ramification et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Anstern' ont été réalisés en serre au cours de l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures. Les racines sont apparues la semaine 11, et les boutures ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 17. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 168 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Anstern'

	'Anstern'	'AngelMist Purple Stripe'*
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	26,50	23,80
écart-type	0,850	1,549
Couleur de la face interne des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	blanche	blanche
centre	blanche	blanche, 83B
Couleur de la face interne des lobes latéraux de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	blanche	blanche, 83B
centre	blanche, 83B	blanche, 83B
Couleur de la face interne du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
marge	blanche, 83B	blanche, 83B
centre	blanche, 83B	blanche, 83B

* variété de référence

BÉGONIA
(*Begonia elatior* hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'Beman Rot'** (voir la figure 13)
Nom commercial : Solenia Red
Numéro de la demande : 99-2017
Date de la demande : 1999/12/20
Requérant : Benary Samenzucht Gmbh. Hann. Münden (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Konrad Wagner

Variété de référence : 'Reiger Red'

Sommaire : *'Beman Rot' donne une plante plus haute et à feuilles et bractées plus grandes que 'Reiger Red'. Les feuilles de 'Beman Rot' sont vert rougeâtre, alors que celles de 'Reiger Red' sont vert foncé. Le dessus des feuilles est mat chez 'Beman Rot', alors qu'il est luisant chez 'Reiger Red'. Les dessous des feuilles est brun rougeâtre avec des nervures vert clair chez 'Beman Rot', alors qu'il est vert clair chez 'Reiger Red'. Les fleurs de 'Beman Rot' sont plus grandes et ont plus de pétales que celles de 'Reiger Red'. L'inflorescence de 'Beman Rot' est moins dense que celle de 'Reiger Red'.*

Description : 'Beman Rot' est un bégonia élatior. Le dessus des feuilles est vert rougeâtre et mat, tandis que le dessous est brun rougeâtre, fortement luisant, avec des nervures vert clair. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont espacés à légèrement chevauchants. La pointe du limbe est largeur moyenne et forme un angle aigu. La feuille est doublement dentée en scie, et les incisions sont peu profondes. La marge est très faiblement ondulée. Les bractées sont de grandeur moyenne, vert et rouge, et leur sommet est aigu.

Les fleurs sont doubles et réunies en une inflorescence lâche. Le grandeur des pétales change abruptement entre les pétales intérieurs et extérieurs. Les pétales intérieurs et extérieurs sont rouges. Le bord des pétales n'est pas incisé ni ondulé.

Origine génétique : 'Beman Rot' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1994 dans les installations de la Benary Seeds, à Hann. Münden, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était un *Begonia tuberhybrida*, et le parent mâle, un *Begonia socotrana*.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Beman Rot' ont été menés durant l'été et l'automne 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand, au Québec. Les sujets ont été cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 25 cm espacés de 15 cm. Les essais ont porté sur 12 pots de 'Beman Rot' et 8 pots de 'Reiger Red'. Aucun régulateur de croissance et aucun éclairage artificiel n'ont été utilisés. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* (édition en boîte gris argenté).

Tableau 169 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Beman Rot'

	'Beman Rot'	'Reiger Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	15,63	14,13
écart-type	3,51	4,15
nombre de mesures	12	8
Longueur de la nervure principale de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,81	5,16
écart-type	1,10	0,78
nombre de mesures	20	12
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,63	6,63
écart-type	1,34	0,88
nombre de mesures	20	12
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	52,15	35,17
écart-type	12,70	5,25
nombre de mesures	20	12
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	22,62	16,09
écart-type	9,21	9,41
nombre de mesures	13	11
Couleur des pétales extérieurs (RHS)		
face interne-marge	43A à 44A	45B
face interne-centre	43A à 44A	47D
face externe-centre	47A	45D
Couleur des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
face interne-marge	46C	46B
face interne-centre	46C	44D
face externe-centre	46C	47C

* variété de référence

BIDENT
(*Bidens ferulifolia* (Jacq.) DC.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Bidtis 1'** (voir la figure 14)
Nom commercial : Solaire
Numéro de la demande : 00-2364
Date de la demande : 2000/08/17
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Goldie'

Sommaire : *'Bidtis 1' donne une plante plus courte et plus étroite que 'Goldie'. Le pétiole est plus court chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Le diamètre du capitule est plus grand chez 'Bidtis 1' que chez 'Goldie'. Les rayons sont oblongs à elliptiques chez 'Bidtis 1', alors qu'ils sont presque ronds chez 'Goldie'. Le diamètre du disque est plus grand chez 'Bidtis 1' que chez 'Goldie'.*

Description : 'Bidtis 1' est un bident annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est buissonnante-arrondie et fortement ramifiée. La tige est d'épaisseur moyenne, lisse, fortement anthocyanée, avec une pubescence moyenne à dense formée de poils très courts. La tige est de couleur brun-vert, avec du brun rougeâtre dans le cas des vieilles tiges.

Les feuilles sont opposées, bipennées et divisées en 5 ou 7 segments. Elles ont un contour général deltoïde, la marge pinnatifide, le sommet aigu et la base atténuée. Le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les deux faces sont glabres. Le dessus est vert moyen, non glauque, tandis que le dessous est vert pâle.

Le pédoncule est glabre; sa pigmentation anthocyanique est faible mais devient plus forte près de la base. Les bractées du capitule sont linéaires-oblongues, avec la marge entière et le sommet aigu. Les deux faces des bractées sont glabres. La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire, presque continue, de longue durée. Les capitules sont dressés et disposés aux aisselles et aux extrémités. Chaque capitule comporte cinq rayons, chevauchants, oblongs à elliptiques, à marge entière non ondulée et à sommet émarginé non recourbé. Les rayons sont d'un jaune plus vif que RHS 9A, et leurs deux faces sont glabres.

Origine génétique : 'Bidtis 1' est issue d'un semis découvert en 1997, à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas, parmi une sélection de la variété 'Golden Eye'. Elle a été mise au point par sélection clonale.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Bidtis 1' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures racinées transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 26 avril 2003 (semaine 17). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 170 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Bidtis 1'

	'Bidtis 1'	'Goldie'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	26,00	36,83
écart-type	1,958	2,885
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,8	61,5
écart-type	3,721	6,770
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	7,9	12,6
écart-type	2,039	3,627
Diamètre du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	3,44	2,62
écart-type	0,384	0,170
Diamètre du disque (mm)		
moyenne	8,7	6,8
écart-type	0,823	0,789

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Bidantis'** (voir la figure 15)
Nom commercial : Solaire Golden
Numéro de la demande : 03-3436
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Bidtis 1' (Solaire) et 'Peters Goldteppich'

Sommaire : *'Bidantis' donne une plante plus haute et plus étroite que les deux variétés de référence. La tige est moins pubescente chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Le pétiole est plus court chez 'Bidantis' que chez 'Peters Goldteppich'. Le pédoncule est plus faiblement anthocyané et plus faiblement pubescent chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Les bractées du capitule sont d'un vert plus pâle chez 'Bidantis' que chez*

'Bidtis 1' et 'Peters Goldteppich'.

Description : 'Bidantis' est un bident annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante et moyennement ramifiée. La tige est lisse, moyenne à épaisse, moyennement à fortement anthocyanée ainsi que glabre à faiblement pubescente. La partie inférieure de la tige est brun-rouge.

Les feuilles sont opposées, bipennées et divisées en 5 segments. Elles ont un contour général deltoïde, la marge pinnatifide, le sommet très aigu et la base atténuée. Le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les deux faces sont glabres. Le dessus est vert moyen, tandis que le dessous est vert pâle.

Le pédoncule présente une pubescence clairsemée et une très faible pigmentation anthocyanique. Les bractées du capitule sont vert moyen, linéaires, avec une marge entière et un sommet aigu. La pubescence du dessous des bractées est nulle ou très clairsemée. La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire, presque continue, de longue durée. Les capitules sont dressés et disposés aux aisselles et aux extrémités. Chaque capitule comporte cinq rayons, chevauchants, oblongs à elliptiques, à marge entière très faiblement ondulée et à sommet émarginé faiblement à moyennement recourbé. Les rayons sont d'un jaune plus vif que RHS 9A, avec du jaune 14A près du centre et à la base, et leurs deux faces sont glabres.

Origine génétique : 'Bidantis' a été mise au point dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur en 1999, à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. Elle est issue de la pollinisation libre d'un *Bidens ferulifolia.*

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Bidantis' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées. Les boutures ont produit des racines durant la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet 2003 (semaine 28). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 171 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Bidantis'

	'Bidantis'	'Bidtis 1'*	'Peters Goldteppich'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	47,1	30,9	19,7
écart-type	4,748	6,574	4,62
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	61,9	75,5	73,5
écart-type	8,130	4,927	5,543
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	8,2	8,4	11,4
écart-type	1,687	1,430	2,459

* variété de référence

BLÉ
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Harvest'**
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'BW259'**
Numéro de la demande : 02-3001
Date de la demande : 2002/02/27
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Quality Assured Seeds, Regina (Saskatchewan)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Barrie' et 'AC Domain'

Sommaire : *Au stade de quatre feuilles, la pigmentation anthocyanique du coléoptile est plus intense chez 'Harvest' que chez les deux variétés de référence. La fréquence des sujets à dernière feuille recourbée ou retombante est moindre chez 'Harvest' que chez 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' donne une plante un peu plus courte que les variétés de référence. Le col de l'épi est plus glauque chez 'Harvest' que chez 'AC Barrie'. La troncature de la glume inférieure est plus large chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Le grain est largement elliptique chez 'Harvest', alors qu'il est ovale chez 'AC Domain'. La tendance à la germination sur pied est moins élevée chez 'Harvest' que chez 'AC Barrie'. 'Harvest' est plus sensible à la fusariose de l'épi* (Fusarium graminearum) *que 'AC Barrie'. La variété candidate résiste mieux à la rouille des feuilles* (Puccinia triticina) *que les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Harvest' est un blé roux vitreux de printemps. La gaine et le limbe des feuilles inférieures sont glabres ou n'ont qu'une pubescence très clairsemée. La plante a un port dressé à demi-dressé. La fréquence des sujets à dernière feuille recourbée ou retombante est moyenne. Le limbe et la gaine de la dernière feuille sont glabres ou n'ont qu'une pubescence très clairsemée. La dernière feuille est fortement glauque, et ses oreillettes ne sont pas anthocyanées. La paille n'est pas anthocyanée; en section transversale, elle présente une moelle mince.

L'époque de maturation est intermédiaire. Le col de l'épi est

faiblement à moyennement glauque ainsi que légèrement recourbé. L'épi est cylindrique, dressé, moyen à dense, blanc et faiblement glauque à maturité. Il présente des arêtes rudimentaires très courtes à courtes. La glume inférieure est de longueur et largeur moyennes, et sa pubescence est nulle ou très clairsemée; sa troncature est légèrement oblique ainsi que moyenne à large; son bec est court et légèrement courbé. Le bec de la glumelle inférieure est légèrement courbé. 'Harvest' donne un grain de type roux vitreux, de couleur rouge clair. Le grain est petit, court, de largeur moyenne, de forme largement elliptique, avec une joue angulaire à arrondie. Les poils de la brosse sont de longueur moyenne. Le germe est ovale et de taille moyenne. Le sillon est étroit à moyen ainsi que peu profond à moyennement profond.

'Harvest' possède une bonne résistance à l'égrenage et à la germination sur pied, et sa qualité boulangère est bonne. La plante est résistante à modérément résistante à la rouille des feuilles (*Puccinia triticina*) et au charbon nu (*Ustilago tritici*), modérément sensible à sensible à la fusariose de l'épi (*Fusarium graminearum*), à la carie commune (*Tilletia caries*, *T. foetida*), à la tache des glumes (*Septoria nodorum*) et à la tache auréolée (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) ainsi que sensible à la tache helminthosporienne (*Cochliobolus sativus*) et à la tache septorienne (*Septoria tritici*).

Origine génétique : 'Harvest' est issue d'un croisement AC Domain*2/ND640 réalisé en 1991 au Centre de recherches sur les céréales de Winnipeg, au Manitoba. Après deux cycles de sélection, une multiplication des semences ainsi qu'une série d'essais portant sur la résistance aux maladies, la qualité d'utilisation finale et les propriétés culturales, l'épi 91B14-BP2E$ a été sélectionné parmi la génération F_6; les semences ont été multipliées, puis la génération F_8 a été inscrite à des essais de rendement préliminaires. La lignée 91B14-BP2E$ a été soumise en 1996 et 1997 à des essais de rendement menés dans plusieurs localités, puis inscrite aux essais coopératifs de blé panifiable du Centre de 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Harvest' ont été réalisés en 2001 et 2002 à la Ferme expérimentale de Glenlea, au Manitoba, à raison de 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle mesurait 3,25 m² et comprenait 5 rangs espacés de 18 cm; 950 graines ont été semées dans chaque parcelle.

Tableau 172 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Harvest'

	'Harvest'	'AC Barrie'*	'AC Domain'*
Longueur de la dernière feuille (cm)			
moyenne	14,0	16,0	15,0
écart-type	2,4	2,1	2,8
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)			
moyenne	12,4	14,0	12,5
écart-type	1,4	1,4	1,2
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	83,0	86,0	85,0
écart-type	7,7	5,7	6,4
Longueur de l'épi (cm)			
moyenne	6,6	7,0	6,6
écart-type	0,6	0,7	0,4
Poids du grain (g/1000 grains)			
moyenne	30,0	29,0	30,0

* variété de référence

BLÉ
(*Triticum turgidum* var. *durum* (Desf.) Bowden)

Dénomination proposée : **'Maier'** (voir la figure 186)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3048
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Requérant : NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, Dakota du Nord (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Agricore United, Calgary (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Avonlea' et 'AC Melita'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Maier', le col de l'épi mûr est beaucoup plus recourbé que chez 'AC Melita' et un peu plus recourbé que chez 'AC Avonlea'. Les arêtes de 'Maier' sont blanches et légèrement étalées, alors que celles de 'AC Melita' sont noires et fortement étalées. L'épi, sans les arêtes, est plus court chez 'Maier' que chez 'AC Avonlea'. Chez 'Maier', la troncature de la glume inférieure est fortement élevée et forme même une deuxième pointe, alors que chez 'AC Melita' elle est simplement élevée. Les poils de la brosse sont courts chez la variété candidate, alors qu'ils sont de longueur moyenne chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Maier' est un blé dur de printemps. Le coléoptile est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le limbe et la gaine des feuilles inférieures sont glabres. Au stade du gonflement, la plante est dressée, et la fréquence des sujets à dernière feuille recourbée est moyenne à élevée. Le limbe et la gaine de la dernière feuille sont glabres, non glauques. Les oreillettes de la dernière feuille sont faiblement anthocyanées. La paille n'est pas anthocyanée; en section transversale, elle présente une moelle mince à moyenne.

La maturité survient à une époque intermédiaire. Le col de l'épi est fortement glauque et modérément recourbé. L'épi est dressé, effilé, modérément dense, blanc, fortement glauque à maturité. Les arêtes sont longues, blanches et légèrement étalées. La surface convexe du segment apical du rachis est glabre. La glume inférieure de chaque épillet est de longueur et largeur moyennes ainsi que faiblement pubescente; sa troncature est étroite mais fortement élevée, formant même une deuxième pointe; son bec est court et légèrement incurvé. La face interne de la glume inférieure présente une pubescence clairsemée. Le bec de la glumelle inférieure est droit à légèrement incurvé.

'Maier' donne un grain ambré, elliptique, étroit à moyen, de longueur moyenne. Les poils de la brosse sont courts. Le germe est elliptique. Le sillon est étroit et peu profond.

La résistance à l'égrenage et la tolérance à la sécheresse sont passables à bonnes.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Maier' est issue d'un croisement D8193/D8335 réalisé en serre en 1985, à l'Université d'État du Dakota du Nord (NDSU). D8193 résulte d'un croisement D68111/Rugby//Crosby/3/Vic, tandis que D8335 résulte d'un croisement Wascana/Rolette//Vic. Au printemps 1986, la génération F_1 a été semée dans une serre de la NDSU. L'été suivant, la génération F_2 a été cultivée dans les champs expérimentaux du même établissement. Durant les étés 1987 à 1989, les générations F_3 à F_5 ont été cultivés en épis-lignes dans les champs de la NDSU. Durant l'été 1990, la F_6 a été soumise à des essais préliminaires de rendement, et la lignée expérimentale a été désignée D89135. Cette lignée a été observée pendant 10 générations, puis a été mise en circulation en 1998 sous la désignation 'Maier'. La mise au point de la variété a été menée par sélection généalogique. Dans le cas des premières générations, la sélection a été fondée sur des caractères héréditaires comme la hauteur de la plante, la précocité de maturation et la résistance aux maladies. À partir de la F_4, d'autres caractères ont été ajoutés aux critères de sélection, comme le rendement grainier, le poids spécifique et le poids du grain ainsi que sa qualité pour la fabrication de pâtes alimentaires. La variété 'Maier' a été sélectionnée pour son rendement élevé et pour la qualité de son grain (grosseur, teneur en protéines et fermeté du gluten), d'après les données recueillies pendant plusieurs années dans plusieurs localités. .

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Maier' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2002 à Irricana, en Alberta. Il y avait 4 répétitions par variété, et chacune était constituée de 3 parcelles disposées en blocs complets randomisés. Les parcelles mesuraient 4,2 m^2 et comprenaient 6 rangs espacés de 15 cm. Les parcelles étaient également espacées de 15 cm. Les résultats ont été appuyés par un rapport officiel d'examen technique acheté du Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales des États-Unis d'Amérique.

Tableau 173 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Maier'

	'Maier'	'AC Avonlea'*	'AC Melita'*
Longueur de la dernière feuille (cm)			
moyenne	18,3	19,0	18,4
écart-type	2,30	2,08	2,15
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)			
moyenne	9,7	11,1	10,2
écart-type	1,07	1,28	1,54
Hauteur de la plante (arêtes incluses) (cm)			
moyenne	71,8	74,4	71,0
écart-type	1,27	2,54	1,71
Longueur de l'épi (arêtes non incluses) (cm)			
moyenne	4,98	6,19	4,38
écart-type	1,99	3,18	3,54

* variété de référence

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* sp. Llave & Lex.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Illumination Blue'** (voir la figure 16)
Nom commercial : Starlette Trailing Blue
Numéro de la demande : 01-2954
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon) et Tokita Seed Co., Ltd., Saitama-ken (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunbelkubu' (Million Bells Trailing Blue) et 'Liricashower Blue'

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'Illumination Blue' sont plus longues que celles des variétés de référence. Chez 'Illumination Blue', les nouvelles tiges sont moyennement anthocyanées, tandis qu'elles sont faiblement anthocyanées chez 'Sunbelkubu' et moyennement à fortement anthocyanées chez 'Liricashower Blue'. Les feuilles de 'Illumination Blue' sont plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence, et le diamètre de sa corolle est plus grand. Les sépales de la variété candidate sont légèrement plus longs que ceux de 'Sunbelkubu'. Le pédicelle de 'Illumination Blue' est plus*

long que celui de 'Liricashower Blue', mais plus court que celui de 'Sunbelkubu'. Chez la variété candidate, la corolle est plus lobée que chez les deux variétés de référence. Chez 'Illumination Blue', le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus long que chez 'Sunbelkubu' et que chez 'Liricashower Blue'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus foncé chez la variété candidate que chez les deux variétés de référence.

Description : 'Illumination Blue' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte ainsi que dressée à rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, minces à moyennes, moyennement à fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Illumination Blue' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violettes à violet-bleu. La corolle est fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est émarginé. La nervure principale des lobes est violette, moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Illumination Blue' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1997 à Tochigi, au Japon. Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Calibrachoa hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Liricashower Blue'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 1998; elle était basée sur la robustesse du port et la beauté des fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Illumination Blue'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 174 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Illumination Blue'

	'Illumination Blue'	'Sunbelkubu'*	'Lirichashower Blue'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	40,85	31,80	25,20
écart-type	7,572	3,853	4,029
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,07	2,38	2,46
écart-type	0,359	0,301	0,313
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	0,97	0,56	0,50
écart-type	0,104	0,070	0,090
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	10,95	8,80	10,20
écart-type	1,550	1,225	1,000
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	18,70	23,00	13,70
écart-type	4,586	5,944	2,983
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	40,40	31,70	32,20
écart-type	4,381	2,406	2,394
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N87A-N82A	N87A	N82A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	84B-N81C	N82D avec zones blanches	N81C-N82C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)			
	12A/8D	11B	4D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Illumination Rose'** (voir la figure 17)
Nom commercial :	Starlette Trailing Rose
Numéro de la demande :	01-2955
Date de la demande :	2001/12/28
Requérant :	Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon) et Tokita Seed Co., Ltd., Saitama-ken (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Sommaire : *'Illumination Rose' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Sunbelkupi', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus minces. Le pédicelle de la variété candidate est légèrement plus court que celui de 'Sunbelkupi'. Chez 'Illumination Rose', la corolle est moins lobée que chez 'Sunbelkupi'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus pâle chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Illumination Rose' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces, courtes à moyennes, moyennement anthocyanées à la base. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, oblancéolées à spatulées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés à rhombiques et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique uniquement le long de la nervure principale. 'Illumination Rose' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violettes avec des teintes plus foncées de violet sur la marge de la corolle. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué. Les nervures des lobes sont moyennement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune pâle et présente des nervures modérément marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Illumination Rose' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1997 à Tochigi, au Japon. Ses deux parents provenaient de lignées non identifiées de semences de *Calibrachoa hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 1998; elle était basée sur la robustesse du port et la beauté des fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Illumination Rose'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 175 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Illumination Rose'

	'Illumination Rose'	'Sunbelkupi'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	38,95	33,00
écart-type	4,113	4,447
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	19,40	27,60
écart-type	3,864	11,650
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	plus violette que N74A	N74A
secondaire	83B/C	79D
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	N78D-77D, aussi foncée que N78B à la marge	76A-77B
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)		
	jaune pâle 155A	13C/D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Sunbel-Apu'** (voir la figure 18)
Nom commercial : Million Bells Apricot
Numéro de la demande : 02-3036
Date de la demande : 2002/03/28
Requérant : Suntory Flowers Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'KLEC01061' (Minifamous Apricot)

Sommaire : *'Sunbel-Apu' donne une plante plus haute que 'KLEC01061', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes. Les feuilles, les sépales et les pédicelles de 'Sunbel-Apu' sont plus courts que ceux de la variété de référence. Chez 'Sunbel-Apu', la corolle est plus lobée que chez 'KLEC01061'. La marge de la corolle est plus ondulée chez la variété candidate que chez 'KLEC01061'. Chez 'Sunbel-Apu', les nervures des deux faces des lobes de la corolle ainsi que de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées que chez 'KLEC01061'. Chez la variété candidate, les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont orange-gris, tandis qu'elles sont rouges chez la variété de référence. À l'intérieur du tube de la corolle, les nervures sont vert-gris chez 'Sunbel-Apu'; chez 'KLEC01061', elles sont violet-brun. La corolle de 'Sunbel-Apu' est principalement rose-orange, tandis que celle de la variété de référence présente une couleur allant de l'orange-jaune au rose et au saumon.*

Description : 'Sunbel-Apu' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont très courtes à courtes, minces à moyennes, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques; leur sommet est obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Sunbel-Apu' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, rose-orange avec des teintes plus foncées de rouge-violet à l'entrée du tube de la corolle. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est cuspidé. Les nervures des lobes sont moyennement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement marquées. Les

anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Sunbel-Apu' est issue d'un croisement entre 'E2' (parent femelle) et 'PE7' (parent mâle), deux pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa*, réalisé en 1996-1997 à Youkaichi, dans la préfecture de Shiga, au Japon. Lors de la sélection initiale, on recherchait chez les sujets des fleurs de petite taille et d'une couleur intéressante, un port semi-dressé et une floraison abondante. La variété a été sélectionnée en septembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sunbel-Apu'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 176 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sunbel-Apu'

	'Sunbel-Apu'	'KLEC01061'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	19,85	12,45
écart-type	2,484	3,131
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	27,95	38,05
écart-type	4,387	5,490
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,15	3,06
écart-type	0,268	0,259
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	8,40	11,40
écart-type	1,130	1,093
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	16,70	25,60
écart-type	2,908	4,719
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	36D-65D	10D au début, devenant 55B
secondaire	53B/N34A	53A-B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	36D	13D sur fleurs jaunes, 65A-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC02059'** (voir la figure 19)
Nom commercial : Minifamous Dark Violet
Numéro de la demande : 02-3140
Date de la demande : 2002/07/15
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'KLEC02070' (Minifamous Dark Blue Evolution) et 'Illumination Blue' (Starlette Trailing Blue)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'KLEC02059' sont plus courtes que celles de 'KLEC02070' et de 'Illumination Blue'. Le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus petit chez la variété candidate que chez 'Illumination Blue'. Les nervures sur la face supérieure des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'KLEC02059' que chez 'Illumination Blue'. La marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Chez 'KLEC02059', le tube de la corolle est plus court que chez 'KLEC02070' et que chez 'Illumination Blue'. La corolle de 'KLEC02059' est d'un violet légèrement plus pâle que celle de 'KLEC02070'.*

Description : 'KLEC02059' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte ainsi que dressée à rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, d'épaisseur moyenne, fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, et leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés et rhombiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'KLEC02059' donne des fleurs simples, violettes, en entonnoir. La corolle est fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est violette, fortement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC02059' est issue d'une mutation naturelle du semis 'S15', du genre *Calibrachoa*, découverte en 1999 par le sélectionneur, Nils Klemm, à Stuttgart, en Allemagne, et choisie pour le caractère inédit et stable de la couleur de ses fleurs. 'KLEC02059' a fait l'objet d'essais intérieurs en 2000 et en 2001, pendant lesquels on a observé l'uniformité de l'enracinement, la précocité et l'uniformité de la floraison ainsi que la rapidité de production. En 2001, des essais extérieurs ont permis d'évaluer la performance à l'extérieur, la qualité des fleurs et la résistance à la sécheresse et aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC02059' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 177 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC02059'

	'KLEC02059'	'KLEC02070'*	'Illumination Blue'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,65	41,00	40,85
écart-type	3,606	6,272	7,572
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	34,70	36,40	40,40
écart-type	2,669	4,222	4,381
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	15,70	19,30	20,20
écart-type	0,483	1,567	1,732
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N87B	N87A	N87A-N82A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	N87C-N82C	N80B-N81C	84B-N81C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)			
	12A/B	9C-8C	12A/8D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC02060'** (voir la figure 21)
Nom commercial : Sweetheart Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3141
Date de la demande : 2002/07/15
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S49' (Liricashower Stonewash)

Sommaire : *'KLEC02060' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Kakegawa S49'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'KLEC02060' sont plus anthocyanées que celles de la variété de référence. Les sépales et le tube de la corolle sont légèrement plus longs chez la variété candidate que chez 'Kakegawa S49'. Chez 'KLEC02060', l'intérieur du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus foncé que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'KLEC02060' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante très courte à courte, dressée à rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, moyennes à épaisses, très fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés à rhombiques et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique uniquement sur leur partie inférieure et sur la nervure principale. 'KLEC02060' donne des fleurs simples, violettes, en entonnoir. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué à émarginé. Les nervures des lobes sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC02060' est issue d'une mutation naturelle du semis 'S25', du genre *Calibrachoa*, découverte en 1999 par le sélectionneur, Nils Klemm, à Stuttgart, en Allemagne, et choisie pour le caractère inédit et stable de la couleur de ses fleurs. 'KLEC02060' a fait l'objet d'essais intérieurs en 2000 et en 2001, pendant lesquels on a observé l'uniformité de l'enracinement, la précocité et l'uniformité de la floraison ainsi que la rapidité de production. En 2001, des essais extérieurs ont permis d'évaluer la performance à l'extérieur, la qualité des fleurs et la résistance à la sécheresse et aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC02060' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 178 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC02060'

	'KLEC02060'	'Kakegawa S49'*
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	11,50	8,80
écart-type	0,982	0,707
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	19,10	14,70
écart-type	0,699	1,567

Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	N82C	N88C/D
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	N82C-76A	N82D
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)		
	9A/B	4C/D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC02072'** (voir la figure 22)
Nom commercial : Minifamous Red Evolution
Numéro de la demande : 02-3144
Date de la demande : 2002/07/15
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'KLEC02072' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Sunbelre', et la plante est plus courte. Le pédicelle de 'KLEC02072' est plus court que celui de 'Sunbelre'. Chez 'KLEC02072', le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez la variété de référence. La corolle de 'KLEC02072' est plus lobée que celle de 'Sunbelre'. Le tube de la corolle est plus long chez 'KLEC02072' que chez 'Sunbelre'.*

Description : 'KLEC02072' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante moyenne à haute, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur et d'épaisseur moyennes et sont fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'KLEC02072' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, rouges avec du rouge-violet près de la marge de la corolle. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est cuspidé à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est brune, moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC02072' est issue d'un croisement entre deux semis, 'S14' et 'S52', réalisé en 1999 par le sélectionneur, Nils Klemm, à Stuttgart, en Allemagne. La variété a été sélectionnée en 2000 pour le caractère inédit et stable de la couleur de ses fleurs. 'KLEC02072' a fait l'objet d'essais intérieurs en 2000 et en 2001, pendant lesquels on a observé l'uniformité de l'enracinement, la précocité et l'uniformité de la floraison ainsi que la rapidité de production. En 2001, des essais extérieurs ont permis d'évaluer la performance à l'extérieur, la qualité des fleurs et la résistance à la sécheresse et aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC02072'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 179 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC02072'

	'KLEC02072'	'Sunbelre'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	26,70	35,50
écart-type	3,190	3,682
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	42,60	55,15
écart-type	5,502	6,558
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	17,00	24,20
écart-type	3,367	5,245
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	32,00	26,60
écart-type	1,700	1,350
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	20,50	15,50
écart-type	0,850	0,850
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	46A-45B, N57A-61C près de la marge	46A-45B, N57A-61C près de la marge
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	64C-D	64C-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI6'** (voir la figure 23)
Nom commercial : Superbells White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3311
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'KLEC01058' (Minifamous White)

Sommaire : *'USCALI6' donne une plante plus haute que 'KLEC01058', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus épaisses. Le pédicelle de 'USCALI6' est plus court que celui de la variété de référence. Chez la variété candidate, le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez 'KLEC01058'. La corolle est moins lobée chez 'USCALI6' que chez la variété de référence, et la marge des lobes est moins ondulée.*

Description : 'USCALI6' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, moyennes à épaisses, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées, et leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'USCALI6' donne des fleurs simples, blanches, en entonnoir. La corolle est moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est vert-jaune, faiblement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI6' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI6' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ13-6' par la sélection de semis 'CJ12-1', toutes deux à fleurs blanches; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, ses fleurs de grande taille, sa performance estivale supérieure et sa résistance au *Thielaviopsis* (champignon terricole).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI6' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 180 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI6'

	'USCALI6'	'KLEC01058'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	20,85	11,90
écart-type	2,506	1,524
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	11,70	17,10
écart-type	1,418	4,175
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	35,00	29,10
écart-type	1,886	1,912

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI11'** (voir la figure 24)
Nom commercial : Superbells Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3312
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink)

Sommaire : *'USCALI11' donne une plante plus courte que 'Sunbelchipi'. La corolle est plus lobée chez 'USCALI11' que chez la variété de référence. Chez la variété candidate, les deux faces de la corolle sont d'un rose légèrement plus foncé que chez 'Sunbelchipi'. Chez 'USCALI11', le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus court que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'USCALI11' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, d'épaisseur moyenne, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, et leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'USCALI11' donne des fleurs simples, rose-violet, en entonnoir. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est arrondi à tronqué. Les nervures des lobes sont moyennement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI11' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI11' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ19-3' par la sélection de semis 'CJ18-8', toutes deux à fleurs roses; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, ses fleurs de grande taille, sa performance estivale supérieure et sa résistance au *Thielaviopsis* (champignon terricole).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI11' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 181 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI11'

	'USCALI11'	'Sunbelchipi'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	17,90	29,55
écart-type	1,075	2,266
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	12,80	16,30
écart-type	1,476	1,337
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	N74B	N74B-N66B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	N74C	68B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : 'USCALI28' (voir la figure 25)
Nom commercial : Superbells Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3313
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red)

Sommaire : *'USCALI28' donne une plante plus courte que 'Sunbelre', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes. Chez 'USCALI28', le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez la variété de référence. La corolle est plus lobée chez 'USCALI28' que chez 'Sunbelre', et la marge des lobes est moins ondulée. Chez 'USCALI28', le sommet des lobes de la corolle est tronqué, tandis qu'il est cuspidé chez la variété de référence. La corolle est d'un rouge plus foncé chez 'USCALI28' que chez 'Sunbelre'.*

Description : 'USCALI28' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, moyennes à longues, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, et leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique uniquement le long de la nervure principale. 'USCALI28' donne des fleurs simples, rouges, en entonnoir. La corolle est fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est brun-violet, moyennement à fortement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI28' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI28' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ29-1' par la sélection de semis 'CJ28-4', toutes deux à fleurs rouges; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, ses fleurs de grande taille et sa performance estivale supérieure.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI28' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait

6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 182 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI28'

	'USCALI28'	'Sunbelre'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	22,70	35,50
écart-type	3,199	3,682
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	33,70	26,60
écart-type	1,337	1,350
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	45A-B	46A-45B et N57A-61C sur la marge
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	67A-B	64C-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI47'** (voir la figure 26)
Nom commercial : Superbells Coral Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3314
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Liricashower Rose' et 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Sommaire : *'USCALI47' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Liricashower Rose' et 'Sunbelkupi'. Chez la variété candidate, le sommet des feuilles est très aigu à modérément aigu, tandis qu'il est obtus chez les variétés de référence. Chez 'USCALI47', le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus grand que chez 'Liricashower Rose'. La corolle est légèrement plus rose chez 'USCALI47' que chez les variétés de référence. La marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée chez la variété candidate que chez 'Liricashower Rose' et 'Sunbelkupi'. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont rouge foncé chez 'USCALI47', tandis qu'elles sont violettes chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'USCALI47' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, minces à moyennes, fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, et leur sommet forme un angle très aigu à modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés et rhombiques; ils présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique le long de la nervure principale. 'USCALI47' donne des fleurs simples, rose-bleu, en entonnoir. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est cuspidé à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est rouge foncé, moyennement à fortement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI47' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI47' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ19-3', à fleurs roses, par la sélection de semis 'CJ28-4', à fleurs rouges; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, la taille de ses fleurs, sa performance estivale supérieure et sa résistance au *Thielaviopsis* (champignon terricole).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI47' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 183 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI47'

	'USCALI47'	'Liricashower Rose'*	'Sunbelkupi'*
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	35,25	31,25	34,60
écart-type	2,045	1,933	2,675
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	73A	N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	55D	76B/C	76A-77B

Couleur des nervures de la corolle (RHS)		
59A	N79A	N79A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI48'** (voir la figure 27)
Nom commercial : Superbells Pink Kiss
Numéro de la demande : 02-3315
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'KLEC01064' (Sweetheart White)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'USCALI48' sont plus courtes que celles de 'KLEC01064', et ses feuilles sont plus petites. Chez la variété candidate, les feuilles sont elliptiques à oblancéolées, et leur sommet est très aigu à modérément aigu, tandis que chez 'KLEC01064', les feuilles sont spatulées à oblancéolées, et leur sommet est obtus. Chez 'USCALI48', le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus grand que chez 'KLEC01064'. Chez la variété candidate, les lobes de la corolle présentent, à l'entrée du tube de celle-ci, un anneau d'un violet plus foncé que chez la variété de référence. Les nervures de la face supérieure des lobes de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'USCALI48' que chez 'KLEC01064'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées chez la variété candidate que chez 'KLEC01064'.*

Description : 'USCALI48' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont très courtes à courtes, minces à moyennes, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à oblancéolées, et leur sommet forme un angle très aigu à modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique uniquement sur les nervures. 'USCALI48' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, blanches avec un anneau violet à l'entrée du tube de la corolle. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est plutôt tronqué. Les nervures des lobes sont très faiblement à faiblement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI48' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI48' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ14-2' par la sélection de semis 'CJ12-1', toutes deux à fleurs blanches; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, ses fleurs de grande taille, sa performance estivale supérieure et sa résistance à *Thielaviopsis* (champignon terricole).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI48' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 184 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI48'

	'USCALI48'	'KLEC01064'*
Longueur des pousses (mm)		
moyenne	23,00	30,50
écart-type	3,162	4,170
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,40	2,96
écart-type	0,287	0,222
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	0,62	0,86
écart-type	0,082	0,094
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	36,80	32,70
écart-type	1,932	1,767
Couleur secondaire de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	N74C-72C	72C-61B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI51'** (voir la figure 28)
Nom commercial : Superbells Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3316
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunbelkubu' (Million Bells Trailing Blue) et 'KLEC02070' (Minifamous Dark Blue Evolution)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'USCALI51' sont plus épaisses et plus longues que celles de 'Sunbelkubu' et de 'KLEC02070'. Les feuilles de 'USCALI51' sont légèrement plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence. Chez 'USCALI51', les feuilles sont elliptiques, tandis qu'elles sont obovées chez 'Sunbelkubu' et elliptiques à obovées chez 'KLEC02070'. Les sépales de 'USCALI51' sont légèrement plus longs et plus étroits que ceux de 'Sunbelkubu', mais plus courts et plus étroits que ceux de 'KLEC02070'. Chez la variété candidate, les sépales sont lancéolés, tandis qu'ils sont rhombiques chez 'Sunbelkubu', et lancéolés et rhombiques chez 'KLEC02070'. La corolle est plus lobée chez 'USCALI51' que chez 'Sunbelkubu'. Chez la variété candidate, la marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée que chez les variétés de référence. Les nervures de la face supérieure des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'USCALI51' que chez 'Sunbelkubu'.*

Description : 'USCALI51' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante haute, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont épaisses, moyennes à longues, moyennement à fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, et leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'USCALI51' donne des fleurs simples, violettes, en entonnoir. La corolle est fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est émarginé. Les nervures des lobes sont fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'USCALI51' est le produit d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur, Ushio Sakazaki, de Hikone Shiga, au Japon; ce programme visait à créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donneraient des plantes semi-dressées plus résistantes aux maladies et plus tolérantes à la chaleur que les autres variétés. 'USCALI51' est issue de la pollinisation de la sélection de semis 'CJ24-7' par la sélection de semis 'CJ23-5', toutes deux à fleurs bleues; ce croisement a été réalisé par le sélectionneur le 10 mai 1998, à Shiga, au Japon. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, en Allemagne, un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi la descendance pour son port semi-dressé, ses fleurs de grande taille, sa performance estivale supérieure et sa résistance au *Thielaviopsis* (champignon terricole).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USCALI51' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 185 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USCALI51'

	'USCALI51'	'Sunbelkubu'*	'KLEC02070'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	45,00	31,80	41,00
écart-type	10,022	3,858	6,272
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,34	2,38	3,19
écart-type	0,401	0,301	0,420
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,03	0,56	0,81
écart-type	0,164	0,070	0,101
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	9,30	8,80	11,80
écart-type	0,833	1,225	1,414
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	2,50	2,70	3,30
écart-type	0,527	0,675	0,483
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	plus foncée que N82A et nervures secondaires 83A	N87A	N87A et nervures secondaires 86A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	N80B-N81C	N82D	N81C/D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Ivory'** (voir la figure 29)
Nom commercial : Callie Ivory
Numéro de la demande : 02-3346
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S27' (Liricashower Lemon Yellow)

Sommaire : *'Cal Ivory' donne une plante légèrement plus dressée que 'Kakegawa S27', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus longues. Les feuilles sont légèrement plus larges chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Le pédicelle de 'Cal Ivory' est plus court que celui de 'Kakegawa S27'. La corolle est moins lobée chez 'Cal Ivory' que chez 'Kakegawa S27', et la marge des lobes est moins ondulée.*

Description : 'Cal Ivory' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte ainsi que dressée à rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, minces à moyennes, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires à lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Ivory' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, orange-jaune pâle à blanches. La corolle est moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet, arrondi à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est jaune, moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est orange-jaune et présente des nervures très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Ivory' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '164-2', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '103-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Ivory' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 186 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Ivory'

	'Cal Ivory'	'Kakegawa S27'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	33,15	23,50
écart-type	5,056	4,882
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,15	0,88
écart-type	0,127	0,103
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	12,30	19,40
écart-type	3,164	2,459
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	11D-155D	9D-155B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)		
	155D	155D-8D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Pink'** (voir la figure 30)
Nom commercial : Callie Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3347
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink) et 'Cal Rose' (Callie Rose)

Sommaire : *'Cal Pink' donne une plante plus courte que 'Sunbelchipi', et ses feuilles sont légèrement plus étroites que celles de 'Sunbelchipi' et de 'Cal Rose'. Chez la variété candidate, la marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée que chez les variétés de référence. Chez 'Cal Pink', les nervures de la face supérieure des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées que chez 'Sunbelchipi'; celles de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées que chez 'Cal Rose'. La corolle de 'Cal Pink' est d'un rose plus pâle que celle de 'Sunbelchipi' et de 'Cal Rose'.*

Description : 'Cal Pink' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, moyennes à épaisses, moyennement à fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques à oblancéolées; leur sommet forme un angle très aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés; ils présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique le long de la nervure principale. 'Cal Pink' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet, tronqué à arrondi. La nervure principale des lobes est rouge-violet foncé, fortement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement

marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Pink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '38-1', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '77-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Pink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 187 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Pink'

	'Cal Pink'	'Sunbelchipi'*	'Cal Rose'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	21,55	29,55	19,75
écart-type	2,229	2,266	3,319
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	0,77	1,10	1,04
écart-type	0,157	0,082	0,130
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N74C-73A et nervures secondaires 67C	N74A-N66B et nervures secondaires N66B	N74A/B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	73D	68B	N80C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Rose'** (voir les figures 31 et 32)
Nom commercial : Callie Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3348
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Illumination Rose' (Starlette Trailing Rose) et 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Sommaire : *Chez 'Cal Rose', les nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes que chez 'Illumination Rose'. Les feuilles de 'Cal Rose' sont légèrement plus larges que celles des variétés de référence, et ses sépales sont plus étroits. Chez la variété candidate, le pédicelle est plus court que chez 'Illumination Rose' et 'Sunbelkupi', et sa corolle a un diamètre plus petit. Chez 'Cal Rose', la corolle est moins lobée que chez 'Sunbelkupi'. Chez la variété candidate, la marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée que chez 'Sunbelkupi'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus foncé chez 'Cal Rose' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Cal Rose' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, d'épaisseur moyenne, fortement à très fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, oblancéolées à spatulées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés; ils sont anthocyanés à la base et le long de la nervure principale. 'Cal Rose' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violet-rose. La corolle est moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est émarginé. La nervure principale des lobes est violette, fortement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Rose' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '77-3', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '166-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Rose' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 188 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Rose'

	'Cal Rose'	'Illumination Rose'*	'Sunbelkupi'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,80	38,95	33,00
écart-type	5,138	4,113	4,447
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,04	0,97	0,82
écart-type	0,130	0,140	0,098
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	2,05	2,95	2,40
écart-type	0,369	0,158	0,516
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	14,30	19,40	27,60
écart-type	2,908	3,864	11,65
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	28,90	37,20	34,60
écart-type	3,178	2,348	2,675
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N74A/B	plus violette que N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	77A	83B/C	79D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Scared'** (voir la figure 33)
Nom commercial : Callie Scarlet
Numéro de la demande : 02-3349
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells Red) et 'KLEC02072' (Minifamous Red Evolution)

Sommaire : *'Cal Scared' donne une plante et des nouvelles tiges plus courtes que 'Sunbelre'. Les sépales de 'Cal Scared' sont plus courts que ceux de 'Sunbelre' et de 'KLEC02072'. Chez 'Cal Scared', le pédicelle est plus court que chez 'Sunbelre', mais légèrement plus long que chez 'KLEC02072'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez la variété candidate que chez 'KLEC02072'. Chez 'Cal Scared', la corolle est moins lobée que chez 'KLEC02072', et la marge des lobes de la corolle est moins ondulée que chez les deux variétés de référence. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est tronqué chez 'Cal Scared', tandis qu'il est cuspidé chez 'Sunbelre' et cuspidé et tronqué chez 'KLEC02072'. Chez 'Cal Scared', le tube de la corolle est plus court que chez 'KLEC02072', et les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées.*

Description : 'Cal Scared' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante moyenne à haute, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à épaisses, de longueur moyenne, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Scared' donne des fleurs simples, rouges, en entonnoir. La corolle est faiblement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est très faiblement à faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est brun-rouge, moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Scared' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '66-1', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '72-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de juin 2000. En août 2000, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Scared' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 189 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Scared'

	'Cal Scared'	'Sunbelre'*	'KLEC02072'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	27,50	35,50	26,70
écart-type	3,894	3,682	3,190
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	44,30	55,15	42,60
écart-type	8,551	6,558	5,502
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	9,70	11,30	11,80
écart-type	1,944	1,667	1,269

Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	20,50	24,20	17,00
écart-type	5,583	5,245	3,367
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	26,80	26,60	32,00
écart-type	1,317	1,350	1,700
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	16,45	15,50	20,50
écart-type	2,166	0,850	0,850

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal White'** (voir la figure 34)
Nom commercial : Callie White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3351
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'USCALI6' (Superbells White) et 'KLEC01058' (Minifamous White)

Sommaire : *'Cal White' donne une plante plus courte que 'USCALI6', mais plus haute et plus dressée que 'KLEC01058'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal White' sont plus longues que celles de 'USCALI6' et de 'KLEC01058'. Chez 'Cal White', le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit que chez 'USCALI6'. La corolle est moins lobée chez la variété candidate que chez 'KLEC01058'. Chez 'Cal White', les lobes de la corolle présentent une nervure principale jaune, tandis que chez les variétés de référence cette nervure est vert-jaune. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est arrondi chez 'Cal White', tandis qu'il est tronqué chez 'USCALI6' et arrondi à tronqué chez 'KLEC01058'. Chez 'Cal White', la face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus foncé que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Cal White' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte à moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur et d'épaisseur moyennes, faiblement anthocyanées à la base. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés à rhombiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal White' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, blanches. La corolle est moyennement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est arrondi. Les nervures des lobes sont faiblement à moyennement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal White' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '3-2', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '77-3'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal White' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 190 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal White'

	'Cal White'	'USCALI6'*	'KLEC01058'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	16,65	20,85	11,90
écart-type	2,887	2,506	1,524
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	41,85	36,80	35,80
écart-type	9,111	4,774	6,861
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	29,40	35,00	29,10
écart-type	3,026	1,886	1,912
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)			
	9A-B	12C	6B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Yel'** (voir les figures 35 et 36)
Nom commercial : Callie Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 02-3352
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Kakegawa S27' (Liricashower Lemon Yellow) et 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells Yellow)

Description : *'Cal Yel' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Kakegawa S27'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal Yel' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Sunbelki' et plus épaisses ainsi que plus longues que celles de 'Kakegawa S27'. Les feuilles de 'Cal Yel' sont plus petites que celles des variétés de référence, et ses sépales et son pédicelle sont plus courts. Le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus petit chez 'Cal Yel' que chez 'Sunbelki' et 'Kakegawa S27'. La corolle de 'Cal Yel' est d'un jaune légèrement plus foncé que celle de 'Kakegawa S27', mais d'un jaune plus pâle que celle de 'Sunbelki', qui présente des mouchetures rouges le long des nervures principales. Chez la variété candidate, la nervure principale des lobes de la corolle est jaune alors que, chez 'Sunbelki', elle est brune. La marge des lobes de la corolle est moins ondulée chez 'Cal Yel' que chez 'Kakegawa S27'. Chez 'Cal Yel', le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé à tronqué, tandis qu'il est émarginé chez 'Kakegawa S27' et cuspidé chez 'Sunbelki'. Le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus court chez 'Cal Yel' que chez 'Sunbelki'. Chez la variété candidate, les nervures sur la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées que chez 'Sunbelki'.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Yel' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, d'épaisseur moyenne, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet est obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires à lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Yel' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, jaune pâle. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est cuspidé à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Yel' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle était de la sélection '3-2', tandis que le parent mâle était de la sélection '77-3'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Yel' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 191 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Yel'

	'Cal Yel'	'Kakegawa S27'*	Sunbelki'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	32,10	23,50	41,80
écart-type	1,040	4,882	5,473
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,57	3,46	3,22
écart-type	0,447	0,267	0,389
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	0,865	0,88	1,10
écart-type	0,106	0,103	0,100
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	9,15	10,90	11,89
écart-type	1,054	1,414	1,453
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	13,80	19,40	26,00
écart-type	3,425	2,459	5,025
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	26,00	28,00	32,00
écart-type	2,273	2,000	2,062
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	8D-9D et nervures secondaires 10B	9D-155B	10A-B aussi foncée que 14A, nervures secondaires 11A et tachetée de 53B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	4D	155D avec 8D	10D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Bule'** (voir les figures 37 et 38)
Nom commercial : Callie Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3377
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'KLEC02060' (Sweetheart Lavender) et 'Kakegawa S49' (Liricashower Stonewash)

Description : *'Cal Bule' donne une plante plus dressée que les variétés de référence, et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes. Les feuilles de 'Cal Bule' sont légèrement plus longues que celles des variétés de référence. Les sépales de 'Cal Bule' sont légèrement plus grands que ceux de 'KLEC02060' et de 'Kakegawa S49'. Chez 'Cal Bule', le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez les variétés de référence. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune légèrement plus pâle chez 'Cal Bule' que chez 'KLEC02060', mais plus foncé que chez 'Kakegawa S49'.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Bule' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, d'épaisseur moyenne, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés à rhombiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Bule' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est émarginé. La nervure principale des lobes est violet-rouge, moyennement marquée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Bule' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle, à fleurs lavande, était l'hybride exclusif '97-2', tandis que le parent mâle, à fleurs bleues, était l'hybride exclusif '114-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Bule'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 192 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Bule'

	'Cal Bule'	'KLEC02060'*	'Kakegawa S49'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,00	38,60	38,85
écart-type	3,712	3,806	8,330
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,45	3,17	2,68
écart-type	0,414	0,548	0,301
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	11,80	11,50	8,80
écart-type	0,972	0,982	0,707
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	3,55	3,00	2,50
écart-type	0,497	0,333	0,527
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	37,80	33,70	31,10
écart-type	3,120	2,111	1,729
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)			
	10A-11A	9A/B	4C/D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Darblu'** (voir la figure 39)
Nom commercial : Callie Dark Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3378
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'USCALI51' (Superbells Blue) et 'KLEC02070' (Minifamous Dark Blue Evolution)

Description : *'Cal Darblu' donne une plante plus rampante que 'USCALI51', plus courte que 'USCALI51' et 'KLEC02070'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal Darblu' sont plus minces que celles de 'USCALI51' et plus courtes ainsi que moins anthocyanées que celles des deux variétés de référence. Les sépales de la variété candidate sont rhombiques, tandis que ceux de 'USCALI51' sont lancéolés et que ceux de 'KLEC02070' sont lancéolés à rhombiques. Chez 'Cal Darblu', le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez les variétés de référence. La corolle de 'Cal Darblu' est d'un violet légèrement plus pâle que celle de 'KLEC02070'. La marge des lobes de la corolle est moins ondulée chez la variété candidate que chez 'USCALI51'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune légèrement plus foncé chez 'Cal Darblu' que chez 'USCALI51' et 'KLEC02070'.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Darblu' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante courte, au port dressé à rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, minces à moyennes, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont rhombiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Darblu' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est faiblement ondulée, et leur sommet est cuspidé, tronqué ou émarginé. Les nervures des lobes sont fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Darblu' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle, à fleurs roses, était l'hybride exclusif '162-2', tandis que le parent mâle, à fleurs bleues, était l'hybride exclusif '117-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Darblu'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 193 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Darblu'

	'Cal Darblu'	'USCALI51'*	'KLEC02070'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	14,30	30,20	15,75
écart-type	2,983	6,647	3,208
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	37,55	45,00	41,00
écart-type	6,388	10,022	6,272
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	41,10	33,90	36,40
écart-type	1,969	1,619	4,222
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N82A et nervures secondaires 83A	N81A-N82A et nervures secondaires 83A	N87A et nervures secondaires 86A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	N80B, nervures secondaires N81A et nervure principale N77A	N80B-N81C, nervures secondaires N81A et nervure principale N79A	N81C/D, nervures secondaires 83B et nervure principale N92A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Laver'** (voir la figure 40)
Nom commercial : Callie Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3379
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Cal Litelaver' (Callie Light Lavender) et 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Description : *'Cal Laver' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Sunbelkupi'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal Laver' sont légèrement plus minces, plus longues et moins anthocyanées que celles des variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'Cal Laver' sont légèrement plus petites que celles de 'Cal Litelaver', mais légèrement plus grandes que celles de 'Sunbelkupi'. Les sépales de la variété candidate sont plus longs que ceux de 'Cal Litelaver'. Chez 'Cal Laver', le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus petit que chez 'Sunbelkupi', mais légèrement plus grand que chez 'Cal Litelaver'. L'intérieur de la corolle est d'un rose légèrement plus foncé chez 'Cal Laver' que chez 'Cal Litelaver'. L'extérieur de la corolle est d'un violet légèrement plus foncé chez 'Cal Laver' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Laver' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante moyenne à haute, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues, minces à moyennes, faiblement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Laver' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violet-rouge avec du violet-bleu autour de l'entrée du tube de la corolle. La corolle est moyennement lobée; la

marge de ses lobes est moyennement ondulée, et leur sommet est arrondi à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est magenta, faiblement à moyennement marquée. L'intérieur du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Laver' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle, à fleurs roses, était l'hybride exclusif '83-1', tandis que le parent mâle, à fleurs rose-lavande, était l'hybride exclusif '171-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Laver' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 194: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Laver' et 'Cal Litelaver'

	'Cal Laver'	'Cal Litelaver'	'Sunbelkupi'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	44,25	38,05	33,00
écart-type	4,354	6,247	4,447
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,33	3,75	2,80
écart-type	0,211	0,369	0,222
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,05	1,39	0,82
écart-type	0,071	0,215	0,098
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	10,20	7,70	10,70
écart-type	1,394	0,972	1,160
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	30,10	28,20	34,60
écart-type	0,876	2,394	2,675
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
principale	N74A/B	N74B/C	N74A
secondaire (à l'entrée du tube)	83C/B	-	79D
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	N78C-D avec tons N78B près de la nervure principale	N74C	76A-77B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Litelaver'** (voir la figure 40)
Nom commercial : Callie Light Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3380
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Cal Laver' (Callie Lavender) et 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells Trailing Pink)

Description : *'Cal Litelaver' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Sunbelkupi'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal Litelaver' sont plus longues que celles de 'Sunbelkupi', mais plus courtes que celles de 'Cal Laver'. Les feuilles de 'Cal Litelaver' sont légèrement plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence. Les sépales de la variété candidate sont plus courts que ceux de 'Cal Laver' et de 'Sunbelkupi'. Chez 'Cal Litelaver', le diamètre de la corolle est légèrement plus petit que chez les variétés de référence. L'intérieur et l'extérieur de la corolle sont d'un rose légèrement plus pâle chez 'Cal Litelaver' que chez 'Cal Laver' et 'Sunbelkupi'. La marge des lobes de la corolle est plus ondulée chez 'Cal Litelaver' que chez 'Sunbelkupi'.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Litelaver' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, au port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur et d'épaisseur moyennes, fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont lancéolés; ils présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique le long de la nervure principale. 'Cal Litelaver' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, rose-bleu. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est arrondi à tronqué. La nervure principale des lobes est violet-rouge, faiblement à moyennement marquée. L'intérieur du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Litelaver' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle, à fleurs roses, était l'hybride exclusif '38-1', tandis que le parent mâle, à fleurs magenta-rose, était l'hybride exclusif '77-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Litelaver'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Cal Pur'** (voir les figures 41 et 42)
Nom commercial :	Callie Purple
Numéro de la demande :	02-3381
Date de la demande :	2002/11/21
Requérant :	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'KLEC02059' (Minifamous Dark Violet) et 'Illumination Blue' (Starlette Trailing Blue) (voir le tableau ?)

Description : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'Cal Pur' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Illumination Blue'. Les sépales de la variété candidate sont plus petits que ceux de 'KLEC02059' et de 'Illumination Blue'. Chez la variété candidate, les sépales sont rhombiques, tandis qu'ils sont lancéolés chez 'Illumination Blue'. Chez 'Cal Pur', le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit que chez 'Illumination Blue'. Le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus court chez 'Cal Pur' que chez 'KLEC02059' et 'Illumination Blue'. Chez 'Cal Pur', la face interne des lobes de la corolle présente des nervures plus marquées que chez 'Illumination Blue'.*

Sommaire : 'Cal Pur' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* qui donne une plante très courte à courte, au port dressé à rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, minces à moyennes, moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées; leur sommet forme un angle modérément aigu à obtus. Le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont rhombiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Cal Pur' donne des fleurs simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée; la marge de ses lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et leur sommet est émarginé. Les nervures des lobes sont fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Cal Pur' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000 par le sélectionneur, Robert Osteen Pierce, dans une serre de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie. Le parent femelle, à fleurs lavande foncé, était l'hybride exclusif '22-2', tandis que le parent mâle, à fleurs magenta pâle, était l'hybride exclusif '159-3'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre au mois de janvier 2001. En avril 2001, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour son port ainsi que la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cal Pur'ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène située à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées repiquées dans des paniers de 25 cm le 30 avril 2003 (semaine 18). Chaque panier contenait 3 boutures, et il y avait 6 paniers par variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 195 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cal Pur'

	'Cal Pur'	'KLEC02059'*	'Illumination Blue'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	34,85	33,65	40,85
écart-type	3,559	3,606	7,572
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	9,30	10,50	10,95
écart-type	0,866	0,972	1,550
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	2,60	2,90	3,20
écart-type	0,516	0,316	0,618
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	35,70	34,70	40,40
écart-type	2,216	2,669	4,381
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	N82A-N82B	N87B et nervures secondaires N81B	N87A-N82A

Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	N80C	N87C-N82C	84B-N81C

* variété de référence

CHRYSANTHÈME FRUTESCENT
(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz-Bip.)

Dénomination proposée : 'Dansun' (voir la figure 10)
Nom commercial : Sunlight
Numéro de la demande : 02-3046
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Kaj Joergensen, Aarslev (Danemark)

Variété de référence : 'Butterfly'

Sommaire : *'Dansun' donne une plante plus courte que 'Butterfly'. La feuille ainsi que ses lobes latéraux inférieurs sont plus petits chez 'Dansun' que chez 'Butterfly'. Chez la variété candidate, le diamètre du capitule est légèrement plus petit que chez 'Butterfly'. Chez 'Dansun', les rayons sont d'un jaune légèrement plus pâle que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Dansun' donne une plante au port dressé-étroit à dressé-buissonnant, fortement ramifiée, à capitules simples. La feuille est vert moyen, à base atténuée et à sommet cuspidé. Le pédoncule est modérément épais. L'axe longitudinal des rayons est droit. Les rayons sont jaunes à l'ouverture du capitule, mais deviennent jaune pâle avec le temps. Le capitule comporte un disque. La période de floraison est longue et débute à la mi-saison.

Origine génétique : 'Dansun' est issue de la mutation naturelle d'une variété exclusive et a été découverte en 1999 à Aarslev, au Danemark. 'Dansun' a été sélectionnée pour son port compact et ses capitules jaunes, grands et simples.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Dansun' ont été réalisés à Oxford Station, en Ontario, durant l'été 2003. Douze sujets de chaque variété ont été cultivés à l'extérieur, dans des pots en plastique individuels de 10 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 196 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Dansun'

	'Dansun'	'Butterfly'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	30,22	41,06
écart-type	1,56	2,83
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,03	10,70
écart-type	0,71	0,72
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,73	7,25
écart-type	0,27	0,69
Longueur des lobes inférieurs de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	17,00	28,83
écart-type	2,45	7,19
Largeur des lobes inférieurs de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	6,67	14,33
écart-type	1,97	6,99
Diamètre du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	5,09	6,03
écart-type	0,41	0,38
Couleur de la face supérieure des rayons (RHS)	6B	5A/B
Couleur de la face supérieure des rayons âgés (RHS)	7D	5D
Couleur de la face inférieure des rayons (RHS)	6D	5D

* variété de référence

CLÉMATITE
(*Clematis* L.)

Dénomination proposée : 'Evithree' (voir la figure 43)
Nom commercial : Anna Louise
Numéro de la demande : 95-686
Date de la demande : 1995/12/22
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Me Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Raymond Evison, Guernsey Clematis Nursery, Guernesey, îles Anglo-Normandes (Royaume-Uni)

Variétés de référence : 'Mrs. N. Thompson' et 'Fireworks'

Sommaire : *'Evithree' est une clématite grimpante à feuilles de largeur moyenne, tandis que 'Fireworks' est une variété à feuilles larges. Le pédoncule de 'Evithree' est plus court que celui de 'Mrs. N. Thompson' et de 'Fireworks'. Les fleurs de 'Evithree' sont plus petites que celles de 'Fireworks', et ses sépales sont considérablement plus courts. Chez 'Evithree', les deux faces des sépales ont pour couleur principale un violet légèrement moins foncé que chez 'Mrs. N. Thompson'. Chez la variété candidate, le filet des étamines est blanc, tandis que chez les deux variétés de référence la base est blanche, et la partie supérieure est violette.*

Description : 'Evithree' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges sont fortement pubescentes. La plante comporte à la fois des feuilles simples et des feuilles ternées. Ces feuilles sont vert moyen, courtes à moyennes, de largeur moyenne, étroitement ovées; leur sommet forme un angle très aigu, et leur base est arrondie à cordée. Les feuilles comportent deux à quatre lobes et sont légèrement rugueuses. Le bord des feuilles est entier, et leur dessous est fortement pubescent.

'Evithree' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, de diamètre moyen, tournées vers le haut ou vers l'extérieur. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont plates à convexes. Chacune compte six sépales disjoints à tangents. Elles sont fortement parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, courts à moyens, moyens à larges. En coupe transversale, ils sont convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à modérément réfléchis. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 3. Le dessus des sépales est principalement violet foncé, avec une bande centrale violet-rouge. Le dessous des sépales est violet pâle, avec une bande centrale blanche. Le bord des sépales est modérément ondulé, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc. Les anthères sont violet rougeâtre. Les stigmates sont blanc crème.

'Evithree' commence à fleurir à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 25 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evithree' est issue d'un croisement multiple réalisé aux installations de la Guernsey Clematis Nursery, aux îles Anglo-Normandes (Royaume-Uni). La variété a été découverte à l'état de semis après un ensemencement contrôlé, mais ses parents sont inconnus.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evithree' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 197 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evithree'

	'Evithree'	'Mrs. N. Thompson'*	'Fireworks'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	62,20	59,60	74,70
écart-type	5,98	7,44	6,55
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	38,10	35,00	45,50
écart-type	2,85	3,46	5,87
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)			
moyenne	49,30	97,75	99,20
écart-type	15,13	21,56	26,49
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	15,10	14,18	19,28
écart-type	1,95	1,44	1,30
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	78,80	69,90	98,00
écart-type	8,88	7,49	3,68
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)			
	N88B-90C	N88A, 93B	N88B, 90B
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)			
	86C-D	86A	86C-D
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)			
	61A à 187C	N79C à N186D	N79Cà N186D
Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)			
	155B-C	155B avec rouge-violet à l'apex	157A, 155A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Evitwo'** (voir la figure 44)
Nom commercial : Arctic Queen
Numéro de la demande : 95-687
Date de la demande : 1995/12/22
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : M[e] Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Raymond Evison, Guernsey Clematis Nursery, Guernesey, îles Anglo-Normandes (Royaume-Uni)

Variété de référence : 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

Sommaire : *'Evitwo' est une clématite grimpante dont les folioles sont plus larges que celles de 'Duchess of Edinburgh'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Evitwo' que chez la variété de référence, et les sépales sont plus longs. Chez la variété candidate, la base des sépales est de type 2, tandis qu'elle est de type 3 chez 'Duchess of Edinburgh'.*

Description : 'Evitwo' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne formée de poils très longs. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont ovées, larges, de longueur moyenne, vert pâle à vert moyen; leur sommet forme un angle très aigu, et leur base est obtuse à arrondie. Les folioles comportent trois ou quatre lobes; elles ne sont pas rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est légèrement pubescent.

'Evitwo' donne des fleurs doubles, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut; leur diamètre est petit à moyen. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont plates à convexes. Les sépales sont chevauchants. Les fleurs sont légèrement parfumées.

Les sépales sont courts, étroits, elliptiques. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats à convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est d'un blanc uniforme. Le dessous des sépales est blanc lui aussi. Le bord des sépales est modérément ondulé, et ils sont légèrement à moyennement tordus le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc. Les anthères sont crème. Les stigmates sont blancs.

'Evitwo' commence à fleurir à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 25 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evitwo' est issue d'un croisement multiple réalisé aux installations de la Guernsey Clematis Nursery, aux îles Anglo-Normandes (Royaume-Uni). La variété est le fruit de la pollinisation aléatoire d'un parent femelle inconnu par un parent mâle inconnu.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evitwo' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 198 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evitwo'

	'Evitwo'	'Duchess of Edinburgh'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	70,40	72,80
écart-type	5,92	7,07
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	50,10	41,20
écart-type	5,59	3,05
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	12,99	9,70
écart-type	0,86	1,47
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	65,50	50,30
écart-type	4,60	8,07
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	27,50	24,00
écart-type	4,79	2,21
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	blanche	blanche
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	blanche	blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Evione'** (voir la figure 45)
Nom commercial : Sugar Candy
Numéro de la demande : 95-1105
Date de la demande : 1997/07/21

Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)

Mandataire au Canada : M^e Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Nelly Moser'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'Evione' est une clématite grimpante dont les folioles sont plus longues que celles de 'Nelly Moser'. Les deux variétés diffèrent par la couleur de leurs fleurs. Chez la variété candidate, le dessus des sépales est d'un violet plutôt rosâtre ou rougeâtre, tandis qu'il est violet-bleu chez 'Nelly Moser'. La couleur secondaire du dessous des sépales est rouge violacé chez 'Evione'; chez 'Nelly Moser', elle est blanc jaunâtre. Les anthères de la variété candidate sont jaune crème, tandis que celles de la variété de référence sont violettes.*

Description : 'Evione' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils très longs et très clairsemés. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont étroitement ovées, de largeur moyenne, moyennes à longues; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est aiguë. Les folioles peuvent comporter deux à quatre lobes; elles ne sont pas rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est légèrement pubescent.

'Evione' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut; leur diamètre est grand. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont plates. Chacune compte six à huit sépales tangents à chevauchants. Les fleurs sont fortement parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, de longueur et de largeur moyennes. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à légèrement réfléchis. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est principalement violet, avec une bande centrale violet-rouge. Le dessous des sépales est violet, avec une bande centrale violet rougeâtre. Le bord des sépales est légèrement ondulé, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est rose-violet. Les anthères sont jaune crème. Les stigmates sont blancs.

'Evione' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison ou à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 24 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evione' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1989 entre deux semis non identifiés aux installations de la Domarie Vineries, à Guernesey. Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. La variété a été sélectionnée en 1990 à l'état de semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evione' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 199 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evione'

	'Evione'	'Nelly Moser'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	82,40	66,33
écart-type	8,30	7,63
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	35,00	33,00
écart-type	5,40	5,38
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	18,79	18,37
écart-type	1,69	1,64
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	84B-C avec tons 72B	91B-C avec tons N88D
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	72A à 71A	72A-B
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	77A - 72B	N88D - 91C
Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	59A	155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : 'Evifive' (voir la figure 46)
Nom commercial : Liberation
Numéro de la demande : 95-1106
Date de la demande : 1997/07/21
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : M[e] Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Niobe'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'Evifive' est une clématite grimpante dont les feuilles sont plus longues, et les fleurs, plus grandes, que celles de 'Niobe'. Chez la variété candidate, les sépales sont très longs, tandis que chez la variété de référence ils sont de longueur moyenne. Les sépales de 'Evifive' sont bicolores, tandis que le dessus des sépales de 'Niobe' est unicolore. Chez la variété candidate, le bord des sépales est assez faiblement ondulé, tandis que chez 'Niobe' il est fortement ondulé, ce qui donne aux sépales un aspect chiffonné.*

Description : 'Evifive' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne formée de poils de longueur moyenne. La plante comporte à la fois des feuilles simples et des feuilles ternées. Les folioles sont vert moyen, longues, lancéolées, de largeur moyenne; leur sommet forme un angle très aigu, et leur base est aiguë. Les folioles peuvent comporter deux à quatre lobes; elles sont modérément rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est très légèrement pubescent.

'Evifive' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut et vers l'extérieur; leur diamètre est grand. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont plates à convexes. Chacune compte six à huit sépales disjoints. Les fleurs sont légèrement parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, très longs et très larges. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats à convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont modérément réfléchis. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 3. Le dessus des sépales est principalement violet pâle, avec une bande centrale violet-rouge foncé. Le dessous des sépales est violet pâle, avec une bande centrale violet rougeâtre foncé. Le bord des sépales est légèrement ondulé, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est violet pâle. Les anthères sont jaunes. Les stigmates sont blanc crème.

'Evifive' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison ou à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 24 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evifive' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1988 entre deux semis non identifiés aux installations de la Guernsey Clematis Nursery, aux îles Anglo-Normandes (Royaume-Uni). Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. La variété a été sélectionnée en 1989-1990 à l'état de semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evifive' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 200 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evifive'

	'Evifive'	'Niobe'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	94,9	77,8
écart-type	14,72	5,45
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	37,80	34,90
écart-type	4,89	4,15
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	19,29	16,30
écart-type	3,50	1,91
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	124,10	81,25
écart-type	4,81	6,43
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	54,10	45,40
écart-type	2,42	5,19
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	77D avec tons 71A	59A avec tons 60A/61A

Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)

	71A avec nervures 187B	S/O

Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)

	75B-C avec tons 77B	N79B-C

Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)

	N186D	barre centrale 61A entourée de 84C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULala'** (voir la figure 47)
Nom commercial : Alabast
Numéro de la demande : 97-1107
Date de la demande : 1997/07/21
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : M^e^ Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Guernsey Cream'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'POULala' est une clématite grimpante dont les feuilles sont plus longues et plus larges que celles de 'Guernsey Cream', et les sépales, plus longs. Chez la variété candidate, le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand que chez 'Guernsey Cream'. Le sommet des sépales est aigu chez 'POULala', tandis qu'il est obtus chez la variété de référence. 'POULala' commence à fleurir plusieurs semaines plus tard que 'Guernsey Cream' dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario.*

Description : 'POULala' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils longs, de densité moyenne. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont vert moyen, larges, de longueur moyenne, largement ovées; leur sommet forme un angle aigu, et leur base est aiguë à obtuse. Les folioles peuvent comporter deux lobes; elles ne sont pas rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est légèrement pubescent.

'POULala' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut et vers l'extérieur; leur diamètre est grand. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont plates. Chacune compte huit sépales ou plus; ces sépales sont tangents. Les fleurs sont inodores ou peu parfumées.

Les sépales sont obovés, très larges, de longueur moyenne. En coupe transversale, ils sont concaves à convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est d'un blanc uniforme. Le dessous des sépales est blanc lui aussi. Le bord des sépales est légèrement ondulé, et ils sont légèrement à modérément tordus le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc. Les anthères sont jaunes. Les stigmates sont blanc crème.

'POULala' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison ou à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 24 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'POULala' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1982 entre 'Marie Boisselot' et 'Henryii'. Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. La variété a été sélectionnée en 1989 à l'état de semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'POULala' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 201 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULala'

	'POULala'	'Guernsey Cream'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	75,20	60,10
écart-type	12,62	6,57
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	55,30	36,30
écart-type	9,33	5,56
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	16,41	14,16
écart-type	1,54	0,66

Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	82,60	72,60
écart-type	5,19	5,48
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	51,60	53,70
écart-type	6,75	5,30
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	blanche	blanche
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	blanche	blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULvo'** (voir la figure 48)
Nom commercial : Vino
Numéro de la demande : 97-1108
Date de la demande : 1997/07/21
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : M[e] Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Pink Champagne'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'POULvo' est une clématite grimpante dont les fleurs sont plus grandes que celles de 'Pink Champagne'. Les fleurs de 'POULvo' comptent moins de sépales (six à huit) que celles de 'Pink Champagne' (plus de huit sépales, qui sont chevauchants). Chez la variété candidate, les sépales sont d'un violet-rouge uniforme, tandis que chez 'Pink Champagne' ils présentent une bande centrale plus pâle que le reste. Le sommet des sépales est rétus chez 'POULvo', tandis qu'il est aigu chez 'Pink Champagne'.*

Description : 'POULvo' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils de longueur moyenne et de densité moyenne. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont ovées, courtes à moyennes, de largeur moyenne; leur sommet forme un angle aigu à très aigu, et leur base est arrondie. Les folioles comptent deux à quatre lobes; elles ne sont pas rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous présente une pubescence modérément clairsemée.

'POULvo' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut; leur diamètre est moyen à grand. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont convexes. Chacune compte six à huit sépales tangents. Les fleurs ne sont pas parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, très larges, de longueur moyenne. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats à convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à légèrement réfléchis. Leur sommet est rétus, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est d'un violet-rouge uniforme. Le dessous des sépales est d'un violet-rouge plus pâle, avec une bande centrale blanc jaunâtre. Le bord des sépales est légèrement ondulé, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc crème. Les anthères sont jaune pâle. Les stigmates sont blanc crème.

'POULvo' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison (environ pendant la semaine 23 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); seules les pousses de l'année produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'POULvo' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1982 entre deux semis non identifiés, dans une serre de Fredensborg, au Danemark. Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. La variété a été sélectionnée en 1983 à l'état de semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'POULvo' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 202 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULvo'

	'POULvo'	'Pink Champagne'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	17,36	14,80
écart-type	2,17	1,57
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	94,30	73,90
écart-type	13,10	5,47

Largeur des sépales (mm)

moyenne	57,10	36,50
écart-type	5,30	5,02

Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)

	71A, 72A avec tons 77C-D	71A, 72A avec tons 77C-D

Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)

	S/O	N87B et 92B avec 92D

Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)

	70B avec 77D-C	70A et 75A avec 77C

Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)

	155B	155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Evijohill'** (voir la figure 49)
Nom commercial : Josephine
Numéro de la demande : 97-1177
Date de la demande : 1997/11/04
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Mᵉ Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Belle of Woking'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'Evijohill' est une clématite grimpante dont les fleurs sont asexuées, tandis que celles de 'Belle of Woking' sont dotées d'organes reproducteurs mâles et femelles. Les feuilles de 'Evijohill' sont modérément étroites; celles de la variété de référence sont larges. Chez la variété candidate, les sépales sont bicolores, alors que chez 'Belle of Woking' ils sont unicolores. Même si les deux variétés donnent des fleurs doubles, 'Evijohill' se distingue de 'Belle of Woking' par le fait que ses fleurs possèdent six à huit grands sépales extérieurs et un grand nombre de sépales plus petits formant une rosette au centre.*

Description : 'Evijohill' est une clématite grimpante dont les fleurs sont stériles. Les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils de longueur moyenne et de densité moyenne. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont vert moyen, ovées, courtes, étroites à moyennes; leur sommet forme un angle aigu à très aigu, et leur base est arrondie à cordée. Les folioles ont parfois deux lobes; elles sont assez faiblement rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est moyennement pubescent.

'Evijohill' donne des fleurs doubles, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers l'extérieur; leur diamètre est moyen. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont concaves. Chacune compte six à huit grands sépales extérieurs disjoints, en plus d'un grand nombre de sépales chevauchants, plus petits, formant une rosette centrale. Les fleurs sont très faiblement à faiblement parfumées.

Les sépales sont obovés à elliptiques, de largeur moyenne, courts à moyens. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats à concaves; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à légèrement réfléchis. Leur sommet est obtus, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 3. Le dessus des sépales est principalement violet pâle à bleu-violet, avec une bande centrale violet-rouge sur chacun des sépales. Les grands sépales extérieurs sont verdâtres vers la pointe. Le dessous des sépales est d'un violet plus pâle que le dessus, avec une bande centrale vert pâle. Le bord des sépales présente une ondulation modérément forte, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines et de pistil.

'Evijohill' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison ou à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 24 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evijohill' est le fruit d'une mutation naturelle découverte chez un cultivar de clématite non identifié. La variété a été sélectionnée en 1994 aux îles Anglo-Normandes.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evijohill' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 203 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evijohill'

	'Evijohill'	'Belle of Woking'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	59,10	65,15
écart-type	6,77	10,62
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	34,80	47,60
écart-type	4,34	4,96
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	14,74	12,33
écart-type	0,99	0,96
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
extérieurs :	91D avec 59A	N88D avec 91D
intérieurs :	76C-D	
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
extérieurs :	71A, 72A	S/O
intérieurs :	76C-D	
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	76C-D	N88D
Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
extérieurs :	N144D	11D
intérieurs :	145D	

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Evirin'** (voir la figure 50)
Nom commercial : Blue Moon
Numéro de la demande : 97-1178
Date de la demande : 1997/11/04
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : M^e Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Snow Queen'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'Evirin' est une clématite grimpante dont les folioles sont plus étroites que celles de 'Snow Queen'. Les sépales de 'Evirin' sont bicolores, tandis que ceux de la variété de référence sont unicolores. Chez la variété candidate, le filet des étamines est blanc, tandis que chez 'Snow Queen' la moitié supérieure du filet est violet rosâtre, et sa base est blanche. Le bord des sépales est légèrement plus ondulé chez 'Evirin' que chez 'Snow Queen'.*

Description : 'Evirin' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils longs et clairsemés. La plante comporte à la fois des feuilles simples et des feuilles ternées. Les folioles sont vert moyen, étroitement ovées, courtes à moyennes, étroites à moyennes; leur sommet forme un angle aigu à très aigu, et leur base est aiguë. Les folioles ont deux à quatre lobes; elles sont assez faiblement rugueuses. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est moyennement pubescent.

'Evirin' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers le haut et vers l'extérieur; leur diamètre est moyen. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont convexes. Chacune compte six à huit sépales tangents à chevauchants. Les fleurs ne sont pas parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, de longueur et de largeur moyennes. En coupe transversale, ils sont concaves; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à légèrement réfléchis. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est principalement violet pâle à bleu-violet, avec une bande centrale blanc violacé sur chacun des sépales. Le dessous des sépales est violet pâle, avec une bande centrale blanchâtre. Le bord des sépales est fortement à très fortement ondulé, ce qui donne aux sépales un aspect chiffonné. Il n'y a pas de torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc. Les anthères sont violettes. Les stigmates sont blanc jaunâtre.

'Evirin' commence à fleurir tôt dans la saison ou à la mi-saison (environ pendant la semaine 24 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evirin' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1990 entre deux semis non identifiés, dans des conditions contrôlées, aux installations de la Domarie Vineries, à Guernesey. Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi les semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evirin' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes

plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 204 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evirin'

	'Evirin'	'Snow Queen'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	61,30	79,90
écart-type	4,16	8,42
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	30,78	48,20
écart-type	2,33	6,63
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	15,84	15,56
écart-type	2,32	0,99
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	N82D avec tons 91D	N91D avec 91B
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales (RHS)		
	blanc et 76B	S/O
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	76B-C avec blanc et 91C-D	76B-C avec blanc et 91C-D
Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	155A-B	155D à blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Evista'** (voir la figure 51)
Nom commercial : Evening Star
Numéro de la demande : 97-1179
Date de la demande : 1997/11/04
Requérant : Poulsen Roser International et Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Me Fred Braman, Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Dr. Ruppel'

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Sommaire : *'Evista' est une clématite grimpante dont les fleurs ne sont pas de la même couleur que celles de la variété de référence. Chez 'Evista', les fleurs fraîchement écloses sont principalement violet-rouge foncé, tandis que chez 'Dr. Ruppel' ces fleurs sont en majeure partie roses. À maturité, les sépales de 'Evista' sont principalement d'un violet plus foncé que les sépales de 'Dr. Ruppel'. Les anthères de la variété candidate sont jaunes, tandis que celles de 'Dr. Ruppel' sont violettes.*

Description : 'Evista' est une clématite grimpante dont les nouvelles tiges présentent des poils longs et modérément denses. Les feuilles sont ternées. Les folioles sont vert moyen, étroitement ovées, courtes à moyennes, étroites à moyennes; leur sommet forme un angle très aigu, et leur base est aiguë à arrondie. Les folioles ont deux lobes. Le bord des folioles est entier, et leur dessous est très faiblement pubescent. Les nouvelles feuilles ne sont pas rugueuses.

'Evista' donne des fleurs simples, solitaires, rotacées, tournées vers l'extérieur; leur diamètre est moyen. Vues de profil, les fleurs sont concaves à convexes. Chacune compte six à huit sépales, qui sont chevauchants chez les fleurs fraîchement écloses, et disjoints chez les fleurs matures. Les fleurs ne sont pas parfumées.

Les sépales sont elliptiques, courts à moyens, de largeur moyenne. En coupe transversale, ils sont plats à convexes; en coupe longitudinale, ils sont plats à légèrement réfléchis. Leur sommet est aigu, à pointe acuminée. Leur base est de type 2. Le dessus des sépales est bicolore. Les couleurs des fleurs fraîchement écloses perdent rapidement leur éclat au fil du temps. Chez les fleurs matures, le dessus des sépales est principalement d'un violet RHS 83A-C prononcé, avec une bande centrale violette N79A-B sur chacun des sépales. Le dessous des sépales est violet (77A-B, 76C), avec une bande centrale blanchâtre et des nervures violet-rouge. Le bord des sépales est faiblement à moyennement ondulé, et ils sont sans torsion le long de l'axe longitudinal. La fleur est dépourvue d'étamines pétaloïdes. Le filet des étamines est blanc. Les anthères sont jaunes. Les stigmates sont blancs.

'Evista' commence à fleurir à la mi-saison ou tard dans la saison (environ pendant la semaine 26 à St. Thomas, en Ontario); tant les pousses de l'année précédente que celles de l'année en cours produisent des fleurs.

Origine génétique : 'Evista' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1990 entre deux semis non identifiés, dans des conditions contrôlées, aux installations de la Domarie Vineries, à

Guernesey. Les graines issues du croisement ont été semées en milieu contrôlé. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné parmi les semis.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Evista' ont été effectués dans un champ de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Huit sujets racinés de chacune des variétés ont été reçus le 20 avril 2002; ils ont été plantés dans des pots de 11 cm et cultivés dans une serre en polyéthylène. Les jeunes plants ont été transférés au champ le 3 juin 2002, où ils ont été placés à des intervalles de 60 cm, de façon à pouvoir grimper à un treillis. Les observations et mesures ont été faites sur 10 parties de plante de chaque variété en juin 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 205 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Evista'

	'Evista'	'Dr. Ruppel'*
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	73,40	76,75
écart-type	11,85	5,86
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	36,20	44,60
écart-type	5,63	4,22
Couleur principale de la face supérieure des sépales des fleurs arrivées à maturité (RHS)		
	83A-C avec tons N79C	88C-D
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure des sépales des fleurs arrivées à maturité (RHS)		
	N79A-B avec tons 71A	N79B-C
Couleur principale de la face inférieure des sépales des fleurs arrivées à la maturité (RHS)		
	77A-B, 76C	88D
Couleur secondaire de la face inférieure des sépales (RHS)		
	N79C avec N155C entre les nervures	11D

* variété de référence

COLÉUS
(*Solenostemon scutellarioides* (L.) Codd.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Tilt A Whirl'** (voir la figure 52)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2603
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Thomas R. Winn, Stewart, Ohio (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Molten Lava' et 'Copper'

Sommaire : *'Tilt A Whirl' donne une plante plus haute et un peu plus étroite que les variétés de référence. Les tiges sont vert moyen chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont violettes chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'Tilt A Whirl' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Molten Lava' et un peu plus courtes et un peu plus larges que celles de 'Copper'. Les feuilles sont orbiculaires et ont une base cordée chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont ovées et ont une base cunéiforme chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles sont dentées en scie chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont profondément crénelées, presque lobées, chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'Tilt A Whirl' sont principalement rouge-brun à brun-orange, avec du brun-jaune clair et du vert clair à la base et le long de la nervure principale, tandis que celles de 'Molten Lava' sont violet-brun au centre et rouge-brun sur le bord, et celles de 'Copper', rouge-brun.*

Description : 'Tilt A Whirl' est un coléus annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est étroite, dressée et peu ramifiée. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, quadrangulaires, glabres, vert moyen, non glauques. Les feuilles sont opposées, pétiolées, simples, orbiculaires, dentées en scie; leur pointe paraît repliée, et leur base est cordée. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres et ne sont pas glauques.

Les feuilles sont panachées. Le dessus du limbe comporte trois couleurs. La couleur principale, rouge-brun à brun-orange, s'étend vers l'intérieur à partir de la marge. La deuxième couleur, brun-jaune clair, se concentre à la base du limbe et le long de la nervure principale et s'étale légèrement le long des nervures secondaires, en direction de la marge. La troisième couleur, vert clair, se situe à la base du limbe.

Origine génétique : 'Tilt A Whirl' est issue d'une mutation naturelle découverte chez une variété commerciale en

décembre 1999, à Stewart, en Ohio. La variété a été sélectionnée pour ses feuilles rouge et orange arrondies en éventail.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Tilt A Whirl' ont été menés à l'extérieur, durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés individuellement dans des pots de plastique de 25 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 206 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Tilt A Whirl' et 'Copper'

	'Tilt A Whirl'	'Molten Lava'*	'Copper'
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	39,0	30,5	29,1
écart-type	1,89	3,86	2,01
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	18,3	23,4	24,2
écart-type	2,42	1,71	1,75
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	6,2	10,6	9,7
écart-type	0,52	0,75	0,49
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	7,38	7,57	6,59
écart-type	0,60	0,52	0,41
Couleur de la face supérieure de la feuille (RHS)			
principale	179B/C	187A	182A
secondaire	160C	181B/C	179A
tertiaire	149B/C	-	-

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fright Night'** (voir la figure 53)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2604
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Thomas R. Winn, Stewart, Ohio (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Oompah'

Sommaire : *'Fright Night' donne une plante plus haute que 'Oompah'. Les tiges sont violettes chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont vert moyen chez la variété de référence. Les feuilles de 'Fright Night' sont crénelées, alors que celles de 'Oompah' sont dentées en scie. Les feuilles de 'Fright Night' sont un peu plus étroites que celles de 'Oompah'. Les deux variétés se distinguent en outre par la disposition et la répartition des couleurs de leurs feuilles.*

Description : 'Fright Night' est un coléus annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, quadrangulaires, glabres, violettes, non glauques. Les feuilles sont opposées, pétiolées, simples, ovées, crénelées, avec une pointe aiguë et une base atténuée. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres, et elles ne sont pas glauques.

Les feuilles sont panachées. Le dessus du limbe comporte quatre couleurs. La couleur principale, violette, est située le long de la marge. La deuxième couleur, vert clair, borde la précédente vers l'intérieur. La troisième couleur, violet-rose plus pâle, se concentre le long de la nervure principale et s'étale le long des nervures secondaire, en direction de la marge. La quatrième couleur, jaune, se situe le long des nervures et à la base du limbe.

Origine génétique : 'Fright Night' est issue d'une mutation naturelle découverte chez une variété commerciale en septembre 1999, à Stewart, en Ohio. Les critères de sélection étaient la tolérance au soleil, la richesse des couleurs et la vigueur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fright Night' ont été menés à l'extérieur, à l'ombre, durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés individuellement dans des pots de plastique de 25 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 207 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fright Night'

	'Fright Night'	'Oompah'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	37,9	32,6
écart-type	0,97	3,30
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,6	10,1
écart-type	0,55	0,86
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,89	4,57
écart-type	0,46	0,64

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Plum Good'** (voir la figure 54)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3044
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ralph Repp, Waynesville, Caroline du Nord (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Trailing Rose'

Sommaire : *'Plum Good' donne une plante un peu plus haute que 'Trailing Rose'. Chez 'Plum Good', la partie centrale des feuilles, à la base et le long de la nervure principale, est marron foncé, la partie médiane est rose, et la bordure est vert moyen, alors que chez 'Trailing Rose' la partie centrale, à la base et le long de la nervure principale, est rose, la partie médiane est marron foncé, et la bordure est vert moyen.*

Description : 'Plum Good' est un coléus annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est arquée à étalée ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, quadrangulaires, glabres, vert moyen et violet, non glauques. Les feuilles sont opposées, pétiolées, simples, ovées, crénelées, avec une pointe aiguë et une base obtuse. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres et ne sont pas glauques.

Les feuilles sont panachées, et le dessus du limbe comporte trois couleurs. La couleur principale, marron foncé, est située à la base du limbe et le long de la nervure principale. La deuxième couleur, rose, est située dans la zone médiane, entre la nervure principale et la marge. La troisième couleur, vert moyen, occupe une petite zone le long de la marge.

Origine génétique : 'Plum Good' est issue d'une mutation naturelle découverte chez une variété commerciale en septembre 2000, à Waynesville, en Caroline du Nord. Elle a été sélectionnée pour son port rampant et pour ses feuilles de couleur raisin ou prune.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Plum Good' ont été menés à l'extérieur, à l'ombre, durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés individuellement dans des pots de plastique de 25 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 208 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Plum Good'

	'Plum Good'	'Trailing Rose'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	38,59	27,80
écart-type	7,68	10,50
Couleur de la feuille (RHS)		
principale	79A	74B/C
secondaire	74C	79A
tertiaire	141C	141C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Copper'** (voir la figure 52)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3045
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ralph Repp, Waynesville, Caroline du Nord (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Molten Lava' et 'Tilt A Whirl' (voir le tableau 206 à la page 295)

Sommaire : *'Copper' donne une plante plus courte et un peu plus large que 'Tilt A Whirl'. Les tiges sont violettes chez 'Copper', alors qu'elles sont vert moyen chez 'Tilt A Whirl'. Les feuilles de 'Copper' sont un peu plus étroites que celles de 'Molten Lava', mais un peu plus larges que celles de 'Tilt A Whirl'. Les feuilles sont ovées et ont une base cunéiforme chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont orbiculaires et ont une base cordée chez 'Tilt A Whirl'. Les feuilles sont profondément crénelées, presque lobées, chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont dentés en scie chez 'Tilt A Whirl'. Chez 'Copper', le dessus du limbe des feuilles est rouge-brun, alors que chez 'Molten Lava' il est surtout violet-brun, avec du rouge-brun sur le bord, et chez 'Tilt A Whirl', surtout rouge-brun à brun-orange, avec du brun-jaune clair et du vert clair à la base et le long de la nervure principale.*

Description : 'Copper' est un coléus annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante et peu ramifiée. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, quadrangulaires, glabres, violettes, non glauques. Les feuilles sont opposées, pétiolées, simples, ovées, profondément crénelées, presque lobées, avec une pointe aiguë et une base cunéiforme. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres et ne sont pas glauques.

Les feuilles sont panachées. Le dessus du limbe comporte

deux couleurs. La couleur principale, brun-rouge, qui s'étend sur toute la surface du limbe est tacheté au hasard avec la deuxième couleur, brun-rouge plus pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Copper' est issue d'un semis de hasard découvert parmi une variété commerciale en juin 2001, à Waynesville, en Caroline du Nord. Elle a été sélectionnée pour son port compact en coussin et pour ses feuilles cuivrées à bord festonné.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Copper' ont été menés à l'extérieur, durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés individuellement dans des pots de plastique de 25 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

DIASCIA
(*Diascia* × *hybrida* Link et Otto.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Heccharm'** (voir la figure 55)
Nom commercial : Little Charmer
Numéro de la demande : 00-2379
Date de la demande : 2000/09/08
Requérant : Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)

Variété de référence : 'Strawberry Sundae'

Sommaire : *'Heccharm' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Strawberry Sundae'. Son port est dressé à buissonnant et densément ramifié, alors que celui de 'Strawberry Sundae' est buissonnant à couché et modérément ramifié. Les feuilles de 'Heccharm' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Strawberry Sundae', et ses fleurs, rose-bleu comme celles de 'Strawberry Sundae', sont cependant plus petites et plus foncées.*

Description : 'Heccharm' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est très ramifiée, dressée, étroite à buissonnante. Les tiges, minces à moyennes, sont vert moyen avec une faible pigmentation anthocyanique limitée à l'extrémité des pousses. Les feuilles sont cordées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe est mat.

La floraison est hâtive et presque continue. Les fleurs sont rose-bleu, la face interne plus foncée que la face externe, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge. Les éperons sont rose-bleu.

Origine génétique : 'Heccharm' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1994, dans le Lincolnshire du Nord, au Royaume-Uni, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée. Le parent femelle appartenait à une sélection non identifiée de *Diascia mollis*, et le parent mâle était un hybride désigné 'H693'. La sélection a été effectuée en 1995, également dans le Lincolnshire du Nord. Le but du programme de sélection était d'obtenir des cultivars à port compact et à floraison abondante pour la culture en contenants.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Heccharm' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures racinées, transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 209 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Heccharm'

	'Heccharm'	'Strawberry Sundae'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	42,70	65,90
écart-type	6,001	6,280
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,80	2,29
écart-type	0,176	0,260
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,49	1,26
écart-type	0,145	0,184
Longueur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	1,86	2,40
écart-type	0,107	0,094
Largeur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	1,82	2,37
écart-type	0,092	0,095
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	68A-B	68B, N66C
face externe	73C avec marge 68B	73C avec marge 68B
Couleur des éperons (RHS)		
	63B-C	plus pâle que 63B
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)		
	4A	4A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Hecrace'** (voir la figure 56)
Nom commercial : Red Ace
Numéro de la demande : 00-2380
Date de la demande : 2000/09/08
Requérant : Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Hector Harrison, North Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)

Variétés de référence : 'Codiared' (Sun Chimes Rose) et 'Hannah Rose'

Sommaire : *'Hecrace' donne une plante plus large que les deux variétés de référence. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la tige est faible à forte pour 'Hecrace', alors qu'elle est nulle ou très faible pour 'Codiared'. Les feuilles de 'Hecrace' ont la face supérieure légèrement luisante tandis que celles de 'Hannah Rose' ont la face supérieure mate ou très légèrement luisante. Les fleurs de 'Hecrace' sont plus longues et rouge-rose plus foncé que celles des deux variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Hecrace' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est faiblement à modérément ramifiée, dressée à couchée. Les tiges, moyennes à épaisses, sont vert moyen avec une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à forte. Les feuilles sont ovées à cordées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané, à face supérieure légèrement luisante.

La floraison est hâtive et presque continue. Les fleurs ont la face externe rouge-violet et la face interne rouge-rose foncé, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge. Les éperons sont rouge-violet.

Origine génétique : 'Hecrace' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1995, dans le Lincolnshire du Nord, au Royaume-Uni, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée. Le parent femelle appartenait au cultivar hybride 'Coral Belle', et le parent mâle, à une sélection non identifiée de *Diascia angelensis*. La sélection a été effectuée en 1996, également dans le Lincolnshire du Nord. Le but du programme de sélection était d'obtenir des cultivars à floraison abondante pour la culture en contenants.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Hecrace' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures racinées, transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm la semaine 17. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 210 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Hecrace'

	'Hecrace'	'Codiared'*	'Hannah Rose'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	68,80	42,00	56,40
écart-type	5,978	5,831	6,450
Longueur de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	2,16	2,05	1,96
écart-type	0,192	0,071	0,151
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)			
face interne	53D	54B avec ton de 55A	54B avec ton de 55A
face externe	54A	58D	52C
Couleur des éperons (RHS)	59D	58D	52B
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)	5A	5A	4A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balwhisalim'** (voir la figure 57)
Nom commercial : Whisper Salmon Red Improved
Numéro de la demande : 02-3168
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Red Start'

Sommaire : *'Balwhisalim' donne une plante plus large que 'Red Start'. Les feuilles de 'Balwhisalim' sont plus larges que celles de 'Red Start', et ses fleurs, rouge-violet comme celles de 'Red Start', sont cependant plus étroites et plus foncées.*

Description : 'Balwhisalim' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est modérément à fortement ramifiée, dressée à couchée. Les tiges, minces à moyennes, sont vert moyen et non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont ovées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané, à face supérieure légèrement luisante.

La floraison est presque continue. Les fleurs sont rouge-violet sur les deux faces, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge. Les

éperons sont rouge-rose foncé.

Origine génétique : 'Balwhisalim' est issue de la pollinisation libre de la variété 'Red Start'. L'hybridation a été réalisée à Arroyo Grande, en Californie, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée. La sélection initiale a été réalisée en février 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balwhisalim' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées, qui ont produit des racines la semaine 20 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 28. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 211 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balwhisalim'

	'Balwhisalim'	'Red Start'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	64,05	48,75
écart-type	3,562	4,529
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,79	1,38
écart-type	0,876	0,148
Largeur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	1,59	1,82
écart-type	0,057	0,042
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	54B	55A-B
face externe	54B, 52C	54B, 55C
Couleur des éperons (RHS)	51B	58A
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)	9A	4A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Diastina'** (voir la figure 58)
Nom commercial : Flying Colors Apricot
Numéro de la demande : 03-3438
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Salmon Supreme'

Sommaire : *'Diastina' donne une plante plus large et moins dressée que 'Salmon Supreme'. Chez 'Diastina', la face inférieure des feuilles est dépourvue de pigmentation anthocyanique, tandis que chez 'Salmon Supreme' elle est faiblement à modérément anthocyanée. Les fleurs de 'Diastina', rose orangé comme celles de 'Salmon Supreme', sont cependant plus larges et plus foncées.*

Description : 'Diastina' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est modérément à fortement ramifiée, dressée à buissonnante. Les tiges, minces à moyennes, sont vert moyen avec une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à très forte. Les feuilles sont ovées et dentées en scie, avec des incisions très peu profondes. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe est modérément luisant.

La floraison est presque continue. La face interne des fleurs est rose orangé, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge, et la face externe est rose orangé à rose-rouge pâle. Les éperons sont rouge-rose foncé.

Origine génétique : 'Diastina' est issue d'un croisement entre un diascia à port étalé et à très grandes fleurs roses, 'A 75-1', et un diascia à port semi-dressé et à fleurs corail de taille moyenne, 'A 64-1'. Le croisement a été réalisé en 1998 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété a été sélectionnée pour son époque de floraison et la taille de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Diastina' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées, qui ont produit des racines la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 28. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 212 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Diastina'

	'Diastina'	'Salmon Supreme'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	50,15	35,90
écart-type	5,476	5,420
Largeur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	2,21	1,67
écart-type	0,089	0,082
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	33D	37B
face externe	33D, 37C	38B-C

Couleur des éperons (RHS)		
	47C-D	62D, blancs avec nervures violet foncé
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)		
	7A	9A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Diastis'** (voir la figure 59)
Nom commercial : Flying Colors Coral
Numéro de la demande : 03-3439
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Coral Belle'

Sommaire : *'Diastis' donne une plante plus haute et plus dressée que 'Coral Belle'. Ses fleurs, rose-rouge comme celles de 'Coral Belle', sont cependant plus foncées.*

Description : 'Diastis' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est modérément ramifiée et très dressée à buissonnante. Les tiges, moyennes à épaisses, sont vert moyen avec une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à forte. Les feuilles sont ovées à cordées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe est légèrement luisant.

La floraison est presque continue. Les fleurs sont rose-rouge sur les deux faces, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge. Les éperons sont rouge-rose foncé.

Origine génétique : 'Diastis' est issue d'un croisement entre un diascia à port étalé et à très grandes fleurs roses, 'A 75-1', et un diascia à port semi-dressé et à fleurs corail de taille moyenne, 'A 64-1'. Le croisement a été réalisé en 1998 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété a été selectionnée pour son époque de floraison et la taille de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Diastis' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées, qui ont produit des racines la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 28. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 213 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Diastis'

	'Diastis'	'Coral Belle'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,15	22,35
écart-type	2,334	3,350
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	43C-D	47C-D
face externe	43D	48C (aussi pâle que 49C)
Couleur des éperons (RHS)		
	51B	48B-C
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)		
	9B	12B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Diastonia'** (voir la figure 60)
Nom commercial : Flying Colors Red
Numéro de la demande : 03-3440
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Hecrace' (Red Ace)

Sommaire : *'Diastonia' donne une plante plus étroite, plus dressée et plus ramifiée que 'Hecrace'. Les tiges de 'Diastonia' sont plus minces que celles de 'Hecrace', ses feuilles sont plus étroites, et ses fleurs sont plus courtes.*

Description : 'Diastonia' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est fortement ramifiée, dressée à buissonnante. Les tiges, minces à moyennes, sont vert moyen, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont ovées à cordées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert foncé, non anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe est légèrement luisant.

La floraison est presque continue. La face externe des fleurs est rouge-rose foncé avec une tache jaune sur la gorge, et la face interne est rouge-violet foncé. Les éperons sont violets.

Origine génétique : 'Diastonia' est issue d'un croisement entre un diascia à fleurs corail de taille moyenne, 'A 64-1' (parent femelle), et un diascia à petites fleurs rose lilas, 'A 65-1' (parent mâle). Le croisement a été réalisé en 1999 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété a été sélectionnée pour son époque de floraison et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Diastonia' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées, qui ont produit des racines la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 28. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 214 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Diastonia'

	'Diastonia'	'Hecrace'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	50,35	68,15
écart-type	4,243	1,619
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,58	2,10
écart-type	0,162	0,116
Longueur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	1,77	2,05
écart-type	0,0675	0,0527
Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	53B-C	53C-D
face externe	51A	54A
Couleur des éperons (RHS)		
	59C	59D
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)		
	5A	5A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Diastu'** (voir la figure 61)
Nom commercial :	Flying Colors Antique Rose
Numéro de la demande :	03-3441
Date de la demande :	2003/01/09
Requérant :	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur :	Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Heccharm' (Little Charmer)

Sommaire : *'Diastu' donne une plante plus large que 'Heccharm'. Les feuilles de 'Diastu' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Heccharm', et ses fleurs sont plus petites.*

Description : 'Diastu' est une variété annuelle de diascia. La plante est fortement ramifiée, dressée à couchée. Les tiges, minces à moyennes, sont vert moyen, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont ovées à cordées et dentées en scie. Le limbe est vert moyen, non anthocyané, à face supérieure légèrement à modérément luisante.

La floraison est presque continue. Les fleurs sont rose-bleu sur les deux faces, avec une tache jaune sur la gorge. Les éperons sont rouge-violet.

Origine génétique : 'Diastonia' est issue d'un croisement entre un diascia à fleurs corail de taille moyenne, 'A 64-1' (parent femelle), et un diascia à petites fleurs rose lilas, 'A 65-1' (parent mâle). Le croisement a été réalisé en 1998 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété a été sélectionnée pour son port compact et son époque de floraison.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Diastu' ont été réalisés en serre durant l'été 2003 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées, qui ont produit des racines la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm la semaine 28. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 215 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Diastu'

	'Diastu'	'Heccharm'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	50,85	35,45
écart-type	5,578	2,544
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,51	2,04
écart-type	0,119	0,135
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,24	1,43
écart-type	0,221	0,164
Longueur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	2,11	2,29
écart-type	0,120	0,074
Largeur de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	2,09	2,20
écart-type	0,137	0,105

Couleur de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	68B	68A-B
face externe	73B, N66D	73B avec marge 68B
Couleur des éperons (RHS)		
	60C, 59D	plus pâle que 63B
Couleur de la tache de la gorge de la corolle (RHS)		
	4A	4A

* variété de référence

ÉCHINACÉE
(*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench)

Dénomination proposée : 'Jade' (voir la figure 162)
Numéro de la demande : 02-2965
Date de la demande : 2002/01/11
Requérant : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'White Swan'

Sommaire : *'Jade' donne une plante un peu plus haute que 'White Swan'. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez 'Jade' que chez 'White Swan', et leur pétiole est un peu plus long. Chez 'Jade', le disque du capitule est plus petit, en diamètre et en hauteur, que chez 'White Swan'. Les fleurs du disque sont vert foncé à brun-jaune pâle chez 'Jade', alors qu'elles sont brun-jaune à brun-jaune pâle chez 'White Swan'.*

Description : 'Jade' est une échinacée vivace multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. La tige est vert foncé, avec une pubescence clairsemée. Les feuilles sont alternes, pétiolées, simples, lancéolées, à sommet aigu, à base atténuée et à marge entière. Elles sont de couleur vert foncé, non panachées.

La floraison survient une fois par année, à une époque intermédiaire à tardive, et sa durée est moyenne à longue. Les capitules sont dressés et sont disposés au sommet des tiges ainsi qu'à l'aisselle des feuilles. Chaque capitule comporte un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Les rayons sont blancs et ont un axe longitudinal droit. Le disque est vert foncé à brun-jaune pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Jade' a été sélectionnée en 1995, à Rijpwetering, aux Pays-Bas, parmi une planche de semis hybrides d'*Echinacea purpurea* issus de divers croisements entre semis sélectionnés non identifiés. La nouvelle variété a été sélectionnée pour ses caractères floraux exceptionnels.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jade' ont été effectués durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés en parcelles de plein champ. Les rangs étaient espacés d'environ 1,0 mètre, et les sujets étaient espacés d'environ 0,40 mètre sur le rang. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 216 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jade'

	'Jade'	'White Swan'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	77,10	65,89
écart-type	10,31	16,67
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,47	12,07
écart-type	1,77	2,65
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,65	4,33
écart-type	0,66	0,84
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	18,80	10,78
écart-type	4,59	9,01
Diamètre du disque (mm)		
moyenne	37,2	41,7
écart-type	3,01	3,13

* variété de référence

FÉVEROLE
(*Vicia faba* L.)

Dénomination proposée : 'Ben' (voir les figures 63 et 64)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3528
Date de la demande : 2003/04/04
Requérant : Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)

Variété de référence : 'Scirocco'

Sommaire : *La floraison est plus tardive chez 'Ben' que chez 'Scirocco'. La tige de 'Ben' présente un plus grand nombre de nœuds, depuis la base jusqu'au premier nœud florifère inclusivement, que celle de 'Scirocco'. Les ailes de la corolle portent un point de mélanine qui est un peu plus grand chez 'Ben' que chez 'Scirocco'. Au moment de la récolte, la gousse de 'Ben' est retombante, tandis que celle de 'Scirocco' est dressée. Le hile de la graine n'est pas noir chez 'Ben', alors qu'il l'est chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Ben' est une féverole dont les graines renferment des tannins. Le feuillage est vert grisâtre. La largeur maximale des folioles se situe à mi-longueur. La floraison est intermédiaire à tardive. La tige est très faiblement anthocyanée. Les ailes de la corolle portent un point de mélanine de couleur noire. L'étendard est un peu anthocyané. La plante a une croissance indéterminée. En section longitudinale, la graine sèche est elliptique. Immédiatement après la récolte, le tégument est beige. Le hile ne présente aucune coloration noire.

Origine génétique : 'Ben' est issue d'une sélection parmi les produits d'un croisement Victor × Ceb 90907. Le croisement initial a été réalisé en 1994. En 1995, un sujet unique de la F_2 a été retenu pour une sélection généalogique est des essais de rendement avec répétitions. Lors des essais, 'Ben' était désignée par le numéro expérimental Cebeco 02926. La sélection s'est déroulée aux installations d'amélioration du requérant, à Lelystad (Pays-Bas). Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la précocité de maturation.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Ben' ont été effectués à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était constituée de 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm. Les rangs ont été ensemencés sur 6 m, puis réduits à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 20 mesures.

Tableau 217 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Ben'

	'Ben'	'Scirocco'*
Longueur des folioles (paire basale au deuxième nœud florifère) (cm)		
moyenne	6,2	7,2
écart-type	1,63	2,26
Largeur des folioles (cm)		
moyenne	3,3	4,1
écart-type	0,92	1,49
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	2,8	2,8
écart-type	0,40	0,34
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	80,5	84,3
écart-type	15,59	19,19
Nombre d'entre-nœuds depuis la base jusqu'au premier nœud florifère		
moyenne	13,7	9,2
écart-type	0,90	2,60
Longueur de la gousse (bec non inclus) (cm)		
moyenne	6,7	7,0
écart-type	1,34	1,31
Largeur de la gousse (cm)		
moyenne	1,2	1,3
écart-type	0,14	0,20
Poids de la graine (g/1000 graines)		
	568	586

* variété de référence

HOSTA
(*Hosta* Tratt.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Karin'** (voir la figure 65)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2351
Date de la demande : 2000/08/04
Requérant : Gerard Heemskerk, Noordwijk (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Gerard Heemskerk, Noordwijk (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Aureo-Marginata'

Sommaire : *'Karin' donne une plante un peu plus petite que 'Aureo-Marginata'. Les feuilles de 'Karin' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Aureo-Marginata', et leur pétiole est plus court. Les feuilles de 'Karin' sont vert foncé avec une bordure crème, alors que celles de 'Aureo-Marginata' sont vert moyen à vert foncé avec une bordure jaune. La bordure crème de 'Karin' est plus large que la bordure jaune de 'Aureo-Marginata'.*

Description : 'Karin' est un hosta vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante a un port arqué. Les feuilles sont verticillées ou disposées en rosette, pétiolées, simples, ovées, à marge entière, à sommet aigu et à base cunéiforme. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres, et elles ne sont pas glauques. Les feuilles sont panachées, vert foncé avec une bordure crème

étroite à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Karin' est issue d'une mutation (sport) naturelle découverte en 1994 parmi la variété 'Aureo-Marginata', à Noordwijk, aux Pays-Bas. Elle a été sélectionnée pour les caractéristiques attrayantes de ses feuilles et de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Karin' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 50 à 65 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 218 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Karin'

	'Karin'	'Aureo-Marginata'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	22,4	27,7
écart-type	4,93	5,10
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	42,2	50,2
écart-type	11,23	6,81
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	13,1	14,4
écart-type	2,55	1,69

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Paradise Joyce'** (voir la figure 66)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2353
Date de la demande : 2000/08/04
Requérant : Marco Fransen, Ter Aar (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Marco Fransen, Ter Aar (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'June'

Sommaire : *'Paradise Joyce' donne une plante un peu plus grande que 'June'. Les feuilles de 'Paradise Joyce' sont plus grandes que celles de 'June', et leur pétiole est un peu plus long. Les feuilles de 'Paradise Joyce' sont jaune pâle avec une bordure vert foncé, alors que celles de 'June' sont plutôt crème, également avec une bordure vert foncé. La bordure vert foncé de 'Paradise Joyce' est plus large que celle de 'June'.*

Description : 'Paradise Joyce' est un hosta vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante a un port arqué. Les feuilles sont verticillées ou disposées en rosette, pétiolées, simples, ovées, à marge entière, à sommet acuminé et à base cordée. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres, et elles ne sont pas glauques. Les feuilles sont panachées, jaune pâle avec une bordure vert foncé étroite à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Paradise Joyce' est issue d'une mutation (sport) naturelle découverte en 1993 parmi la variété 'Halcyon', à Ter Aar, aux Pays-Bas. Elle a été sélectionnée pour les couleurs attrayantes de ses feuilles.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Paradise Joyce' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 50 à 65 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 219 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Paradise Joyce'

	'Paradise Joyce'	'June'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	18,6	17,0
écart-type	3,45	1,99
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	31,5	27,0
écart-type	7,36	2,55
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	14,0	10,3
écart-type	1,34	0,95
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,34	5,19
écart-type	1,33	0,91

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Paradise Power'** (voir la figure 67)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2354
Date de la demande : 2000/08/04
Requérant : Marco Fransen, Ter Aar (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Marco Fransen, Ter Aar (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Sun Power'

Sommaire : *'Paradise Power' donne une plante un peu plus petite que 'Sun Power'. Les feuilles de 'Paradise Power' sont un peu plus petites que celles de 'Sun Power', et leur pétiole est un peu plus court. Les feuilles de 'Paradise Power' sont panachées, alors que celles de 'Sun Power' ne le sont pas. Les feuilles de 'Paradise Power' sont jaunes avec une bordure vert moyen, alors que celles de 'Sun Power' sont entièrement jaunes.*

Description : 'Paradise Power' est un hosta vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante a un port arqué. Les feuilles sont verticillées ou disposées en rosette, pétiolées, simples, lancéolées, à marge entière, à sommet acuminé et à base cunéiforme. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres, et elles ne sont pas glauques. Les feuilles sont panachées, jaune pâle avec une étroite bordure vert moyen.

Origine génétique : 'Paradise Power' est issue d'une mutation (sport) naturelle découverte en 1994 parmi la variété 'Sun Power', à Ter Aar, aux Pays-Bas. Elle a été sélectionnée pour les caractéristiques attrayantes de ses feuilles et notamment pour leur bordure verte sur fond jaune.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Paradise Power' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 50 à 65 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 220 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Paradise Power'

	'Paradise Power'	'Sun Power'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	16,3	21,0
écart-type	4,06	3,01
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	35,6	39,9
écart-type	9,23	8,49
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	12,7	13,6
écart-type	1,53	1,49
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,38	5,48
écart-type	0,90	1,10

* variété de référence

IMMORTELLE
(*Helichrysum thianschanicum* Regel)

Dénomination proposée : **'Prosil'** (voir la figure 62)
Nom commercial : Silver Spike
Numéro de la demande : 00-2142
Date de la demande : 2000/03/03
Requérant : Pro-Veg Seeds Ltd., Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Icicles'

Sommaire : *'Prosil' donne une plante plus haute et un peu plus dressée que 'Icicles'. Les feuilles de 'Prosil' sont un plus courtes et davantage vert-bleu argenté que celles de 'Icicles'.*

Description : 'Prosil' est une immortelle annuelle multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. Les tiges sont lisses, d'épaisseur moyenne, grises, non glauques, non anthocyanées, avec une pubescence très dense. Les feuilles sont en partie alternes et en partie verticillées, pétiolées, simples, linéaires, à marge entière, à sommet aigu et à base atténuée. Les feuilles sont vert-gris, non panachées, très densément pubescentes sur les deux faces.

Origine génétique : 'Prosil' a été sélectionnée en 1997 parmi les produits de la pollinisation libre d'un *Helichrysum* hybride non identifié. Les graines issues de cette pollinisation avaient été semées en 1995 dans les installations de la Pro-Veg Seeds, à Cambridge, au Royaume-Uni, puis une première sélection avait été faite la même année, en fonction du port de la plante et des caractéristiques du feuillage. La variété 'Prosil' a été sélectionnée pour son port compact et pour son feuillage délicat à couleur vive et intense.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Prosil' ont été menés à l'extérieur, durant l'été 2003, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés séparément dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 221 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Prosil'

	'Prosil'	'Icicles'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	25,0	16,8
écart-type	3,62	1,72

Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	41,4	53,0
écart-type	5,99	7,53

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebstar'** (voir la figure 68)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Strawberry Star
Numéro de la demande : 01-2620
Date de la demande : 2001/04/02
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Neptis' (Pure Beauty Red on Pink)

Sommaire : *'Balcebstar' se distingue de 'Neptis' par la taille des feuilles, l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus des feuilles et la couleur des fleurs. Les feuilles de 'Balcebstar' sont plus longues et plus larges que celles de 'Neptis'. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du limbe est très forte chez 'Balcebstar', alors qu'elle est faible chez 'Neptis'. Les fleurs de 'Balcebstar' sont plus rouges que celles de 'Neptis'.*

Description : 'Balcebstar' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est très fortement anthocyané, sans marques . Le dessous du limbe est rouge foncé à rouge très foncé entre les nervures et présente une pigmentation anthocyanique très forte le long de la nervure principale et des autres nervures. Le dessus du pétiole est fortement à très fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebstar' sont simples, bicolores, rose pâle, avec une couleur secondaire rouge principalement présente sur le pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebstar' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juillet 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le semis exclusif 2160, caractérisé par ses fleurs bicolores orange et son feuillage bronzé foncé. Le parent mâle était 'Neptis', variété à fleurs bicolores rouge et rose et à feuillage bronzé foncé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en novembre 1998, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebstar' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 222 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebstar'

	'Balcebstar'	'Neptis'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	12,27	10,72
écart-type	0,96	0,72
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,66	3,40
écart-type	0,32	0,28
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	blanche-50D	75C-D
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	44B	50A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	40C et 39C sur la marge	43C avec tons 48C
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	6,20	5,19
écart-type	0,46	0,63

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Sweet Red'** (voir la figure 69)
Nom commercial : Sonic Sweet Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3074
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Neptis' (Pure Beauty Red on Pink)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Sweet Red' donne une plante plus haute et plus large que 'Neptis'. Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Sweet Red' diffèrent légèrement de celles de 'Neptis' par leur couleur. La couleur secondaire des fleurs est plus largement distribuée chez 'Fisnics Sweet Red' que chez 'Neptis'. Le pédicelle de 'Fisnics Sweet Red' est plus court que celui de 'Neptis'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Sweet Red' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante moyenne à haute et moyenne à large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement à très fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est de longueur moyenne, étroit. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé à vert très foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est fortement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, moyennement anthocyanées. Le dessous du limbe est rouge moyen à rouge foncé entre les nervures, avec du vert. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est moyennement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, fortement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est forte à très forte.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Sweet Red' sont simples, violet-bleu pâle lavé de rouge-violet, avec une couleur secondaire rouge, et leur diamètre est moyen. La zone de l'œil est grande. Le pédicelle présente une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à moyenne. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, vert à son extrémité apicale, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Sweet Red' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Alexis', et le parent mâle, un semis hybride. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Olhaõ, au Portugal. La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a d'abord été effectuée en fonction de la couleur des fleurs et du feuillage, puis du type de croissance et du port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Sweet Red' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets de la variété candidate et 12 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 223 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Sweet Red'

	'Fisnics Sweet Red'	'Neptis'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	33,50	24,50
écart-type	1,716	1,434
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	48,80	40,40
écart-type	3,393	2,547
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	69C avec nuances 58C-N57D	75C/D avec nuances 75A
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	44B	44A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	44B-C	43B-C
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	4,72	6,24
écart-type	0,747	0,599

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebapst'** (voir la figure 70)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Apricot Star
Numéro de la demande : 02-3170
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kibarbu' (Paradise Apricot)

Sommaire : *'Balcebapst' se distingue de 'Kibarbu' par la taille de la plante, l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique du pétiole et du limbe des feuilles et la couleur des fleurs. 'Balcebapst' donne une plante plus courte que 'Kibarbu'. La pigmentation anthocyanique du tiers supérieur de la tige, du dessous du limbe et du dessus du pétiole est forte à très forte chez 'Balcebapst', alors qu'elle est nulle ou très faible chez 'Kibarbu'. Les fleurs sont de couleur pêche pâle chez 'Balcebapst', tandis qu'elles sont orange chez 'Kibarbu'.*

Description : 'Balcebapst' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est fortement à

très fortement anthocyané le long de la nervure principale, vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge foncé à rouge très foncé entre les nervures et présente une pigmentation anthocyanique forte à très forte le long de la nervure principale et des autres nervures. Le dessus du pétiole est fortement à très fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebapst' sont simples, bicolores, pêche pâle, avec une couleur secondaire rouge-orange principalement présente sur le pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebapst' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le semis exclusif 2085, caractérisé par ses fleurs bicolores orange et son feuillage bronzé foncé. Le parent mâle était le semis exclusif 1932, caractérisé par ses fleurs blanches et son feuillage vert moyen. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en mars 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebapst' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 224 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebapst'

	'Balcebapst'	'Kibarbu'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	12,40	13,30
écart-type	0,51	1,01
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	29,85	25,50
écart-type	1,47	1,83
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	38C-D avec tons plus pâles que 32B	40C-44C
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N30A	S/O
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	38C avec tons plus pâles que 33C	43D
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	3,21	5,79
écart-type	0,21	0,78

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balceborst'** (voir la figure 71)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Orchid Star
Numéro de la demande : 02-3171
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kimpgua' (Paradise Fuchsia on Lavender)

Sommaire : *'Balceborst' se distingue de 'Kimpgua' par l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de l'éperon et du dessus des feuilles, la couleur des fleurs et la longueur du pétiole. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du limbe est très faible à forte chez 'Balceborst', alors qu'elle est nulle chez 'Kimpgua'. Les fleurs de 'Balceborst' sont d'un violet-rouge légèrement plus foncé que celles de 'Kimpgua'. Le pédicelle de 'Balceborst' est plus court que celui de 'Kimpgua'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de l'éperon est moyenne à forte chez 'Balceborst', tandis qu'elle est très faible à faible chez 'Kimpgua'.*

Description : 'Balceborst' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est très faiblement à fortement anthocyané, vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge foncé à rouge très foncé entre les nervures et présente une pigmentation anthocyanique forte à très forte le long de la nervure principale et des autres nervures. Le dessus du pétiole est fortement à très fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balceborst' sont simples, bicolores, violet-rouge, avec une couleur secondaire violet-rouge plus foncé principalement présente sur le pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont moyennement à fortement anthocyanés. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Balceborst' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Celebration Cherry Star', variété à fleurs bicolores rouge et blanc et à feuillage bronzé foncé. Le parent mâle était le semis exclusif 2511, caractérisé par ses fleurs lavande et son feuillage vert foncé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en mars 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balceborst' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 6 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 225 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balceborst'

	'Balceborst'	'Kimpgua'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,6	11,6
écart-type	0,81	0,68
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,29	3,75
écart-type	0,31	0,18
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	plus violette que N74C	N74C-D
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N74A	N74A
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N74B-C; 58B/N66B à la base	N74B-C; 58B/N66B à la base
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	4,87	5,68
écart-type	0,38	0,54

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebscapi'** (voir la figure 72)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Scarlet Improved
Numéro de la demande : 02-3172
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Harmony Dark Red'

Sommaire : *'Balcebscapi' se distingue de 'Harmony Dark Red' par la taille des feuilles, la couleur du dessous du limbe des feuilles entre les nervures, la couleur des fleurs et l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique du pédicelle. Les feuilles de 'Balcebscapi' sont plus longues et plus larges que celles de 'Harmony Dark Red'. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures chez 'Balcebscapi', alors qu'il est rouge chez 'Harmony Dark Red'. Les fleurs de 'Balcebscapi' sont d'un rouge légèrement plus foncé que celles de 'Harmony Dark Red'. Le pédicelle est fortement à très fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcebscapi', tandis qu'il est faiblement anthocyané chez 'Harmony Dark Red'.*

Description : 'Balcebscapi' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement à très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané le long de la nervure principale, vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures, fortement anthocyané le long de la nervure principale et moyennement à fortement anthocyané le long des autres nervures. Le dessus du pétiole est fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebscapi' sont simples, rouges, sans zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanés. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebscapi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le semis exclusif 2273B, caractérisé par ses fleurs rouges et son feuillage vert moyen. Le parent mâle était le semis exclusif 2008, caractérisé par ses fleurs écarlates et son feuillage vert moyen. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en mars 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebscapi' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté

sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 226 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebscapi'

	'Balcebscapi'	'Harmony Dark Red'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	11,7	10,8
écart-type	0,89	0,64
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,88	3,25
écart-type	0,23	0,30
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	44A	42A
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	41A-44C	43B-43C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebgrapi'** (voir la figure 73)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Grape Crush Improved
Numéro de la demande : 02-3173
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Aruba'

Sommaire : *'Balcebgrapi' se distingue de 'Aruba' par la longueur des feuilles, la couleur du dessous des feuilles entre les nervures, l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessous du limbe ainsi que le diamètre et la couleur des fleurs. Les feuilles de 'Balcebgrapi' sont plus longues que celles de 'Aruba'. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures chez 'Balcebgrapi', alors qu'il est rouge chez 'Aruba'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessous du limbe est faible à forte chez 'Balcebgrapi', tandis qu'elle est forte chez 'Aruba'. Les fleurs de 'Balcebgrapi' sont d'un diamètre plus grand et d'un violet-rouge plus foncé que celles de 'Aruba'.*

Description : 'Balcebgrapi' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est faiblement à fortement anthocyané, vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique le long de la nervure principale varie de faible à forte chez le même sujet. Les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est moyennement à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebgrapi' sont simples, violet-rouge. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. Le pédicelle est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. L'éperon est fortement à très fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebgrapi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juillet 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Acapella', variété à fleurs violettes et à feuillage vert foncé. Le parent mâle était le semis exclusif 2026, caractérisé par ses fleurs roses et son feuillage vert foncé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en novembre 1999, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebgrapi' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 227 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebgrapi'

	'Balcebgrapi'	'Aruba'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	8,15	6,22
écart-type	0,90	0,48
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N74A	plus violette que N74B (entre N74B et N78B)
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N74B	N74B
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,58	4,20
écart-type	0,39	0,21

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcelpink'** (voir la figure 74)
Nom commercial : Celebration Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3174
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Light Pink' (Sonic Light Pink)

Sommaire : *'Balcelpink' se distingue de 'Fisnics Light Pink' par la longueur des feuilles, l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessous des feuilles, la longueur du pétiole et la couleur des fleurs. Les feuilles de 'Balcelpink' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Fisnics Light Pink'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faible chez 'Balcelpink', alors qu'elle est faible à moyenne chez 'Fisnics Light Pink'. Le pétiole de 'Balcelpink' est plus long que celui de 'Fisnics Light Pink'. Les fleurs de 'Balcelpink' sont d'un rose plus foncé que celles de 'Fisnics Light Pink'.*

Description : 'Balcelpink' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est moyennement anthocyané le long de la nervure principale, vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures et présente une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle à faible le long de la nervure principale. Les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcelpink' sont simples, violet-rouge. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. Le pédicelle est moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Balcelpink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Moorea', variété à fleurs blanches et à feuillage vert foncé. Le parent mâle était le semis exclusif 1508, caractérisé par ses fleurs bicolores roses et son feuillage bronzé foncé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en mars 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcelpink' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 228 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcelpink'

	'Balcelpink'	'Aruba'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	11,4	12,29
écart-type	0,87	1,47
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	2,06	1,32
écart-type	0,26	0,44
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N66C avec tons foncés (67C)	73B-C
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	68B-N66D	65A avec 62A vers la base

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balceltrop'** (voir la figure 75)
Nom commercial : Celebration Tropical Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3175
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Balcelisow' (Celebration Light Salmon Improved)

Sommaire : *'Balceltrop' se distingue de 'Balcelisow' par l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole et des nervures du dessous des feuilles, la longueur du pétiole et la couleur des fleurs. La pigmentation anthocyanique des nervures du dessous du limbe est moyenne à forte chez 'Balceltrop', alors qu'elle est forte à très forte chez 'Balcelisow'. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané chez 'Balceltrop', tandis qu'il est fortement à très fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcelisow'. Le pétiole de 'Balceltrop' est plus court que celui de 'Balcelisow'. Les fleurs de 'Balceltrop' sont plus orange que celles de 'Balcelisow', qui sont plus roses.*

Description : 'Balceltrop' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. La pigmentation anthocyanique le long de la nervure principale est faible à moyenne seulement sur le dessus du limbe des feuilles. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures et fortement anthocyané le long de la nervure principale. La pigmentation anthocyanique des autres nervures du dessous du limbe est moyenne à forte. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balceltrop' sont simples, bicolores, orange, avec une coloration secondaire blanche principalement présente près de la base de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. Le pédicelle est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. L'éperon est fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Balceltrop' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le semis exclusif 2516, caractérisé par ses fleurs saumon et son feuillage vert moyen. Le parent mâle était 'Celebrette Peach', variété à fleurs pêche-saumon et à feuillage bronzé foncé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en mars 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balceltrop' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 229 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balceltrop'

	'Balceltrop'	'Balcelisow'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	1,03	1,77
écart-type	0,32	0,29
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	40C, 43C	52A-B
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	40D, 41D	52B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfaforg'** (voir la figure 76)
Nom commercial : Fanfare Orange
Numéro de la demande : 02-3176
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Balfaflav' (Fanfare Lavender)

Sommaire : *'Balfaforg' se distingue de 'Balfaflav' par la taille des feuilles, l'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale et des autres nervures du dessous du limbe des feuilles, la longueur du pétiole et la couleur des fleurs. Les feuilles de 'Balfaforg' sont plus larges que celles de 'Balfaflav'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Balfaforg', tandis qu'elles sont fortement anthocyanées chez 'Balfaforg'. Le pétiole de 'Balfaforg' est plus long que celui de 'Balfaflav'. Les fleurs de 'Balfaforg' sont rouge-orange, alors que celles de 'Balfaflav' sont violettes.*

Description : 'Balfaforg' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans pigmentation anthocyanique ni marques. Le dessous du limbe est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique tant le long de la nervure principale et des autres nervures qu'entre les nervures. Le pétiole est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balfaforg' sont simples, rouge-orange. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. L'éperon est très faiblement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Balfaforg' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Cartoga, au Costa Rica. Le parent femelle était le semis exclusif d'*Impatiens hybrida* N1649-2, caractérisé par ses grandes fleurs orange, son feuillage vert foncé et son port dressé. Le parent mâle était un semis exclusif d'*Impatiens flaccida* à petites fleurs lilas et à port étalé. Depuis que la variété a été sélectionnée, en novembre 2000, sa multiplication est assurée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfaforg' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non

racinées plantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 230 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfaforg'

	'Balfaforg'	'Balfaflav'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,97	5,52
écart-type	0,60	0,42
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,42	2,10
écart-type	0,35	0,21
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	1,44	0,38
écart-type	4,31	0,19
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	32A	N78A avec tons N78C
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	41D	N78C-D
Couleur de la zone de l'œil (RHS)		
	54A avec 53A sur les pétales inférieurs	84C avec 60B sur les pétales inférieurs

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Redice'** (voir la figure 77)
Nom commercial : Sonic Scarlet Ice
Numéro de la demande : 03-3576
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Redice' donne une plante plus petite que 'Fisnics Red'. Chez 'Fisnics Redice', les feuilles sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique, tandis que chez 'Fisnics Red' la nervure du dessous du limbe des feuilles et le dessus du pétiole sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanés. Les feuilles de 'Fisnics Redice' sont plus foncées que celles de 'Fisnics Red'. Les fleurs et la zone de l'œil sont plus grandes chez 'Fisnics Redice' que chez 'Fisnics Red'. Le pédicelle est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Fisnics Redice', tandis qu'il est moyennement anthocyané chez 'Fisnics Red'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Redice' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante courte à moyenne et de largeur moyenne. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le limbe des feuilles est de longueur moyenne, moyen à large. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale et les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique sur les deux faces du limbe. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. Le dessus du pétiole est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Redice' sont simples, rouges, et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. Le pédicelle est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Redice' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Harmony Light Orchid', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Bossa Nova'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture au printemps 2001. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison et du type de ramification.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Redice' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 231 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Redice'

	'Fisnics Redice'	'Fisnics Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	26,80	30,80
écart-type	1,932	2,098
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	44,80	53,40
écart-type	2,781	3,502
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,01	6,21
écart-type	0,197	0,352
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	45A-46A (N66B à la marge)	42A-45B (N66B à la marge)
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	43C avec 58C/52C (52A-B à la marge)	43B-C (52B à la marge)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Zorred'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Zorro Red
Numéro de la demande : 03-3577
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Zorred' donne une plante plus petite que 'Fisnics Red'. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pédicelle est plus forte chez 'Fisnics Zorred' que chez 'Fisnics Red'. Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Zorred' diffèrent légèrement de celles de 'Fisnics Red' par la couleur.*

Description : 'Fisnics Zorred' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante courte et moyenne à large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est court à moyen, très étroit. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est faiblement anthocyanée. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est moyennement à fortement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, faiblement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible à moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Zorred' sont simples, rouges, et leur diamètre est moyen. La zone de l'œil est petite. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Zorred' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Harmony Super Red', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison et du type de ramification.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Zorred' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 8 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 8 sujets de la variété de référence

Tableau 232 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Zorred'

	'Fisnics Zorred'	'Fisnics Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	25,70	30,80
écart-type	1,252	2,098
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	47,20	53,40
écart-type	1,989	3,502
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	44A	42A-45B (N66B à la marge)
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N41A-N30A	43B-C (52B à la marge)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Hotpink'** (voir la figure 78)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Hot Pink 2004
Numéro de la demande : 03-3578
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 112' (Super Sonic Hot Pink)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Hotpink' donne une plante plus haute que 'Fisimp 112'. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pétiole et des nervures du dessous du limbe est plus faible chez 'Fisupnic Hotpink' que chez 'Fisimp 112'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Hotpink' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute à très haute et moyenne à large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est long, moyen à large. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est dépourvue de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est moyennement à fortement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle à faible. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible à moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Hotpink' sont simples, violettes, et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Hotpink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était un semis désigné par un numéro, et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisupnic Lav'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Hotpink' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 17 sujets de la variété candidate et 4 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 4 sujets de la variété de référence.

Tableau 233 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Hotpink'

	'Fisupnic Hotpink'	'Fisimp 112'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	38,10	29,25
écart-type	1,595	2,872
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	52,70	57,00
écart-type	2,003	4,397
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N74B avec tons plus rouges que N66A	N74B/C avec tons plus violets que N66B
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N57C-58C	N57C avec tons 67C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Tallred'** (voir la figure 79)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Red 2004
Numéro de la demande : 03-3579
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Red' (Super Sonic Red '02)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Tallred' donne une plante plus grande que 'Fisnics Red'. Les feuilles de 'Fisupnic Tallred' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Fisnics Red'. Les fleurs de 'Fiupsnic Tallred' diffèrent légèrement de celles de 'Fisnics Red' par leur couleur. La zone de l'œil est absente chez 'Fisupnic*

Tallred', tandis qu'elle est petite chez 'Fisnics Red'.

Description : 'Fisupnic Tallred' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute à très haute et large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est moyen à long, moyen à large. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est faiblement anthocyanée. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible à moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Tallred' sont simples, rouges, et leur diamètre est moyen à grand. La zone de l'œil est absente. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Tallred' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisimp 100', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisimp 171'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Tallred' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 234 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Tallred'

		'Fisupnic Tallred'	'Fisnics Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
	moyenne	39,00	30,80
	écart-type	2,778	2,098
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
	moyenne	57,12	53,40
	écart-type	4,549	3,502
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
	moyenne	12,44	10,95
	écart-type	0,693	0,508
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
	moyenne	4,72	3,92
	écart-type	0,371	0,282
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
		43A-42A	42-45B (N66B vers la marge)
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
		plus pâle que 42A avec tons 46D	43B-C et 52B à la marge

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Flame'** (voir la figure 80)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Flame
Numéro de la demande : 03-3580
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Flame' (Sonic Flame)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Flame' donne une plante plus courte et plus large que 'Fisnics Flame'. Le pétiole de 'Fisupnic Flame' est plus court que celui de 'Fisnics Flame'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus petit chez 'Fisupnic Flame' que chez 'Fisnics Flame'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est très peu profonde chez 'Fisupnic Flame', alors qu'elle est profonde chez 'Fisnics Flame'. Le pédicelle de 'Fisupnic Flame' est plus long que celui de 'Fisnics Flame'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Flame' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante moyenne à haute et large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est de longueur moyenne, étroit à moyen. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est fortement à très fortement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, fortement anthocyanées. Le dessous du limbe est rouge foncé à rouge très foncé entre

les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe, de même que le dessus du pétiole, sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Flame' sont simples, rouge-orange (RHS N30B), et leur diamètre est moyen. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est très peu profonde. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Flame' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisimp 102', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisimp 149'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Flame' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 235 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Flame'

	'Fisupnic Flame'	'Fisnics Flame'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	30,90	36,20
écart-type	1,524	2,440
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	55,10	46,80
écart-type	2,558	3,765
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	3,33	4,35
écart-type	0,643	0,858
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,82	7,11
écart-type	0,164	0,373
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	7,22	4,59
écart-type	0,574	0,565

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : 'Fisnics Redgold' (voir la figure 81)
Nom commercial : Sonic Red on Gold
Numéro de la demande : 03-3581
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kiotoa' (Painted Paradise Red)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Redgold' donne une plante plus haute que 'Kiotoa'. Le limbe des feuilles de 'Fisnics Redgold' porte des marques vert pâle, alors que celui de 'Kiotoa' montre des marques jaunes. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Fisnics Redgold' que chez 'Kiotoa'. Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Redgold' sont violet-rouge, avec une couleur secondaire d'un violet plus pâle, tandis que celles de 'Kiotoa' sont rouges. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande chez 'Fisnics Redgold', alors qu'elle est absente chez 'Kiotoa'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Redgold' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute et de largeur moyenne. Le limbe des feuilles est court à moyen, de largeur moyenne. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, avec des marques vert pâle. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessus du limbe est nulle ou très faible. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est moyennement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible à moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Redgold' sont simples, violet-rouge, avec une couleur secondaire d'un violet plus pâle, et leur diamètre est moyen à grand. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Redgold' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le

parent femelle était la variété 'Celebration Light Salmon', et le parent mâle, un semis désigné par un numéro. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Redgold' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 16 sujets de la variété candidate et 9 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 9 sujets de la variété de référence

Tableau 236 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Redgold'

	'Fisnics Redgold'	'Kiotoa'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	35,00	23,78
écart-type	1,414	1,090
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	2,50	3,28
écart-type	0,478	0,492
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,91	5,60
écart-type	0,305	0,267
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	45B-N66A	45B
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N74B-C	S/O
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	43B-C avec tons 52C	43B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Lipink'** (voir la figure 82)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 03-3582
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Celebrette Appleblossom'

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Lipink' donne une plante de plus grande taille que 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Les feuilles de 'Fisupnic Lipink' sont plus grandes et plus foncées que celles de 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Lipink' sont d'un rose bleuté plus pâle que celles de 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Le pédicelle de 'Fisupnic Lipink' est plus long que celui de 'Celebrette Appleblossom'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Lipink' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute et moyenne à large. Le limbe des feuilles est moyen à long, étroit à moyen. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, sans marques. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessus du limbe est très faible à faible. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est moyennement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Lipink' sont simples, rose bleuté pâle, et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Lipink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Malita', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisimp 131'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Lipink' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux

installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 9 sujets de la variété de référence.

Tableau 237 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Lipink'

	'Fisupnic Lipink'	'Celebrette Appleblossom'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	33,70	23,60
écart-type	1,494	0,699
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	48,60	43,80
écart-type	3,658	1,549
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	13,12	9,97
écart-type	0,931	0,823
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,76	3,70
écart-type	0,497	0,392
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N155B avec nervures 65B et 65A/55B à la marge	63C/62B, 62D vers la base et 50B/52B aux nervures et à la base
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	55B avec 58B sur la nervure principale du pétale supérieur	S/O
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	73D avec nervures 65A/73B	62C avec nervures 52B-C
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	6,29	4,86
écart-type	0,354	0,622

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Fisnics Burgsweet'** (voir la figure 83)
Nom commercial :	Sonic Sweet Burgundy
Numéro de la demande :	03-3583
Date de la demande :	2003/04/29
Requérant :	Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada :	Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse :	Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 172' (Sonic Sweet Purple)

Sommaire : *Le pétiole de 'Fisnics Burgsweet' est plus long que celui de 'Fisimp 172'. Chez 'Fisnics Burgsweet', le dessous du limbe des feuilles est d'un rouge plus pâle que chez 'Fisimp 172'. Le pédicelle de 'Fisnics Burgsweet' est plus long que celui de 'Fisimp 172'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Burgsweet' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante très courte et étroite. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement à très fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est court à moyen, moyen à large. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé à vert très foncé, fortement anthocyané, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est fortement à très fortement antocyanée, et les autres nervures, fortement anthocyanées. Le dessous du limbe est rouge moyen entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est forte à très forte.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Burgsweet' sont simples, violettes, avec une couleur secondaire d'un rouge-violet plus foncé, et leur diamètre est moyen. La zone de l'œil est grande. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanés. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Burgsweet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Harmony Raspberry Cream', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Spixis'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Burgsweet' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux

installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 238 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Burgsweet'

	'Fisnics Burgsweet'	'Fisimp 172'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	2,97	1,93
écart-type	0,367	0,371
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	75A-76A avec rayures N74B	plus pâle que N74D-68B avec rayures N74B
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	plus foncée que N66A entourée de N74A-B	plus foncée que N66A entourée de N74A-B
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N66B-N74B	55B-62A avec nuances 55A
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	6,40	3,93
écart-type	0,673	0,418

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Burgy'** (voir la figure 84)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 03-3584
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 284' (Sonic Burgundy)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Burgy' donne une plante plus haute que 'Fisimp 284'. Chez 'Fisupnic Burgy', les feuilles sont plus longues et le pétiole est plus court que chez 'Fisimp 284'. Chez 'Fisupnic Burgy', le dessus du pétiole est plus fortement anthocyané que chez 'Fisimp 284'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Fisupnic Burgy' que chez 'Fisimp 284'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Burgy' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute à très haute et moyenne à large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique, sauf l'aisselle des feuilles, qui est faiblement à moyennement anthocyanée. Le limbe des feuilles est très long, étroit. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est fortement antocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe présente une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues d'une telle pigmentation. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est moyenne à forte.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Burgy' sont simples, violet-rouge (plus violet-rouge que RHS 61B), et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est absente. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Burgy' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisimp 284', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Harmony Purple'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Burgy' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 239 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Burgy'

	'Fisupnic Burgy'	'Fisimp 284'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	37,30	29,40
écart-type	0,949	1,350
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	16,41	12,60
écart-type	1,077	0,930
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	2,73	3,95
écart-type	0,521	0,659
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,11	5,87
écart-type	0,378	0,226

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Lil'** (voir la figure 85)
Nom commercial : Sonic Lilac
Numéro de la demande : 03-3585
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kipete' (Sonic Burgundy)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Lil' donne une plante plus haute que 'Kipete'. Les feuilles de 'Fisnics Lil' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Kipete'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Fisnics Lil' que chez 'Kipete'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Lil' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute et de largeur moyenne. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement à fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est moyen à long, large. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe présente une pigmentation anthocyanique très faible. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Lil' sont simples, violet-rouge, et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est petite. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanés. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est faible.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Lil' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Logia', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Celebrette Lavender Glow'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Lil' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets de la variété candidate et 5 sujets de la variété de référence, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 5 sujets de la variété de référence.

Tableau 240 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Lil'

	'Fisnics Lil'	'Kipete'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	33,40	24,75
écart-type	2,171	1,500
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	12,81	10,07
écart-type	0,847	0,586
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,15	4,22
écart-type	0,481	0,357
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,50	5,37
écart-type	0,389	0,316
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N74A avec nervures plus rouges que N66A	N74A avec nervures N66A
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N74A	67C avec nervures plus foncées que 67A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Chersweet'** (voir la figure 86)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Sweet Cherry
Numéro de la demande : 03-3586
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 130' (Sonic Sweet Cherry)

Sommaire : *Le pétiole de 'Fisupnic Chersweet' est plus court que celui de 'Fisimp 130'. Le diamètre des fleurs est légèrement plus grand chez 'Fisupnic Chersweet' que chez 'Fisimp 130'. Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Chersweet' diffèrent de celles de 'Fisimp 130' par la couleur. La pigmentation anthocyanique de l'éperon est plus forte chez 'Fisupnic Chersweet' que chez 'Fisimp 130'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Chersweet' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante moyenne à haute et de largeur moyenne. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement à très fortement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est de longueur et largeur moyennes. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé à vert très foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est moyennement à fortement anthocyanée, et les autres nervures, faiblement anthocyanées. Le dessous du limbe est rouge foncé entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement anthocyanées. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est forte.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Chersweet' sont simples, violet pâle, avec une couleur secondaire rouge, et leur diamètre est grand. La zone de l'œil est grande. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Chersweet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Alexis', et le parent mâle, un semis désigné par un numéro. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Chersweet' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 241 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Chersweet'

	'Fisupnic Chersweet'	'Kipete'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	1,67	3,19
écart-type	0,333	0,513
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,90	6,18
écart-type	0,262	0,286
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	75C-B	65D-C
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	46C entourée de N66B-C	46C
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	N66C et 52A sur la nervure principale	52A/B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Violeye'** (voir la figure 87)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Violet Ice
Numéro de la demande : 03-3587
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Purple' (Sonic Purple)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Violeye' donne une plante de plus grande taille que 'Fisnics Purple'. Le dessous du limbe des*

feuilles est rouge chez 'Fisupnic Violeye', tandis qu'il est vert chez 'Fisnics Purple'. Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Violeye' diffèrent de celles de 'Fisnics Purple' par la couleur. Le pédicelle de 'Fisupnic Violeye' est plus court que celui de 'Fisnics Purple'. La pigmentation de l'éperon est plus faible chez 'Fisupnic Violeye' que chez 'Fisnics Purple'.

Description : 'Fisupnic Violeye' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute et large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané, sauf l'aisselle des feuilles, qui est fortement anthocyanée. Le limbe des feuilles est de longueur moyenne, étroit à moyen. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, sans marques. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessus du limbe est nulle ou très faible. Le dessous du limbe est rouge pâle à rouge moyen entre les nervures, avec du vert. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont moyennement à fortement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est moyennement anthocyané près de la base.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Violeye' sont simples, rose-violet, avec une couleur secondaire blanche, et leur diamètre est moyen à grand. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. Le pédicelle est très faiblement anthocyané. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Violeye' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Celebration Raspberry Rose', et le parent mâle, un semis désigné par un numéro. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Violeye' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 242 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Violeye'

	'Fisupnic Violeye'	'Fisnics Purple'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	36,80	23,60
écart-type	1,619	0,966
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	55,40	38,90
écart-type	3,438	3,573
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	plus rose que N74A	N74A avec nervures plus foncées que N66A
Couleur secondaire de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	N155D	S/O
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	71D-N74B	61C
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	4,41	6,16
écart-type	0,810	0,486

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Pinkeye'** (voir la figure 88)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Pink
Numéro de la demande : 03-3588
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics Pink' (Sonic Pink)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Pinkeye' donne une plante de plus grande taille que 'Fisnics Pink'. Chez 'Fisupnic Pinkeye', les feuilles sont plus longues que chez 'Fisnics Pink', et la pigmentation anthocyanique de la nervure principale du dessous du limbe est plus forte. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' que chez 'Fisnics Pink'. Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' diffèrent de celles de 'Fisnics Pink' par la couleur.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante très haute et moyenne à large. La portion supérieure de la tige est moyennement à

fortement anthocyanée. Le limbe des feuilles est long, étroit à moyen. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessus du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe présente une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne. La pigmentation anthocyanique des autres nervures est nulle à faible.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' sont simples, rose bleuté pâle lavé de rose-rouge, et leur diamètre est moyen à grand. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont moyennement à fortement anthocyanés. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est moyenne à forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisimp 102', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Pinkeye' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 18 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 243 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Pinkeye'

	'Fisupnic Pinkeye'	'Fisnics Pink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	41,10	26,90
écart-type	2,079	0,994
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	51,30	46,10
écart-type	3,368	2,420
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	13,08	11,66
écart-type	0,883	0,743
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,86	5,88
écart-type	0,372	0,450
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	55C-D avec nuances/nervures 52C	plus foncée que 55A
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	58D	55A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Mapink'** (voir la figure 89)
Nom commercial : Super Sonic Pastel Pink 2004
Numéro de la demande : 03-3589
Date de la demande : 2003/04/29
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Celebrette Appleblossom'

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Mapink' donne une plante plus haute et plus large que 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Chez 'Fisupnic Mapink', la nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe des feuilles sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique, tandis qu'elles sont moyennement anthocyanées chez 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Fisupnic Mapink' que chez 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Mapink' sont plus pâles que celles de 'Celebrette Appleblossom'. La zone de l'œil est plus petite chez 'Fisupnic Mapink' que chez 'Celebrette Appleblossom'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Mapink' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante haute à très haute et moyenne à large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique, sauf le denier entre-nœud, qui est faiblement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est moyen à long, de largeur moyenne. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, sans marques. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe est moyennement anthocyanée. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est faible à moyenne.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Mapink' sont simples, rouge-violet pâle, et leur diamètre est grand à très grand. La zone de l'œil est petite. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement à fortement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est forte à très forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Mapink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisimp 131', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Fisnics Light Pink'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). La sélection initiale a également été effectuée à cet endroit. Des boutures prélevées sur le semis sélectionné ont été rapportées à Hillschied en vue d'une sélection supplémentaire et d'essais de culture. La sélection a été effectuée en fonction de la forme et de la couleur des fleurs, de la période de floraison, du type de ramification et de la taille de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Mapink' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 244 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Mapink'

	'Fisupnic Mapink'	'Celebrette Appleblossom'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	38,60	29,10
écart-type	1,897	1,197
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	53,10	47,20
écart-type	3,107	4,780
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,62	6,52
écart-type	0,388	0,274
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	55B moins vif vers la base, avec nervures 55A	63C/62B passant à 62D à la base, avec nervures et marge 50B/52B
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	62A	62C avec nervures 52B-C

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* × *I. auricoma*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisvision'** (voir la figure 90)
Nom commercial : Vision Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 02-2969
Date de la demande : 2002/01/14
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisnics White' (Sonic White)

Sommaire : *'Fisvision' donne une plante de plus grande taille que 'Fisnics White'. Chez 'Fisvision', les feuilles sont d'un vert plus pâle et les fleurs ont un plus petit diamètre que chez 'Fisnics White'. Les fleurs de 'Fisvision' sont jaune pâle, tandis que celles de 'Fisnics White' sont blanches. La zone de l'œil est présente chez 'Fisvision', alors qu'elle est absente chez 'Fisnics White'. Chez 'Fisvision', l'inclinaison de l'éperon est plus forte et le pédicelle est plus court que chez 'Fisnics White'.*

Description : 'Fisvision' est une impatiente issue d'un croisement interspécifique qui donne une plante haute à très haute et très large. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est court à moyen, très étroit. Le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques ni pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La pigmentation anthocyanique du dessus du pétiole est nulle ou très faible.

Les fleurs de 'Fisvision' sont simples, jaune pâle, et leur diamètre est très petit. La zone de l'œil est moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde à moyenne. Le pédicelle et l'éperon sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est très forte.

Origine génétique : 'Fisvision' est issue de croisements interspécifiques réalisés en 2000 à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride d'impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée K00-6158, caractérisé par des fleurs blanches. Le parent mâle était un sujet de l'espèce *Impatiens auricoma* donnant des fleurs jaune vif. Les ovules immatures et embryons ainsi obtenus ont d'abord fait l'objet d'une culture de tissus, puis ont été transférés en terre en 2001. La sélection finale a été effectuée à la fin de l'été 2001.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisvision' ont été réalisés au printemps et à l'été 2003 aux installations de la Westcan Greenhouses, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées plantées dans des pots de 9 cm le 25 mars 2003. Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm et espacés de 30 cm le 27 mai 2003. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 245 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisvision'

	'Fisvision'	'Fisnics White'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	37,50	25,60
écart-type	2,321	1,265
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	81,625	43,50
écart-type	2,953	2,906
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,91	6,53
écart-type	0,218	0,403
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
	4D-10D	blanche
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
	155B-10D	blanche
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	3,33	5,83
écart-type	0,488	0,941

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

Dénomination proposée : 'Balfiespary' (voir la figure 91)
Nom commercial : Fiesta^MD Sparkler Cherry
Numéro de la demande : 02-3177
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Balfiespary', les feuilles sont plus foncées et le dessous de leur limbe est d'un rouge plus foncé entre les nervures que chez 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'. Chez 'Balfiespary', les nervures du dessous du limbe sont plus fortement anthocyanées que chez 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'. Les fleurs de 'Balfiespary' sont rouge et blanc, tandis que celles de 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose' sont rouge-violet et blanc.*

Description : 'Balfiespary' est une impatiente multipliée par voie végétative. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. Le dessus du limbe des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures, avec des taches rouge pâle. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est moyennement à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balfiespary' sont doubles, bicolores. La couleur principale de la fleur est rouge, tandis que la couleur secondaire est blanche, irrégulièrement distribuée, principalement présente près du bord des pétales et sur les pétales extérieurs. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. L'éperon est moyennement anthocyané, et son inclinaison est très faible à faible.

Origine génétique : 'Balfiespary' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1999 dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était une sélection exclusive à fleurs demi-doubles blanches. Le parent mâle était une sélection exclusive à fleurs doubles violettes. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en février 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfiespary' ont été réalisés à l'été 2003, dans une serre en polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines le 16 mai 2003 (semaine 20). Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003 (semaine 26). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 246 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfiespary' et 'Balolepep'

	'Balfiespary'	'Balolepep'	'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	10,3	8,05	11,55
écart-type	1,183	1,065	1,092
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	23,30	17,85	23,35
écart-type	2,324	1,796	1,872
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	10,60	11,9	9,10
écart-type	3,239	2,601	1,524
Couleur principale de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
	46C	N57B	N57A-B
Couleur principale de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
	39B, 58D	52C avec tons 43C	N57C/D avec tons 41B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balolepep'** (voir la figure 92)
Nom commercial : Fiesta^MD Olé Peppermint
Numéro de la demande : 02-3178
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'

Sommaire : *'Balolepep' donne une plante plus petite que 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'. Les feuilles de 'Balolepep' sont panachées, tandis que celles de 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose' ne le sont pas. Le dessous du limbe des feuilles est vert chez 'Balolepep', alors qu'il est vert avec des taches rouge pâle chez 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'. Le pétiole de 'Balolepep' est plus long que celui de 'Fiesta^MD Sparkler Rose'.*

Description : 'Balolepep' est une impatiente multipliée par voie végétative. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané. Le limbe des feuilles est panaché, avec du vert pâle dans sa portion centrale et une coloration secondaire jaune blanchâtre sur les bords. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure centrale et les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique sur les deux faces du limbe. Le pétiole est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balolepep' sont doubles, bicolores. La couleur principale de la fleur est rouge-violet, tandis que la couleur secondaire est blanche, irrégulièrement distribuée, principalement présente près du bord des pétales et sur les pétales extérieurs. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pédicelle et de l'éperon est nulle ou très faible. L'inclinaison de l'éperon est très faible à faible.

Origine génétique : 'Balolepep' est issue d'une mutation naturelle de la variété 'Fiesta Sparkler Rose'. La variété a été découverte en octobre 1999 à Cartago, au Costa Rica.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balolepep' ont été réalisés à l'été 2003, dans une serre en polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété, obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines le 16 mai 2003 (semaine 20). Les sujets ont été repiqués dans des pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003 (semaine 26). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

LOBÉLIE
(*Lobelia hybrida*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Lobetis'** (voir la figure 93)
Nom commercial : Laguna Compact Blue with Eye
Numéro de la demande : 03-3442
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Johannes S.N. Oud, Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Blue Star' (voir le tableau 247 à la page 330)

Sommaire : *'Lobetis' donne une plante plus étroite et plus densément ramifiée que 'Blue Star'. Les tiges de 'Lobetis' sont vert clair, sans pigmentation anthocyanique ou très faiblement anthocyanées, alors que celles de 'Blue Star' sont vert foncé et fortement anthocyanées. Les feuilles de 'Lobetis' sont plus longues que celles de 'Blue Star', et elles sont d'un vert plus foncé. Les lobes supérieurs de la corolle sont plus larges chez 'Lobetis' que chez 'Blue Star'. Chez 'Lobetis', le lobe inférieur de la corolle porte une grande tache basale blanche, sans autre marque, alors que chez 'Blue Star' il porte une petite tache basale blanche avec une tache bleu-violet foncé.*

Description : 'Lobetis' est une lobélie multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que densément à très densément ramifiée. La tige est modérément épaisse, vert clair, glabre, à pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont alternes, sessiles, simples ainsi qu'entières ou faiblement dentées en scie. Les feuilles supérieures sont linéaires, tandis que les inférieures sont lancéolées. La partie apicale des feuilles forme un angle aigu et se termine par une courte pointe. Le limbe des feuilles est vert foncé, non panaché.

L'inflorescence est une grappe comportant à la fois des fleurs terminales et des fleurs axillaires. Les fleurs sont dressées ou inclinées vers l'extérieur. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané. Les sépales sont acuminés et anthocyanés. La corolle est bleu-violet et a pour seule marque une grande tache blanche située à la base du lobe inférieur.

Origine génétique : 'Lobetis' est issue d'un croisement entre 'P140', sélection de *Lobelia erinus* à fleurs bleu et blanc, à croissance vigoureuse et à port compact étalé, et 'Y694', variété de *L. valida* à fleurs bleu et blanc. Ce croisement a été réalisé en 1998 dans les installations de la Syngenta Seeds B.V., à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété 'Lobetis' a été sélectionnée en 1999 pour son port, sa vigueur, sa densité de ramification, la couleur et la taille de ses fleurs ainsi que l'abondance et la précocité de sa floraison.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Lobetis' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines à la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 26. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Lobeto'** (voir la figure 93)
Nom commercial :	Laguna Trailing Dark Blue
Numéro de la demande :	03-3443
Date de la demande :	2003/01/09
Requérant :	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur :	H. Westhoff, Oeding (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Blue Star' (voir le tableau 247 à la page 330)

Sommaire : *'Lobeto' donne une plante plus large et plus étalée que 'Blue Star'. Le limbe des feuilles est plus long chez 'Lobeto' que chez 'Blue Star'. Les lobes supérieurs de la corolle sont plus longs et plus larges chez 'Lobeto' que chez 'Blue Star'. La tache bleu-violet foncé du lobe inférieur de la corolle est plus grande chez 'Lobeto' que chez 'Blue Star'.*

Description : 'Lobeto' est une lobélie multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est étalée ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. La tige est épaisse, vert foncé, glabre et fortement anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont alternes, sessiles, simples, lancéolées à étroitement elliptiques, dentées en scie; la partie apicale du limbe forme un angle aigu et se termine par une courte pointe. Le limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

L'inflorescence est une grappe comportant à la fois des fleurs terminales et des fleurs axillaires. Les fleurs sont dressées ou inclinées vers l'extérieur. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. Les sépales sont acuminés et anthocyanés. La corolle est bleu-violet; la base du lobe inférieur porte une tache blanche de grandeur moyenne ainsi qu'une tache bleu-violet foncé également de grandeur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Lobeto' est issue d'un croisement entre la sélection PP12.678.P2 du *Lobelia* 'Wesstar' et un type sauvage de *Lobelia* à fleurs blanches. Ce croisement a été réalisé en 1997 dans les installations de la Syngenta Seeds B.V., à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété 'Lobeto' a été sélectionnée en 1998 pour son port, sa vigueur, sa densité de ramification, la couleur et la taille de ses fleurs ainsi que l'abondance et la précocité de sa floraison.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Lobeto' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines à la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 26. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et

les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Lobantis'** (voir la figure 94)
Nom commercial :	Laguna Mounding Lavender
Numéro de la demande :	03-3444
Date de la demande :	2003/01/09
Requérant :	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur :	Johannes S.N. Oud, Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Blue Star' (voir le tableau 247 à la page 330)

Sommaire : *'Lobantis' donne une plante plus haute et plus étroite que 'Blue Star'. La pigmentation anthocyanique des tiges est nulle ou très faible chez 'Lobantis', alors qu'elle est forte chez 'Blue Star'. Les feuilles de 'Lobantis' sont plus étroites que celles de 'Blue Star', et elles sont d'un vert plus clair. Les lobes supérieurs de la corolle sont plus longs chez 'Lobantis' que chez 'Blue Star'. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu clair chez 'Lobantis', alors qu'elles sont bleu-violet chez 'Blue Star'.*

Description : 'Lobantis' est une lobélie multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante ainsi que très densément ramifiée. La tige est mince, vert clair, glabre, à pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont alternes, sessiles, simples ainsi que dentées en scie. Les feuilles supérieures sont linéaires, tandis que les inférieures sont lancéolées à étroitement elliptiques. La partie apicale des feuilles forme un angle aigu et se termine par une courte pointe. Le limbe des feuilles est vert clair, non panaché.

L'inflorescence est une grappe comportant à la fois des fleurs terminales et des fleurs axillaires. Les fleurs sont dressées ou inclinées vers l'extérieur. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané. Les sépales sont acuminés et anthocyanés. La corolle est bleu-violet clair. La base du lobe inférieur porte une tache blanche petite à moyenne. Le lobe inférieur porte en outre une tache violet foncé de grandeur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Lobantis' est issue d'un croisement entre 'Y697A', sélection à fleurs roses, à floraison hâtive et à port en coussin, et 'S526', sélection à fleurs rose pâle, à croissance vigoureuse et à bonne ramification. Ce croisement a été réalisé en 1998 dans les installations de la Syngenta Seeds B.V., à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas. La variété 'Lobantis' a été sélectionnée en 1999 pour son port, sa vigueur, sa densité de ramification, la couleur et la taille de ses fleurs ainsi que l'abondance et la précocité de sa floraison.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Lobantis' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines à la semaine 22 et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 26. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 247 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Lobetis', 'Lobeto' et 'Lobantis'

	'Lobetis'	'Lobeto'	'Lobantis'	'Blue Star'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	11,75	S/O	14,00	10,95
écart-type	1,11		3,36	1,06
Largeur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	14,25	37,80	22,80	26,80
écart-type	2,61	4,42	3,19	3,55
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	3,12	3,38	2,59	2,28
écart-type	0,390	0,482	0,369	0,420
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	1,11	0,85	0,51	1,11
écart-type	0,144	0,236	0,099	0,242
Longueur des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (mm)				
moyenne	6,0	6,2	6,1	4,9
écart-type	0,816	0,788	0,316	0,567
Largeur des lobes supérieurs de la corolle (mm)				
moyenne	9,40	6,00	4,75	4,20
écart-type	2,220	1,763	0,978	0,918
Longueur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (mm)				
moyenne	10,30	10,85	10,45	9,70
écart-type	0,714	0,914	0,497	1,050
Largeur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (mm)				
moyenne	17,6	17,9	16,9	16,7
écart-type	0,690	0,990	0,875	0,115
Couleur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)				
face interne	95C avec 97A près de la zone blanche	95C	84D avec blanc près de la marge et nervure principale 76A	95C avec tons plus foncés, mais plus pâle que 95B
face externe	96C avec 96D sur la marge	97D avec 96C-D	76C-84D et blanche	96C avec 97C-D sur la marge
Couleur de la marque du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)				
	S/O	96A	83B	96A
Couleur de la face externe du tube de la corolle (RHS)				
	95C	94A-B	76A-B	94A-B

* variété de référence

MUFLIER
(*Antirrhinum majus* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumred'** (voir la figure 176)
Nom commercial : Luminaire Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3161
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Balumrest' (Luminaire Harvest Red) et 'Balumbreo' (Luminaire Bronze and Yellow)

Sommaire : *'Balumred' produit une plante légèrement plus courte que 'Balumrest', mais légèrement plus haute que 'Balumbreo'. Chez 'Balumred', le palais est rouge-violet foncé, tandis qu'il est jaune chez les deux variétés de référence. Chez 'Balumred', les fleurs sont d'un rouge-violet foncé semblable à celui qu'on trouve chez 'Balumrest'; par contre, chez 'Balumbreo', la marge des fleurs est violet-brun à rouge-brun, et leur base est violette. La marge des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est moins ondulée chez 'Balumred' que chez 'Balumrest', et ces lobes sont moins réfléchis.*

Description : 'Balumred' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, moyennement à fortement ramifié. La tige n'est pas anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, vert moyen, lancéolées à elliptiques; leur sommet forme un angle aigu, et leur base est cunéiforme. Les deux faces des feuilles sont glabres ou présentent des poils très courts à courts, très clairsemés. La face supérieure est mate ou très peu luisante.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux, rouge-violet foncé, moyennement à fortement réfléchis, et leur marge est moyennement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont moyens à grands, rouge-violet foncé, faiblement à moyennement réfléchis, et leur marge est moyennement ondulée. L'échancrure des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est profonde. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est rouge-violet foncé. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Balumred' est issue d'un croisement entre la sélection exclusive '59' (parent femelle), à port rampant et à fleurs orange-jaune, et la sélection exclusive '378-1' (parent mâle), à port semi-rampant et à fleurs cramoisies. Le croisement a été réalisé à Arroyo Grande, en Californie, au mois de septembre 1999. La sélection initiale, lors de laquelle on recherchait des sujets à ramification vigoureuse et abondante, à fleurs nombreuses et de belle couleur, a eu lieu en janvier 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumred' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chacune des variétés, tous cultivés à partir de boutures racinées plantées en pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003 (semaine 26). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 248 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balumred' et 'Balumrest'

	'Balumred'	'Balumbreo'*	'Balumrest'
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	12,15	10,65	13,85
écart-type	1,292	1,667	1,684
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)			
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	plus rouges que 53A avec 186B/185C à la base	185B avec 178C et 70A/B à la base	46A avec 186B/185C à la base
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	46A-45A	3B avec 178C et 180A-B	53A/46A
palais	46A-B	3A/5A	2A/1A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumrest'** (voir la figure 177)
Nom commercial : Luminaire Harvest Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3162
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Manda[illegible] au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Balumred' (Luminaire Red) et 'Balumbreo' (Luminaire Bronze and Yellow)

Sommaire : *'Balumrest' produit une plante légèrement plus haute que 'Balumred' et que 'Balumbreo', et plus ramifiée que 'Balumbreo'. Chez 'Balumrest', le palais est jaune, tandis qu'il est rouge-violet foncé chez 'Balumred'. Chez 'Balumrest', les fleurs sont d'un rouge-violet foncé semblable à celui qu'on trouve chez 'Balumred'; par contre, chez 'Balumbreo', la marge des fleurs est violet-brun à rouge-brun, et leur base est violette. La marge des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est plus ondulée chez 'Balumrest' que chez*

'Balumred', et ces lobes sont plus réfléchis.

Description : 'Balumrest' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, fortement ramifié. La tige n'est pas anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, vert moyen, lancéolées à ovées; leur sommet forme un angle aigu, et leur base est cunéiforme. Les deux faces des feuilles sont glabres ou présentent des poils courts, très clairsemés. La face supérieure est mate ou très peu luisante.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux à semi-redressés, rouge-violet foncé, fortement réfléchis, et leur marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, rouge-violet foncé, moyennement à fortement réfléchis; leur marge est fortement ondulée. L'échancrure des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est profonde. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Balumrest' est issue de l'autopollinisation de la sélection exclusive '59', à port rampant et à fleurs orange-jaune. Le croisement a été réalisé à Arroyo Grande, en Californie, au mois de janvier 2000. La sélection initiale, lors de laquelle on recherchait des sujets à ramification vigoureuse et abondante, à fleurs nombreuses et de belle couleur, a eu lieu en mai 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumrest' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chacune des variétés, tous cultivés à partir de boutures racinées plantées en pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003 (semaine 26). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumwhitim'** (voir la figure 178)
Nom commercial : Luminaire White Improved
Numéro de la demande : 02-3163
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Drawhite' (Dragon White)

Sommaire : *'Balumwhitim' produit une plante plus petite que 'Drawhite'. Chez la variété candidate, le dessous de la feuille présente une pubescence plus dense que chez 'Drawhite'. Le limbe foliaire de 'Balumwhitim' est ondulé, tandis que celui de 'Drawhite' ne l'est pas. La grappe de 'Balumwhitim' est plus courte que celle de la variété de référence. Chez 'Balumwhitim', la marge des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est moins ondulée que chez 'Drawhite'. Chez 'Balumwhitim', le palais est d'un jaune plus foncé que chez la variété de référence, et il est plus grand.*

Description : 'Balumwhitim' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, fortement ramifié. La tige n'est ni anthocyanée, ni collante. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, vert moyen, lancéolées à ovées; leur sommet forme un angle aigu, et leur base est cunéiforme. Le dessus des feuilles est mat et présente le long de sa marge des poils longs moyennement denses à denses; leur dessous présente une pubescence moyenne à dense formée de longs poils. La marge des feuilles est ondulée.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire. Les sépales sont ovés à elliptiques. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont semi-redressés, blancs avec des rayures roses, moyennement réfléchis, et leur marge est faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, blancs, moyennement réfléchis; leur marge est moyennement ondulée. L'échancrure des lobes de la lèvre inférieure est profonde. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Balumwhitim' est issue d'un croisement entre la sélection exclusive '576-1' (parent femelle), à port semi-rampant et à fleurs lavées de rose, et un sujet de la variété 'Lampion Yellow' (parent mâle). Le croisement a été réalisé à Arroyo Grande, en Californie, au mois de janvier 2000. La sélection initiale, lors de laquelle on recherchait des sujets à ramification vigoureuse et abondante, à fleurs nombreuses et de belle couleur, a eu lieu en mai 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumwhitim' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chacune des variétés, tous cultivés à partir de boutures racinées plantées en pots de 15 cm le 27 juin 2003 (semaine 26). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 249 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balumwhitim'

	'Balumwhitim'	'Drawhite'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	12,45	14,35
écart-type	1,691	1,180

Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	24,25	26,20
écart-type	1,586	3,458

* variété de référence

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia hybrida*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balarropi'** (voir la figure 95)
Nom commercial : Aromatica[MD] Rose Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2642
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Penval' (Parfait Sachet)

Sommaire : *'Balarropi' a des feuilles plus longues que 'Penval'. Les feuilles sont vert pâle chez 'Balarropi', tandis qu'elles sont vert foncé chez 'Penval'. Le lobe inférieur de la corolle est plus large chez 'Balarropi' que chez 'Penval'. Les deux variétés se distinguent l'une de l'autre par la couleur de leurs fleurs.*

Description : 'Balarropi' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée à semi-dressée, à ramification moyenne à dense. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, lancéolées, vert pâle, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée. L'éperon est droit à légèrement courbé et de même longueur que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs sont principalement d'un rose bleuâtre qui s'estompe près du bord, tandis que le lobe inférieur est violet. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est non ondulé ou très faiblement ondulé ainsi que moyennement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est réfléchi et fortement ondulé. Le palais est jaune et de grandeur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Balarropi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était la variété 'Compact Innocence', à fleurs blanches et à feuilles vert moyen, et le parent mâle, un mélange de pollen sélectionné au champ. La sélection initiale a été faite en avril 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balarropi' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 20, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 250 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balarropi'

	'Balarropi'	'Penval'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,01	2,30
écart-type	0,376	0,350
Couleur des lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)		
	64B-C, marges N66D	70A-B avec 79D à la base (à l'ouverture) 77C-D avec 79D à la base (fleur complètement ouverte)
Couleur des lobes de la lèvre inférieure de la corolle (RHS)		
	64B	70A-B (à l'ouverture) 77C-D (fleur complètement ouverte)
Largeur des lobes de la lèvre inférieure de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	11,2	8,8
écart-type	0,789	0,422

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balardeblu'** (voir la figure 96)
Nom commercial : Aromatica[MD] Deep Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3180
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Sommaire : *Le pédoncule et l'éperon sont plus courts chez 'Balardeblu' que chez 'Hubbird'. Les lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure sont plus petits chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Les fleurs des deux variétés sont de couleur légèrement différente.*

Description : 'Balardeblu' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée, à ramification modérément dense. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, étroitement ovées, vert foncé, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice est moyennement pubescente. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et un peu plus court que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs et inférieur sont principalement violet-bleu. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est faiblement ondulé et faiblement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est faiblement à moyennement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est moyennement ondulé ainsi que moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Le palais est jaune et de grandeur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Balardeblu' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 2000, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Elle est le résultat d'une pollinisation libre de la variété 'Hubbird'. La sélection initiale a été faite en janvier 2001.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balardeblu' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 20, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 251: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balardeblu'

	'Balardeblu'	'Hubbird'*
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)		
moyenne	32,0	46,3
écart-type	9,357	10,361
Longueur de l'éperon (mm)		
moyenne	4,85	6,85
écart-type	0,709	0,580
Couleur des lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)		
	90C-D (83B à l'ouverture)	90D, N88D (86B à l'ouverture)
Couleur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
	90C-D	90D, N88D
Longueur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	9,85	11,35
écart-type	0,883	0,669
Largeur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	8,45	10,40
écart-type	0,497	0,516

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balarlipi'** (voir la figure 97)
Nom commercial : Aromatica[MD] Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3182
Date de la demande : 2002/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Nemli' (Lilac Sachet)

Sommaire : *'Balarlipi' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Nemli'. L'éperon de la corolle est plus long chez 'Balarlipi' que chez 'Nemli'. La fleur de 'Balarlipi' est d'un violet plus pâle que celle de 'Nemli'; elle présente du violet plus foncé près de la base, tandis que celle de 'Nemli' n'a aucune couleur secondaire ni aucune marque. Les lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure sont plus larges chez 'Balarlipi' que chez 'Nemli', et le bord du lobe inférieur est plus faiblement ondulé. Le palais de 'Balarlipi' est plus grand et d'un jaune plus foncé que celui de 'Nemli'.*

Description : 'Balarlipi' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée, à ramification modérément dense. Les feuilles sont lancéolées, vert moyen, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice est moyennement pubescente. L'éperon est fortement courbé et plus long que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs de la corolle sont principalement violets, avec du violet plus foncé près de la base, tandis que le lobe inférieur est violet-bleu clair. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est non ondulé ou très faiblement ondulé ainsi que très faiblement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est faiblement à moyennement ondulé ainsi que moyennement réfléchi. Le palais est jaune et très grand.

Origine génétique : 'Balarlipi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 2000, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Elle est le résultat d'une pollinisation libre de la variété 'Valleyheart'. La sélection initiale a été faite en janvier

2001.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balarlipi' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 20, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 252 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balarlipi'

	'Balarlipi'	'Nemli'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	18,35	22,30
écart-type	2,261	2,637
Longueur de l'éperon (mm)		
moyenne	7,75	5,05
écart-type	0,890	0,369
Couleur des lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)		
	75A (tacheté de 77A à la base)	N82C-D
Couleur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
	69D avec tons 75A près de la base	N82C
Largeur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	7,5	9,3
écart-type	0,707	0,823

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Innkapink'** (voir la figure 98)
Nom commercial : Safari Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3298
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Requérant : InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen et Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Penval' (Lilac Sachet)

Sommaire : *Les feuilles et les fleurs sont d'une couleur plus claire chez 'Innkapink' que chez 'Penval'. Le bord du limbe comporte des incisions plus profondes chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Les lobes supérieurs et le lobe inférieur de la corolle sont plus larges et plus faiblement réfléchis chez 'Innkapink' que chez 'Penval'. Le palais de la variété candidate est plus grand que celui de 'Penval'.*

Description : 'Innkapink' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée, à ramification modérément dense. Les feuilles sont étroitement ovées, vert moyen, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et plus long que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs et inférieur sont principalement violets. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est faiblement à moyennement ondulé ainsi que très faiblement à faiblement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est faiblement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est moyennement réfléchi et moyennement ondulé. Le palais est jaune et grand.

Origine génétique : 'Innkapink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999, à Gensingen (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'NJ99-1', et le parent mâle, 'N98äS5-C'. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour sa vigueur, sa floraison hâtive et les caractères de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Innkapink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 17. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 253 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Innkapink'

	'Innkapink'	'Penval'*
Couleur des lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	N74C-D	N74B avec tons 75A et 90B-C à la base
fleur complètement ouverte	N74D, 77C	76A-B, 90B-C à la base

Couleur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)		
	75B-C avec tons N74D et 77C	N74B, N66D (à l'ouverture) et 76A/75B (fleur complètement ouverte)
Largeur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	11,3	9,6
écart-type	1,07	1,11
Largeur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	16,9	9,5
écart-type	1,45	0,83

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Innkablue'** (voir la figure 99)
Nom commercial : Karoo Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3308
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen et Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'N0069Blau' (Safari Plum) et 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Sommaire : *'Innkablue' donne une plante plus haute que les variétés de référence. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Innkablue' que chez les variétés de référence, et les lobes supérieurs médians de la corolle sont plus petits. Les fleurs de 'Innkablue' sont plus foncées que celles de 'Hubbird'. Le palais de 'Innkablue' est plus grand que celui de 'Hubbird', et plus foncé que celui des deux variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Innkablue' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée, à ramification clairsemée. Les feuilles sont étroitement ovées, vert foncé, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et de même longueur que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs et inférieur de la corolle sont principalement violet-bleu. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est très faiblement ondulé ainsi que faiblement à moyennement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est faiblement à moyennement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est moyennement ondulé ainsi que moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Le palais est jaune et grand.

Origine génétique : 'Innkablue' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999, à Gensingen (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'N98Sä3tetra2', et le parent mâle, 'Hubbird'. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour sa vigueur, sa floraison hâtive, sa stérilité partielle et les caractères de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Innkablue' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 24, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 254 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Innkablue' et 'N0069Blau'

	'Innkablue'	'N0069Blau'	'Hubbird'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	23,45	18,90	20,75
écart-type	3,609	2,132	2,638
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	59,1	44,2	46,3
écart-type	11,638	8,574	10,361
Couleur des lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	86B	83B	86B
fleur complètement ouverte	90C-D	90C-D	90D, N88D
Couleur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (RHS)			
	90C (90B près du palais)	90C (90B près du palais)	90D, N88D
Longueur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	9,10	10,20	11,35
écart-type	0,876	0,632	0,669
Largeur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	9,3	11,1	10,4
écart-type	0,675	0,110	0,516
Largeur du lobe inférieur de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	13,55	14,80	11,90
écart-type	1,012	0,422	1,197

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'N0069Blau'** (voir la figure 99)
Nom commercial : Safari Plum
Numéro de la demande : 03-3597
Date de la demande : 2003/05/05
Requérant : InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Silvia Hofman, Susanne Herdegen et Hendrik Theobald, InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Innkablue' (Karoo Blue) et 'Hubbird' (Blue Bird)

Sommaire : *'N0069Blau' donne une plante plus courte que les variétés de référence. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'N0069Blau' que chez 'Innkablue'. Les fleurs de 'N0069Blau' sont plus foncées que celle de 'Hubbird'. Les lobes supérieurs médians et le lobe inférieur de la corolle sont plus larges chez 'N0069Blau' que chez les variétés de référence. Le palais de 'N0069Blau' est plus grand et d'un jaune plus foncé que celui de 'Hubbird'.*

Description : 'N0069Blau' est une némésie à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante dressée, à ramification clairsemée à moyenne. Les feuilles sont étroitement ovées, vert foncé, à marge dentée en scie.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice est moyennement pubescente. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et de même longueur que le lobe inférieur. Les lobes supérieurs et inférieur de la corolle sont principalement violet-bleu. Le bord des lobes supérieurs médians est non ondulé ou très faiblement ondulé ainsi que très faiblement réfléchi, tandis que celui des lobes supérieurs latéraux est faiblement réfléchi. Le bord du lobe inférieur est moyennement à fortement réfléchi ainsi que moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le palais est jaune, moyen à grand.

Origine génétique : 'N0069Blau' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999, à Gensingen (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'N98Sä3tetra2', et le parent mâle, 'Hubbird'. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée pour sa vigueur, sa floraison hâtive, sa stérilité partielle et les caractères de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'N0069Blau' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 24, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

Dénomination proposée : **'Tradition'** (voir la figure 11)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'BT954'**
Numéro de la demande : 02-3047
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Requérant : Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Agricore United, Calgary (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Legacy' et 'B1602'

Sommaire : *'Tradition' est une orge brassicole à six rangs dont la dernière feuille est dressée, alors que chez les variétés de référence entre un quart et la moitié des sujets ont la dernière feuille recourbée. La dernière feuille est plus longue et plus large chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Les oreillettes de la dernière feuille sont glabres chez 'Tradition' alors qu'elles sont faiblement pubescentes chez 'Legacy'. Le premier article du rachis est de longueur moyenne chez 'Tradition', alors qu'il est long chez 'Legacy'. L'arête de la glumelle inférieure est demi-lisse chez 'Tradition', alors qu'elle est rugueuse chez 'B1602'. L'épi et l'ensemble de la plante sont plus courts chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Tradition' est une orge brassicole de printemps à six rangs. La jeune plante a un port dressé, et le coléoptile est vert. Au stade du tallage, la plante est dressée, et la gaine des feuilles inférieures est glabre. Au stade du gonflement, le limbe de la dernière feuille est faiblement pubescent, tandis que sa gaine est moyennement pubescente et moyennement glauque. La fréquence des sujets à dernière feuille recourbée est faible. Les oreillettes de la dernière feuille sont glabres et très faiblement anthocyanées.

L'épiaison est hâtive. L'épi est horizontal, cylindrique et fortement glauque. La densité de l'épi est modérément faible. La collerette est en forme de soucoupe. L'arête de la glumelle inférieure présente à son sommet une pigmentation anthocyanique modérément faible. Le premier article du rachis est de longueur moyenne et présente une incurvation moyenne.

Les glumes de l'épillet central, y compris leur arête, sont plus longues que le grain. Les arêtes des glumelles dépassent de l'épi et sont demi-lisses (denticulées sur une demie à deux tiers de leur longueur).

Le grain est vêtu, de longueur et largeur moyennes. Les nervures de la glumelle inférieure n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La couche d'aleurone est blanche. Les poils de la baguette sont longs. Le sillon ventral est pubescent. Les lodicules sont embrassantes, et la dépression basale forme un demi-cercle.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Tradition' est issue d'un croisement B1603/3/Robust//M74//ND2470/4/Hazen//3/Hazen sib//Glen/Karl, réalisé en serre à Fort Collins, au Colorado, en novembre 1992. La génération F_1 a été cultivée au champ durant l'été 1993 à Moorhead, au Minnesota. Des sujets ont ensuite été sélectionnés individuellement en fonction de la résistance de la paille, de la précocité de maturation, de la résistance à l'échaudure et de la résistance à la rayure réticulée. La génération suivante a été cultivée en serre à Fort Collins durant l'hiver 1993-1994, sans sélection mais avec maintien de la filiation unipare. La sélection 6B95-2482 provient d'un épi-ligne F_4 cultivé à Crookston, au Minnesota, durant l'été 1994. Des lignées expérimentales ont été sélectionnées parmi la F_4 selon plusieurs critères, dont la taille de l'épi, le poids spécifique et la rondeur du grain, sa teneur en protéines et le rendement prévu en extrait. La génération F_5 a été cultivée durant l'hiver 1994-1995 à Yuma, en Arizona, aux fins de multiplication des semences. En 1995, la génération F_6 a été soumise à de premiers essais de rendement avec répétitions, à Moorhead et à Crookston, au Minnesota. En 1997, des épis ont été sélectionnés à Fort Collins, au Colorado, dans une population stable et uniforme, en vue de la purification et de la multiplication de la lignée. En 1998, la lignée a été cultivée au champ en épis-lignes, à Fort Collins. En 1999, la lignée a été cultivée en épis-lignes et en parcelles de descendance. La semence du sélectionneur a été obtenue à Fort Collins en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Tradition' ont été menés en 2001 et 2002, à Irricana, en Alberta, à raison de 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque répétition était constituée de 3 parcelles, ce qui donne un total de 12 parcelles par variété. Chaque parcelle comportait 6 rangs de 3,5 mètres. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 25 mesures.

Tableau 255 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Tradition'

	'Tradition'	'Legacy'*	'B1602'*
Longueur de la dernière feuille (cm)			
moyenne	13,8	11,5	11,1
écart-type	1,46	1,91	2,42
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)			
moyenne	13,6	12,4	12,1
écart-type	1,07	1,66	1,75
Hauteur de la plante (épi inclus) (cm)			
moyenne	100,5	104,4	106,2
écart-type	3,39	6,36	6,35
Longueur de l'épi (arêtes non incluses) (cm)			
moyenne	5,5	6,0	5,8
écart-type	0,38	0,78	0,97

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'CDC Trey'** (voir la figure 12)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3594
Date de la demande : 2003/05/05
Requérant : University of Saskatchewan, Crop Development Centre, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Mandataire au Canada : Quality Assured Seeds, Regina (Saskatchewan)

Variétés de référence : 'CDC Dolly' et 'AC Metcalfe'

Sommaire : *Les oreillettes de la dernière feuille ainsi que l'extrémité de l'arête de la glumelle inférieure sont plus faiblement anthocyanées chez 'CDC Trey' que chez 'CDC Dolly'. La pubescence de la dernière feuille est plus forte chez 'CDC Trey' que chez 'CDC Dolly'. Chez 'CDC Trey', la pigmentation anthocyanique des nervures de la glumelle inférieure, au début du mûrissement du grain, est plus faible que chez 'CDC Dolly', mais plus forte que chez 'AC Metcalfe'. Les nervures internes latérales de la face dorsale de la glumelle inférieure sont moins denticulées chez 'CDC Trey' que chez 'AC Metcalfe'. Les poils de la baguette du grain sont plus courts chez 'CDC Trey' que chez 'AC Metcalfe'. 'CDC Trey' résiste mieux à la verse que 'CDC Dolly'.*

Description : 'CDC Trey' est une orge fourragère de printemps à deux rangs. La jeune plante a un port demi-dressé, et le coléoptile est vert. Au stade du tallage, la plante a un port intermédiaire, et la gaine des feuilles inférieures est glabre. Au stade du gonflement, 25 à 50 % des sujets ont la dernière feuille recourbée. Le limbe de la dernière feuille est moyennement pubescent, tandis que sa gaine est très

faiblement à faiblement pubescente et fortement glauque. Les oreillettes de la dernière feuille présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique d'intensité moyenne, et leur bord est faiblement pubescent.

L'épiaison survient à une époque intermédiaire. La collerette est en forme de coupe ou de plate-forme. Au début de l'anthèse, l'extrémité de l'arête de la glumelle inférieure présente une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à moyenne. À la fin du développement du pollen, l'épi est demi-dressé et fortement glauque. À la fin du développement du grain, l'épi est cylindrique ainsi que moyen à dense. Au début du mûrissement du grain, l'épillet stérile est parallèle à faiblement divergent. Le premier article du rachis est moyen à long ainsi que moyennement à fortement incurvé. Les arêtes des glumelles inférieures sont rugueuses et dépassent de l'épi.

Le grain est vêtu, et les nervures de la glumelle inférieure présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique d'intensité moyenne. La couche d'aleurone est blanchâtre. Les poils de la baguette sont courts. Les nervures latérales internes de la face dorsale de la glumelle inférieure sont lisses ou très faiblement denticulées. Le sillon ventral est glabre. Les lodicules sont embrassantes, et la dépression basale est en forme de demi-cercle incomplet. Le grain est large ainsi que moyen à long.

'CDC Trey' est modérément résistante à modérément sensible aux pourritures racinaires (*Cochliobolus sativus* et *Fusarium* spp.). Elle est sensible à la tache pâle (*Rhynchosporium secalis*), à la tache helminthosporienne (*Cochliobolus sativus*), au charbon nu véritable (*Ustilago nuda*) et au virus de la jaunisse nanisante de l'orge (BYDV). Elle est modérément sensible à sensible à la fusariose de l'épi (*Fusarium graminearum* et *Gibberella zeae*), modérément résistante à la rayure réticulée (*Pyrenophora teres*), résistante à modérément résistante à la rouille noire (*Puccinia graminis*) ainsi que résistante au charbon vêtu (*Ustilago hordei*) et au faux charbon nu (*U. nigra*). 'CDC Trey' présente une bonne résistance à la verse et à l'égrenage, une bonne tolérance à la rupture de la paille et à la rupture du col ainsi qu'une tolérance passable à bonne à la sécheresse.

Origine génétique : La variété 'CDC Trey' a été mise au point par sélection généalogique, sous la désignation expérimentale TR359. Elle est issue d'un croisement TR333 × ND13167 réalisé en 1995 au Centre de développement des cultures (CDC), à Saskatoon, en Saskatchewan. Les générations F_1 et F_2 ont été cultivées en lots; dans le cas de la F_1, cette culture a été faite en pépinière d'hiver, en Nouvelle-Zélande. Les générations F_3 et F_4 ont été cultivées en serre à Saskatoon, avec maintien de la filiation unipare. La génération F_5 a été cultivée en poquets dans une seule parcelle, à Saskatoon, en 1997, et a fait l'objet d'une sélection. Les graines des sujets sélectionnés ont été mises en mélange et ont constitué la lignée qui allait devenir 'CDC Trey'. Cette lignée a été soumise à des essais de rendement au CDC en 1998 et 1999, puis inscrite aux essais de l'orge à deux rangs de l'Ouest canadien de 2000 et 2001.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'CDC Trey' ont été effectués au Centre de développement des cultures, à Saskatoon, en Saskatchewan, en 2002 et 2003. Les essais ont été réalisés en blocs complets randomisés, à raison de 2 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était constituée de 2 rangs d'environ 3,7 mètres, espacés de 0,4 mètre.

Tableau 256 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'CDC Trey'

	'CDC Trey'	'CDC Dolly'*	'AC Metcalfe'*
Hauteur de la plante (arêtes incluses) (cm)			
moyenne	70,80	65,18	73,08
écart-type	3,77	3,00	3,71
Longueur de la dernière feuille (cm)			
moyenne	10,57	11,27	10,13
écart-type	1,71	2,66	2,40
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)			
moyenne	7,8	6,6	8,0
écart-type	1,5	1,5	1,5
Poids du grain (g/1000 grains)			
	47,0	47,4	44,3

* variété de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium* × *hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisrolisa'** (voir la figure 101)
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Light Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 00-2494
Date de la demande : 2000/12/21
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon' (Designer Light Salmon)

Sommaire : *'Fisrolisa' donne une plante haute. Les feuilles sont plus grandes chez 'Fisrolisa' que chez 'BFP-1409 Light*

Salmon', avec un pétiole plus long et une zone plus nette. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand chez 'Fisrolisa' que chez la variété de référence. La fleur de 'Fisrolisa' est plus petite que celle de 'BFP-1409 Light Salmon', ses pétales sont plus nombreux, et son pédicelle est plus long.

Description : 'Fisrolisa' est un géranium commun à port dressé et à tiges vertes et épaisses qui présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes faiblement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes, et son bord est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense à très dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisrolisa' produit des inflorescences de couleur saumon. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques à ronds. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rose-rouge à rose-bleu pâle, sans marques sur les pétales. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une zone blanche moyenne à grande. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales sont également verts.

Origine génétique : 'Fisrolisa' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1995, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride '1216-3', issu d'un croisement de la variété 'Schoene Helena', à fleurs rose saumon. Le parent mâle était la variété commerciale 'Gloria', à fleurs demi-doubles orange et à feuilles vert moyen. En 1996, un semis a été sélectionné, et des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur sa vigueur et ses fleurs rose saumon pâle et blanc.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisrolisa' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 257 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisrolisa'

	'Fisrolisa'	'BFP-1409 Light Salmon'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	47,78	42,11
écart-type	2,949	4,986
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,17	5,49
écart-type	0,640	0,341
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,22	8,89
écart-type	0,990	0,561
Longeur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	6,31	4,80
écart-type	0,886	0,937
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	11,42	10,78
écart-type	0,651	0,689
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,89	4,68
écart-type	0,137	0,249
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	8,6	6,9
écart-type	1,174	0,738
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	2,85	1,98
écart-type	0,317	0,346
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	plus pâle que 55C avec N155B	55B et N155B
centre	56A et N155B	55C et N155B
base	52D	52C
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	55C avec N155B	plus pâle que 52C et N155B
centre	55C avec N155B	52C-D et N155B
base	52D	43D-52D
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	52D avec N155B	43D-52D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisaqua'** (voir la figure 102)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fip 335'**
Nom commercial : Flamingo
Numéro de la demande : 02-3401
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Designer Light Pink'

Sommaire : *'Fisaqua' donne une plante plus courte que 'Designer Light Pink'. Les feuilles ont un pétiole plus court chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence, et les fleurs sont rose-bleu plus pâle. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs ont des marques chez 'Fisaqua', ce qui n'est pas le cas chez 'Designer Light Pink'.*

Description : 'Fisaqua' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes faiblement à moyennement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes, et son bord est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte faiblement à moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense. Le pétiole présente une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisaqua' produit des inflorescences de couleur rose. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques. Les fleurs sont simples et blanches à rose-bleu. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des macules et des veines faiblement à moyennement distinctes, et les pétales inférieurs, des macules moyennement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est frangé. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense, et son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fisaqua' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1996, à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisbravo', caractérisée par ses fleurs demi-doubles roses à pétales marqués de rouge, par ses feuilles vert foncé à zone distincte et par son port intermédiaire. Le parent mâle était la variété 'Gomera', caractérisée par ses fleurs demi-doubles orange à pétales arborant des marques rougeâtres et par ses feuilles vert moyen à zone peu distincte. En 1997, un semis a été sélectionné à Moncarapacho (Portugal), puis, en 1998, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été ramenées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur la couleur unique de ses fleurs, sa hauteur moyenne, son port arrondi et ses feuilles d'un vert plus foncé que chez la plupart des variétés rose pâle.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisaqua' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 258 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisaqua'

	'Fisaqua'	'Designer Light Pink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,1	48,2
écart-type	2,470	4,492
Longeur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	6,80	8,27
écart-type	1,139	1,597
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	plus violette que 65A	65A-75C
centre	65A, N155B	plus pâle que 65A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	N155B, 65A	plus pâle que 65A
centre	N155B avec 68B	N155B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	N155B, 65A	plus pâle que 65A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisvita'** (voir la figure 103)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 342'**
Nom commercial : Dolce Vita
Numéro de la demande : 02-3402
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisrolisa' (Rocky Mountain Light Salmon)

Sommaire : *'Fisvita' donne une plante plus courte, à feuilles plus étroites, que 'Fisrolisa'. La zone blanche à la base des pétales supérieurs est petite à moyenne chez 'Fisvita', tandis qu'elle est moyenne à grande chez 'Fisvrolisa'*

Description : 'Fisvita' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes faiblement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes, et son bord est crénelé à denté en scie et moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense à très dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisvita' produit des inflorescences de couleur saumon. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et blanches à rose-bleu pâle, sans marques sur les pétales. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à moyenne. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales sont également verts.

Origine génétique : 'Fisvita' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1992, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'K87-585-4', caractérisé par ses fleurs demi-doubles rose saumon et blanc, par ses feuilles vert moyen à zone très distincte et par son port compact. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'I91-1009-1', caractérisé par ses fleurs simples saumon pâle, par ses feuilles à zone distincte et par sa vigueur moyenne. En 1993, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, en 1994 et une autre fois en 2000, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur la couleur de ses fleurs, ses feuilles à zone distincte, sa hauteur moyenne et sa densité de ramification améliorée.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisvita' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 259 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisvita'

	'Fisvita'	'Fisrolisa'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	42,78	47,78
écart-type	3,032	2,949
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	8,94	10,22
écart-type	0,347	0,990
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	plus pâle que 55C avec N155B	plus pâle que 55C avec N155B
centre	56A et N155B	56A et N155B
base	52D	52D
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	55C et N155B	55C et N155B
centre	55C-D avec blanc	52C-D avec blanc
base	52D	52D
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	52D	52D avec blanc

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisromon'** (voir la figure 104)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 427'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Salmon 2004
Numéro de la demande : 02-3403
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fisorange' (Noblesse) et 'Fishelen' (Charmant)

Sommaire : *'Fisromon' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Fishelen'. Les feuilles de 'Fisromon' sont plus longues que celles de 'Fisorange' et plus larges que celles des deux variétés de référence. Le développement des lobes est moyen chez 'Fisromon', tandis qu'il est faible chez les variétés de référence. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Fisromon' que chez les variétés de référence. Chez 'Fisromon', la couleur de fond rose-bleu du bord de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs est plus pâle que chez 'Fisrorange', mais plus foncée que chez 'Fishelen'. Le tiers médian des pédicelles est vert chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'il est rouge clair chez 'Fisorange'.*

Description : 'Fisromon' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et d'épaisseur moyenne et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes, et son bord est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence très dense. Le pétiole présente une pubescence dense.

'Fisromon' produit des inflorescences de couleur saumon. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rose-rouge. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures faiblement distinctes, et les pétales inférieurs, de grandes macules blanches moyennement à fortement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont étroits à moyens et présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à moyenne. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales sont verts, avec un peu de rouge à la base, et présentent une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fisromon' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Moncarapacho (Portugal). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'K95-030-5', qui donne une plante moyenne à haute, à fleurs simples rouges et à feuilles vert moyen à zone très distincte. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'K92-175-18', caractérisé par ses fleurs demi-doubles saumon, ses feuilles vert moyen à zone faiblement distincte et sa floraison relativement tardive. En 1999, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, en 2000, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur ses fleurs saumon soutenu, ses feuilles à zone distincte et sa vigueur.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisromon' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 260 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisromon'

	'Fisromon'	'Fisorange'*	'Fishelen'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	45,1	43,0	35,9
écart-type	4,280	3,198	3,635
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	52,4	53,5	48,2
écart-type	5,854	4,625	6,596
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,97	7,89	8,06
écart-type	0,855	0,373	0,677
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	62C avec nervures 43C	62C-D avec nervures 43C/41B	62C-D avec nervures 43C/41B
centre	48C avec nervures 43C	43D avec nervures 41B	48C avec nervures 43C-D
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	62C-56A avec nervures 43C	55B-C avec nervures 43C	56B avec nervures 43C
centre	48C-43D avec nervures 43C	41C-43D avec nervures 41A-B	43D avec nervures 43C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisrosalm'** (voir la figure 105)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fip 433'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Salmon Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3404
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fistwi' (Twist)

Sommaire : *Les pétioles sont plus longs chez 'Fisrosalm' que chez 'Fistwi', et l'inflorescence a un diamètre plus petit. Le dessous des pétales supérieurs est rouge-violet chez 'Fisrosalm', tandis qu'il est rose-rouge chez 'Fistwi'. Le tiers médian des pédicelles est rouge moyen chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'il est vert chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Fisrosalm' est un géranium commun à port dressé et à tiges vertes et épaisses qui présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes, et son bord est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte faiblement à moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense à très dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisrosalm' produit des inflorescences de couleur rouge. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense à très dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rouge-rose foncé à rouge-violet. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base des marques moyennement distinctes de couleur éteinte. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont étroits à moyens et présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à moyenne. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fisrosalm' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'I94-1112-2', caractérisé par ses fleurs demi-doubles rose clair pâle, par ses feuilles vert pâle à zone très distincte et par sa vigueur moyenne à forte. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'K96-1059-3', caractérisé par ses fleurs simples roses à pétales portant de grandes marques violettes, par ses feuilles vert foncé sans zone et par sa grosseur moyenne. En 1998, un semis a été sélectionné à Moncarapacho (Portugal), puis, en 1999, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été ramenées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur la couleur de ses fleurs et sa vigueur.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisrosalm' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 261 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisrosalm'

	'Fisrosalm'	'Fistwi'*
Longeur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	8,20	6,43
écart-type	0,999	0,936
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	11,15	12,25
écart-type	0,474	0,825
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	52A	52A-N57A
centre	52A-N57A	N57A
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
centre	52B/54B	43C/52B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	N57A	N57A
centre	N57A	N57A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	N57A	N57A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 469'** (voir les figures 106 et 107)
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Lavender Pink 04
Numéro de la demande : 02-3405
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fisrolav' (Rocky Mountain Lavender) et 'Fisfany' (Tiffany 96)

Sommaire : *'Fip 469' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Fisfany', avec des inflorescences plus grandes. Les feuilles de 'Fip 469' sont plus larges que celles de 'Fisfany', mais plus étroites que celles de 'Fisrolav'. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Fip 469' que chez 'Fisfany'. Le nombre de pétales par fleur est plus grand chez la variété candidate que chez 'Fisrolav'.*

Description : 'Fip 469' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes, et son bord est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte faiblement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense. Le pétiole présente une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fip 469' produit des inflorescences de couleur violet-rose. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense à très dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rose-bleu à violettes. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures moyennement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont étroits et présentent à la base une zone blanche grande à très grande. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 469' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Moncarapacho (Portugal). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Highfield's Festival', qui donne une plante moyenne à haute caractérisée par ses fleurs demi-doubles roses et ses grandes feuilles vert moyen à zone faiblement distincte. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'K96-1059-1', caractérisé par sa hauteur moyenne, par ses fleurs simples roses à pétales portant des marques rougeâtres et par ses feuilles vert foncé sans zone. En 1998, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, en 1999, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur sa grande taille et sa vigueur.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 469' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 262 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 469'

	'Fip 469'	'Fisrolav'*	'Fisfany'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	50,44	48,20	36,44
écart-type	1,811	2,044	2,744
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	52,0	55,1	41,3
écart-type	6,667	6,420	4,029
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	9,52	10,09	8,28
écart-type	0,571	0,633	0,492
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	11,94	12,05	11,01
écart-type	0,755	0,864	0,899
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	19,59	19,20	14,19
écart-type	1,658	2,563	2,518
Nombre de pétales par fleur			
moyenne	8,3	6,7	8,7
écart-type	1,160	0,483	1,059

Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	73A avec N74B au bord	plus violette que 73A	N74A
centre	73A passant à N74D à la base	plus violette que 73A	N74A passant à N74C-D à la base
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	73A	73A	N74A
centre	73A avec tons N74B	73A	N74B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)			
centre	73A avec tons N74B	73A	N74B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisrodark'** (voir la figure 108)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 487'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Dark Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3406
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fissamba' (Samba) et 'Fip 553' (Rocky Mountain Red 2003)

Sommaire : *'Fisrodark' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Fissamba', mais plus petite et plus ramifiée que 'Fip 553'. Le pédoncule de 'Fisrodark' est plus long que celui des deux variétés de référence. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand, les pétales supérieurs sont plus larges et les pédicelles sont plus longs chez 'Fisrodark' que chez 'Fissamba'. Le nombre de pétales par fleur est plus grand chez la variété candidate que chez 'Fip 553'.*

Description : 'Fisrodark' est un géranium commun à tiges vertes et moyennes à épaisses qui présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes, et son bord est généralement crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte faiblement à moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense. Le pétiole présente une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisrodark' produit des inflorescences de couleur rouge. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles à doubles, rouges. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures très faiblement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à moyenne. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fisrodark' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Americana Dark Red', caractérisée par ses fleurs demi-doubles rouge soutenu, ses feuilles vert moyen et sa vigueur. Le parent mâle était la variété 'Fisfire', caractérisée par ses fleurs rouge-orange vif, ses feuilles vert moyen et son port moyennement compact. En 1996, un semis a été sélectionné à Moncarapacho (Portugal), puis, en 2000, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été ramenées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur sa hauteur élevée et sa ramification bien développée.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisrodark' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 263 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisrodark'

	'Fisrodark'	'Fissamba'*	'Fip 553'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	43,8	33,7	47,9
écart-type	2,098	3,663	4,841
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	49,6	44,3	53,1
écart-type	3,748	3,234	3,212

Nombre de ramifications (cm)			
moyenne	7,3	6,7	5,0
écart-type	0,675	0,949	0,817
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	19,55	13,75	17,90
écart-type	2,939	3,335	2,413
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	12,73	10,78	12,92
écart-type	0,830	0,830	0,890
Nombre de pétales par fleur			
moyenne	9,3	9,8	7,5
écart-type	0,949	1,619	0,850
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	3,27	2,51	3,11
écart-type	0,392	0,314	0,242
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	plus foncée que 44B	44A	plus foncée que 44B
centre	44B	44A-B	44B
base	41A	41A	40A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	42A	43A	44B
centre	42A-44B	43A-44B	44B-N30A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)			
centre	42A-44B	43A-44B	44B-N30A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisrolav'** (voir la figure 109)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 492'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3407
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fip 469' (Rocky Mountain Lavender Pink 2004) et 'Fiseyely' (Calypso)

Sommaire : *'Fisrolav' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Fiseyely'. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Fisrolav' que chez 'Fip 469', et le pédicelle est plus court. Les fleurs de 'Fisrolav' ont un moins grand nombre de pétales que celles des variétés de référence. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence et celui des fleurs sont plus petits chez 'Fisrolav' que chez 'Fiseyely'. Les pétales supérieurs de 'Fisrolav' présentent des rayures moyennement à fortement distinctes, tandis que ceux de 'Fiseyely' présentent des rayures et des macules très fortement distinctes.*

Description : 'Fisrolav' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, avec des incisions moyennement profondes, et son bord est crénelé et faiblement à fortement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte faiblement à moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense à très dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence dense à très dense.

La couleur des inflorescences appartient au groupe rose violet. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense à très dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rose-bleu foncé. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures moyennement à fortement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fisrolav' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Moncarapacho (Portugal). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'K96-0827-2', caractérisé par ses fleurs demi-doubles violet clair, ses feuilles vert foncé zonées, son port compact à moyen et sa floraison tardive. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'K93-1030-1', caractérisé par ses fleurs simples de couleur semblable, ses feuilles vert foncé à zone faiblement distincte et sa vigueur. En 1999, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, la même année, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur sa vigueur et ses fleurs rose-lavande.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisrolav' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport

constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 264 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisrolav'

	'Fisrolav'	'Fip 469'*	'Fiseyely'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	48,20	50,44	44,00
écart-type	2,044	1,811	3,432
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	55,1	52,0	51,8
écart-type	6,420	6,667	5,329
Longeur du pétiole (cm)			
moyenne	8,36	6,36	8,30
écart-type	1,232	0,562	1,980
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	12,05	11,94	12,55
écart-type	0,864	0,755	0,605
Diamétre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	4,01	4,11	4,53
écart-type	0,145	0,307	0,245
Nombre de pétales par fleur			
moyenne	6,7	8,3	7,4
écart-type	0,483	1,160	0,516
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,52	3,05	2,82
écart-type	0,304	0,338	0,385
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	73A	73A avec N74B au bord	plus violette que 73A
centre	73A	73A	plus violette que 73A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	très proche de 73A	73A	plus violette que 73A
centre	très proche de 73A	73A avec tons N74B	plus violette que 73A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)			
centre	très proche de 73A	73A avec tons N74B	plus violette que 73A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisrohot'** (voir la figure 110)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 494'**
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Deep Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3408
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fip 750' (Tango Hot Pink) et 'Americana Deep Rose'

Sommaire : *'Fisrohot' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Fip 750'. Le développement des lobes des feuilles est plus faible chez 'Fisrohot' que chez 'Americana Deep Rose'. Le limbe est vert plus pâle chez 'Fisrohot' que chez 'Fip 750', et la zone est plus distincte. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand chez 'Fisrohot' que chez 'Fip 750'. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Fisrohot' que chez les variétés de référence, et les pétales supérieurs des fleurs sont plus larges. Le nombre de pétales par fleur est plus petit chez la variété candidate que chez 'Fip 750'. Le bord des pétales est frangé chez 'Fisrohot', tandis qu'il est entier chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Fisrohot' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes faiblement à moyennement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes, et son bord est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence dense à très dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisrohot' produit des inflorescences de couleur violette. La pubescence du pédoncule est moyenne à dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont demi-doubles et rouge-violet. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures et des veines moyennement à fortement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est frangé. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement.

Origine génétique : 'Fisrohot' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Moncarapacho (Portugal). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'K97-2191-1', qui donne une plante moyenne à haute, à grandes fleurs demi-doubles rose-violet et à feuilles vert foncé à zone peu distincte. Le parent mâle était le semis 'Fislypso', issu d'une lignée autofécondée et caractérisé par ses grandes fleurs demi-doubles violet soutenu et ses feuilles vert moyen à vert pâle sans zone. En 1999, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, en 2000, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur sa vigueur et ses fleurs violet vif.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisrohot' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 265 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisrohot'

	'Fisrohot'	'Fip 750'*	'Americana Deep Rose'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	48,3	35,8	50,4
écart-type	2,541	3,994	2,875
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	52,9	40,1	53,4
écart-type	3,755	3,784	4,949
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	12,17	11,12	11,67
écart-type	0,534	0,387	0,587
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	23,42	15,70	19,13
écart-type	3,864	2,595	2,055
Nombre de pétales par fleur			
moyenne	6,1	7,8	6,6
écart-type	0,316	0,789	0,843
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	N74A-B	N74A	N74A
centre	N74A	67B	N74A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	N74B	N74A	N74A
centre	N74B	N74A/B	N74A/B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)			
centre	N74B	N74A/B	N74A/B

* variété de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEP02060'** (voir la figure 111)
Nom commercial : Royal Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3150
Date de la demande : 2002/07/15
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Global Soft Pink' et 'Fisbella' (Belladonna 99)

Sommaire : *'KLEP02060' produit des feuilles plus petites à zone plus distincte que les variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'KLEP02060' comportent moins de pétales que celles des variétés de référence, et leur couleur diffère légèrement. Le pédicelle de 'KLEP02060' est vert, tandis que celui de 'Global Soft Pink' est rouge moyen, et celui de 'Fisbella', rouge clair.*

Description : 'KLEP02060' est un géranium-lierre à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes et d'épaisseur moyenne et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, à bord entier et fortement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont peu chevauchants à très chevauchants. Le limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre fortement distincte et une pubescence très clairsemée à clairsemée. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne.

'KLEP02060' produit des inflorescences de couleur rose. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense à très dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques, et les fleurs sont doubles. Le bord des pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent des rayures et de petites macules moyennement à fortement distinctes ainsi qu'une très petite zone blanche à la base. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les

pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Le pédicelle est vert et modérément pubescent. Les sépales sont verts, avec une coloration rouge à la base.

Origine génétique : 'KLEP02060' est issue d'un croisement réalisé à l'automne 1998, à Stuttgart (Allemagne), entre 'Klegatta' et 'Klebue'. Les graines F1 ont été semées à l'hiver 1999, puis la variété candidate a été sélectionnée en juin 1999 pour son port compact et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEP02060' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, à St. Thomas (Ontario), sur des sujets obtenus à partir de boutures racinées transplantées à la semaine 16 dans des paniers de 25 cm. Les essais ont porté sur six paniers par variété, chaque panier contenant trois boutures. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 266 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEP02060'

	'KLEP02060'	'Global Soft Pink'*	'Fisbella'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,03	4,43	3,61
écart-type	0,351	0,589	0,518
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	5,29	5,84	5,95
écart-type	0,504	0,653	0,613
Nombre de pétales			
moyenne	13,00	21,33	25,50
écart-type	2,000	2,251	2,665
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	68B	68B	N57C, 68B
centre	N57C-68A	68B	N57C-58C
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
marge	68B, N57D	68B	N57C, 68B
centre	N57C	68B	N57C, 58C
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)			
centre	68B, N57D	68B	N57C, 68B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Free Burg Two'** (voir la figure 112)
Nom commercial : Freestyle Burgundy Two
Numéro de la demande : 02-3396
Date de la demande : 2002/12/16
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'Free Burg Two' ont une zone plus distincte que celles de 'Fislulu', et leur pétiole est moins pubescent. Les fleurs de 'Free Burg Two' sont légèrement plus foncées que celles de 'Fislulu'. Les sépales présentent une pubescence plus clairsemée chez 'Free Burg Two' que chez 'Fislulu'.*

Description : 'Free Burg Two' est un géranium-lierre à port intermédiaire à étalé. Les tiges sont vertes et d'épaisseur moyenne et présentent une pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée. La feuille a des lobes moyennement développés, à bord entier et très faiblement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre fortement distincte et une pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée. Le pétiole présente une pubescence très clairsemée.

'Free Burg Two' produit des inflorescences de couleur bourgogne. La pubescence du pédoncule est très clairsemée, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques, et les fleurs sont doubles. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent des rayures faiblement distinctes ainsi qu'une petite zone blanche à la base. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Le pédicelle est rouge clair et présente une pubescence très clairsemée et un renflement. Les sépales sont verts et présentent une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Free Burg Two' est issue d'un croisement entre une lignée exclusive et 'Taj Mahal', réalisé en octobre 1999, à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Les graines F1 ont été semées en serre en juillet 2000, puis un sujet unique a été sélectionné en octobre 2000 pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Free Burg Two' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné le 1er avril 2003, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 267 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Free Burg Two'

	'Free Burg Two'	'Fislulu'*
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	60A-B	60B
centre	53A-60A	61B-C à 60B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	60A-B	60B
centre	53A-60A	61B-C à 60B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	53A-60A	61B-C à 60B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Free Pink Two'**
Nom commercial : Freestyle Pink Two
Numéro de la demande : 02-3397
Date de la demande : 2002/12/16
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Freestyle Pink'

Sommaire : *'Free Pink Two' produit des feuilles plus larges que 'Freestyle Pink'. Les pédicelles de 'Free Pink Two' sont plus courts que ceux de 'Freestyle Pink', et ils sont verts alors que ceux de la variété de référence sont rouge moyen.*

Description : 'Free Pink Two' est un géranium-lierre à port intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes et d'épaisseur moyenne et présentent une pubescence moyenne à dense. La feuille a des lobes moyennement développés, à bord entier et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone moyennement distincte verte à brun rougeâtre et une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Free Pink Two' produit des inflorescences de couleur rose. La pubescence du pédoncule est moyenne à dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques, et les fleurs sont doubles. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent des rayures et des macules moyennement à fortement distinctes ainsi qu'une zone blanche petite à moyenne à la base. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Les sépales sont verts et présentent une pubescence moyenne. Le pédicelle est vert, non renflé et moyennement à densément pubescent.

Origine génétique : 'Free Pink Two' est issue d'un croisement entre la lignée exclusive '5165-1', à fleurs roses, et la variété exclusive '5146-1', à fleurs rouges, réalisé en février 1995, à Gilroy (Californie). Les graines F1 ont été semées en serre, puis, en juin 1996, un sujet unique a été sélectionné pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Free Pink Two' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné le 1er avril 2003, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17). Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 268 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Free Pink Two'

	'Free Pink Two'	'Freestyle Pink'*
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,06	6,42
écart-type	0,624	0,496
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	N57C	58C
centre	N57C, 67C	N57B-C
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	58C, N57B-C	58C
centre	N57B-C	N57B-C
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	N57C, 67C	N57B-C
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	2,26	2,89
écart-type	0,165	0,325

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisblipur'** (voir la figure 113)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 169'**
Nom commercial : Purple Blizzard 04
Numéro de la demande : 02-3398
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisdream' (Purple Dream) et 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Sommaire : *Le limbe des feuilles est plus court, la zone est plus distincte et les fleurs sont plus petites chez 'Fisblipur' que chez les variétés de référence. Le dessus du limbe est davantage pubescent, le pétiole est plus long et les inflorescences ont un diamètre plus petit chez la variété candidate que chez 'Fisdream'. Les fleurs de 'Fisblipur' sont rouge-violet, tandis que celles de 'Fisdream' sont violettes, et celles de 'Fislulu', bourgogne. La variété candidate a des fleurs simples, contrairement aux variétés de référence, qui ont des fleurs doubles.*

Description : 'Fisblipur' est un géranium-lierre à port intermédiaire à étalé. Les tiges sont vertes et d'épaisseur moyenne et présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille a des lobes fortement développés, à bord entier et faiblement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont tangents à partiellement chevauchants. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence moyenne à dense. Le pétiole présente également une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Fisblipur' produit des inflorescences de couleur violette. La pubescence du pédoncule est moyenne à dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont simples et rouge-violet. Les pétales ne se chevauchent pas, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à très larges et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures et des veines fortement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts.

Origine génétique : 'Fisblipur' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Hillscheid (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Fisbliz', caractérisée par ses fleurs simples blanches, ses feuilles à zone faiblement distincte, sa vigueur et son port rampant. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride 'K95-0810-1', issu d'un croisement de la variété 'Guishiva', à fleurs rouges, et caractérisé par ses fleurs doubles rouges, ses feuilles vert moyen à zone distincte et son port relativement compact. En 1999, un semis a été sélectionné à Moncarapacho (Portugal), puis des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été ramenées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. Le sujet retenu en sélection finale a été choisi pour ses fleurs simples de couleur violette et son port rampant et relativement bien ramifié.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisblipur' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans une serre de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 269 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisblipur' et 'Fisdream'

	'Fisblipur'	'Fisdream'	'Fislulu'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,54	5,40	5,18
écart-type	0,597	0,416	0,148
Longueur du pétiole (cm)			
moyenne	6,05	4,40	5,70
écart-type	1,013	0,834	1,781
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	11,73	13,13	11,60
écart-type	0,771	0,679	0,833
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	11,07	16,34	15,78
écart-type	1,858	1,806	4,490
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	4,14	5,22	5,34
écart-type	0,450	0,397	0,201
Nombre de pétales par fleur			
moyenne	5,00	13,90	10,86
écart-type	S/O	1,287	1,215
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
marge	N74A avec tons 60A-B	N74A/61A	60A/B
centre	N74A/N66A avec tons 46A	N74A/61A	60A/B mais aussi foncée que 77A

Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)

marge	plus foncée que N66A	61B-60B	61A-60A
centre	plus foncée que N66A, avec tons 46B	61B/C	60A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisdream'** (voir la figure 114)
Dénomination antérieure : **'Fir 181'**
Nom commercial : Purple Dream
Numéro de la demande : 02-3399
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisblipur' (Purple Blizzard) et 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Sommaire : *Le limbe des feuilles est plus long chez 'Fisdream' que chez les variétés de référence, le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand, et les pétales sont plus nombreux. La zone du limbe est très faiblement distincte chez 'Fisdream', tandis qu'elle est moyennement à fortement distincte chez 'Fisblipur'. La variété candidate a des fleurs doubles, contrairement à 'Fisblipur', qui a des fleurs simples. Les fleurs de 'Fisdream' sont violettes, tandis que celles de 'Fisblipur' sont rouge-violet, et celles de 'Fislulu', bourgogne.*

Description : 'Fisdream' est un géranium-lierre à port intermédiaire à étalé. Les tiges sont vertes et minces à moyennes et présentent une pubescence moyenne à dense. La feuille a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, à bord entier et faiblement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre très faiblement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence clairsemée. Le pétiole présente une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fisdream' produit des inflorescences de couleur violette. La pubescence du pédoncule est moyenne à dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, absente ou très faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont doubles et violettes. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures et des veines fortement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense à très dense, et son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts.

Origine génétique : 'Fisdream' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998, à Moncarapacho (Portugal). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride '96-1734-2', caractérisée par ses fleurs doubles violettes, ses feuilles à zone distincte et sa vigueur. Le parent mâle était le semis hybride '96-1631-7', caractérisé par ses fleurs simples rouges, ses feuilles à zone faiblement distincte, sa vigueur et son port rampant. En 1999, un semis a été sélectionné, puis, en 2000, des boutures prélevées sur ce semis ont été expédiées à Hillscheid (Allemagne) pour une sélection additionnelle et des essais de culture. Le sujet retenu en sélection finale a été choisi pour ses fleurs violet vif ainsi que pour sa floraison et sa vigueur respectivement plus hâtive et plus grande que celles de 'Fislulu'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisdream' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans une serre de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium × hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

Dénomination proposée : **'Fiworewhi'** (voir la figure 115)
Nom commercial : Fireworks Red-White Bicolor
Numéro de la demande : 02-3205
Date de la demande : 2002/08/12
Requérant : Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, Dresde (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fiwocher' (Fireworks Cherry Bicolor)

Sommaire : *'Fiworewhi' donne une plante plus petite et moins ramifiée que 'Fiwocher'. La zone blanche à la base des pétales supérieurs est plus grande chez 'Fiworewhi' que chez 'Fiwocher'.*

Description : 'Fiworewhi' est un géranium à port très dressé. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pubescence moyenne. La feuille a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne, et son bord est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont très divergents. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone verte moyennement distincte et une pubescence moyenne à forte. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à forte.

'Fisworewhi' produit des inflorescences de couleur rouge. La pubescence du pédoncule est modérée, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, faible. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques, et les fleurs sont simples. Les pétales ne se chevauchent pas, et leur bord est irrégulièrement denté. Les pétales supérieurs sont étroits et présentent à la base une très grande zone blanche. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales. Le pédicelle est rouge clair et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont verts et présentent une pubescence moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fiworewhi' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation multiple, réalisé en 1997, à Dresde (Allemagne). Un mélange de pollen provenant du groupe de pollinisation 7K-85 a servi à polliniser toutes les plantes du groupe 7K-34. La variété candidate a été sélectionnée en juin 1998 pour son port compact, ses fleurs bicolores et sa bonne performance à l'extérieur.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fiworewhi' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003, à St. Thomas (Ontario), sur des sujets obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 16 dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 270 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fiworewhi'

	'Fiworewhi'	'Fiwocher'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	32,31	42,90
écart-type	2,216	3,348
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	37,3	42,7
écart-type	4,523	7,288
Nombre de ramifications		
moyenne	7,5	10,0
écart-type	0,882	1,155
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	44A-B	42A
centre	N57C, 58B et blanche	N57C, 58B et blanche
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	44B	42A-43A
centre	44B-N30A	42A, 46C

* variété de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium zonale* L.H. Bailey × *P. peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 202'** (voir la figure 116)
Nom commercial : Reggae Bright Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3400
Date de la demande : 2002/12/23
Requérant : Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisgren' (Reggae Red)

Sommaire : *'Fip 202' donne une plante plus courte, à feuilles plus petites, que 'Fisgren'. Les feuilles sont vert plus foncé et ont une zone plus nette chez 'Fip 202' que chez 'Fisgren', et les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont davantage tangents. L'inflorescence de 'Fip 202' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Fisgren'. Les fleurs comportent plus de pétales chez 'Fip 202' que chez 'Fisgren', et les pétales supérieurs sont plus larges.*

Description : 'Fip 202' est une variété hybride de pélargonium à tiges vertes qui présentent une pubescence dense. La feuille, de type 3, a des lobes moyennement à fortement développés, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes, et son bord est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à peu chevauchants. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure. Le dessus présente une zone brun rougeâtre moyennement distincte, en position normale, et une pubescence moyenne à dense. Le pétiole présente une

pubescence dense.

'Fip 202' produit des inflorescences de couleur rouge. La pubescence du pédoncule est dense à très dense, et sa pigmentation anthocyanique, très faible à moyenne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Les fleurs sont doubles et de couleur rouge. Les pétales se chevauchent, et leur bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs présentent des rayures et des petites macules moyennement distinctes. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs. Le pédicelle présente une pubescence dense, et son tiers médian est rouge-violet. Les sépales sont vert et rouge.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 202' (dénomination expérimentale 'K98-3173-1') est issue d'un croisement *P. zonale* × *P. peltatum*. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 'K90-2022-8' (*P. zonale* × *P. peltatum*), caractérisé par ses fleurs simples rouges et ses feuilles vert foncé à zone très distincte. Le parent mâle était 'I95-0337-18', une variété de géranium-lierre (*P. peltatum*) issue de croisements entre trois variétés à fleurs rouges, 'Yale', 'St. Malo' et 'Momo'. En 1998, les plantules ainsi obtenues ont été transférées de la culture tissulaire à des cubes de laine de roche et cultivées en serre à des fins d'examen et de sélection. À compter de 1999, des boutures du semis sélectionné ont été soumises à un examen plus approfondi et à des essais de culture. Toutes les étapes, depuis le croisement jusqu'à l'examen des clones, ont été effectuées à Hillscheid (Allemagne). La sélection finale de la variété candidate a été fondée sur ses fleurs rouge vif, ses feuilles vert foncé et sa plante modérément haute.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 202' ont été réalisés à l'été et au printemps de 2003, dans les installations de la Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées à la semaine 13 dans des pots de 9 cm, puis repiquées à la semaine 23 dans des pots de 20 cm espacés de 45 cm, de centre à centre. Les plants ont été cultivés dans un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et de perlite, fertilisés par un apport constant d'engrais NPK 20-5-30, avec du calcium et du magnésium, et mis à l'ombre lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 271 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 202'

	'Fip 202'	'Fisgren'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	53,00	57,89
écart-type	2,828	3,408
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,43	7,26
écart-type	0,411	0,880
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,65	11,91
écart-type	0,654	1,266
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	9,81	10,78
écart-type	0,564	0,409
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	28,4	9,0
écart-type	1,817	0,943
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
marge	44B	43A
centre	44B	43A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
marge	44B	44A-B
centre	44B	44B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
centre	44B	44B

* variété de référence

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia* × *hybrida* Hort. ex Vilm.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Trumpet Red'** (voir la figure 117)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1817
Date de la demande : 1998/10/09 (bénéfice de priorité)
Requérant : John Bodger and Sons Company, South Le Monte, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Michael Heffner, Lompoc, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Royal Velvet'

Sommaire : *'Trumpet Red' se distingue de 'Royal Velvet' par ses nouvelles tiges, plus épaisses, ses pédicelles, plus longs, ses sépales, plus larges, et ses fleurs, plus grandes. Les fleurs de 'Trumpet Red' sont rouges, tandis que celles de 'Royal Velvet' sont violet foncé.*

Description : 'Trumpet Red' donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, dressée et horizontale. Les nouvelles tiges sont épaisses, moyennes à longues, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, vert moyen et un peu cloquées entre les nervures; leur sommet forme un angle aigu, mais relativement ouvert.

'Trumpet Red' a des sépales ovées à elliptiques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Ses fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. La corolle est rouge; les nervures de la face interne sont d'un rouge plus foncé, et la marge est fortement ondulée. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures de la face interne de la corolle et du tube sont moyennement marquées. Avant la déhiscence, les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Trumpet Red' est issue d'un croisement réalisé durant l'été 1997 dans les installations de la Bodger Seeds Ltd., à Lompoc, en Californie (États-Unis). Les deux parents étaient des sélections exclusives, soit 'Bodger No. 7P968-6', à port étalé décombant et à petites fleurs rouges, et 'Bodger No. 7P1143-9', à port étalé et à grandes fleurs rouges. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été cultivés, et une variété a été sélectionnée pour son port étalé en cascade, pour les caractéristiques de ses fleurs (couleur, grande taille, type grandiflora) et pour son aptitude à fleurir en période de jours courts. Les caractères morphologiques de 'Trumpet Red' ont été étudiés et éprouvés dans une serre de verre, à Lompoc, en Californie (États-Unis), sous pleine lumière, à une température de l'air diurne/nocturne de 25/15,5 °C et une température du sol de 26,6 °C.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Trumpet Red' ont été réalisés durant l'été et l'automne 2003 dans une serre des Alkema Greenhouses, à Grimsby (Ontario), et à dans les installations de la Variety Rights Management, à Oxford Station (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des caissettes. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 272 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Trumpet Red'

	'Trumpet Red'	'Royal Velvet'*
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	9,56	6,05
écart-type	1,42	1,04
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	38,71	26,80
écart-type	3,95	5,26
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	54,33	44,14
écart-type	3,67	2,41
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	45B/46C	83A
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)		
	77D	81C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC02038'** (voir la figure 118)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous Lavender Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3153
Date de la demande : 2002/07/15
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Kakegawa S59' (Suncatcher Pink) et 'Kakegawa S57' (Suncatcher Lavender)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'KLEC02038' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Kakegawa S57'. Les feuilles de 'KLEC02038' sont ovées, tandis que celles de 'Kakegawa S59' sont obovées à spatulées. Les sépales de 'KLEC02038' sont plus longs et plus étroits que ceux de 'Kakegawa S59' et de 'Kakegawa S57'. Le pédicelle est plus court chez 'KLEC02038' que chez 'Kakegawa S59' et 'Kakegawa S57', et le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé chez 'KLEC02038', tandis qu'il est aigu à arrondi chez 'Kakegawa S59' et 'Kakegawa S57'. Le tube de la corolle est plus long chez 'KLEC02038' que chez 'Kakegawa S59' et 'Kakegawa S57'.*

Description : 'KLEC02038' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas

anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et ses nervures sont vert-rouge pâle et très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et ses nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont gris pâle à jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC02038' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Nils Klemm, à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Elle est issue d'un croisement entre les semis 'R29' et 'R32' qui a été réalisé en 1999. La même année, elle a été sélectionnée pour la couleur de ses fleurs, nouvelle et stable. En 2000 et 2001, elle a fait l'objet d'essais en serre dans lesquels on a évalué l'uniformité de l'enracinement, la précocité et l'uniformité de la floraison ainsi que la rapidité de production. De mai à septembre 2001, on a évalué sa performance au champ, la qualité de ses fleurs ainsi que sa tolérance à la sécheresse et aux maladies dans des essais au champ réalisés à Stuttgart (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC02038' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 273 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC02038'

	'KLEC02038'	'Kakegawa S59'*	'Kakegawa S57'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	45,30	44,70	64,60
écart-type	4,498	6,093	8,897
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,48	2,62	2,15
écart-type	0,221	0,262	0,151
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	19,95	16,80	18,30
écart-type	1,921	1,687	4,111
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	3,85	5,80	4,11
écart-type	0,580	1,398	0,782
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	31,89	39,10	57,75
écart-type	4,676	1,047	10,767
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	81,3	59,8	61,0
écart-type	4,191	1,814	3,041
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N74A-B	N74A avec tons roses	N80B, N78C
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N74C avec 75C-D près des nervures et à la base	68A-B et plus pâle près des nervures 75B	76B-C avec tons N82D
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	35,40	25,40	27,10
écart-type	2,413	1,075	1,912

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Mediopimo'** (voir la figure 119)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Bright Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3317
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Pinkmini' (Surfinia Pinkmini)

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'Mediopimo' sont vert pâle et ont une forme circulaire à obovée, tandis que celles de 'Revolution Pinkmini' sont vert moyen et ont une forme ovée à elliptique. Les sépales sont plus courts et plus larges chez 'Mediopimo' que chez 'Revolution Pinkmini'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand chez 'Mediopimo' que chez 'Revolution Pinkmini'. La marge de la corolle est plus fortement ondulée chez 'Mediopimo' que chez 'Revolution Pinkmini'. La nervure principale des lobes de la corolle est gris-vert chez 'Mediopimo', tandis que chez 'Revolution Pinkmini' elle est rouge.*

Description : 'Mediopimo' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont circulaires à obovées, vert pâle, et leur sommet est obtus; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures de la face supérieure sont

faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est aigu. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert-jaune à blanche, et ses nervures sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Mediopimo' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés rampantes donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'Mediopimo' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était la variété 'Fantasy Pink Morn', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, un pétunia sauvage. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection, et, en 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'Mediopimo' a été sélectionnée pour sa fleur compacte.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Mediopimo' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 274 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Mediopimo'

	'Mediopimo'	'Revolution Pinkmini'*
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	11,10	14,70
écart-type	1,370	1,767
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	4,50	2,60
écart-type	0,850	0,699
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	60,0	48,1
écart-type	4,853	2,234
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	N74B-N74A	N74A
secondaire	N74C	S/O
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	67C, 68B et plus pâle (76C) à la base	72D, N74D et plus pâle (75B) près de la nervure principale, de la partie centrale et de la base

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI76'** (voir la figure 120)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Pastel Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3318
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunpimo' (Surfinia Baby Pinkmorn) et 'Conlilac' (Supertunia Mini Lilac)

Sommaire : *Les feuilles et les sépales sont un peu plus étroits chez 'USTUNI76' que chez 'Sunpimo' et 'Conlilac'. Le pédicelle est plus court chez 'USTUNI76' que chez 'Sunpimo' et 'Conlilac'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'USTUNI76' que chez 'Sunpimo'. La corolle de 'USTUNI76' est d'un rose plus foncé que celles de 'Sunpimo' et de 'Conlilac'. Les nervures des lobes et de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'USTUNI76' que chez 'Sunpimo' et 'Conlilac'.*

Description : 'USTUNI76' est un pétunia dressé à rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu à modérément aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est faiblement lobée, sa marge est faiblement ondulée, et ses nervures sont très faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé à arrondi. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et ses nervures sont très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'USTUNI76' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés rampantes donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'USTUNI76' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur le 6 mai

1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était la variété 'Fantasy Pink Morn', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, un pétunia sauvage. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'USTUNI76' a été sélectionnée pour sa ramification améliorée et son port rampant.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USTUNI76' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 275 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USTUNI76'

	'USTUNI76'	'Sunpimo'*	'Conlilac'*
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,11	2,64	2,45
écart-type	0,248	0,384	0,299
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	2,90	4,90	4,40
écart-type	0,615	1,287	0,738
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	20,40	31,10	31,40
écart-type	7,027	6,919	10,394
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	46,70	55,70	46,10
écart-type	2,791	4,423	1,912
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N74C-D	75B avec tons aussi foncés que 73A	84B avec tons aussi foncés que N78B et aussi pâles que 76D
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	76D et N74D sur la marge	76C-D et 75C sur la marge	76D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI153'** (voir les figures 121 et 122)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Giant Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3319
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (Surfinia Purple/Brilliant Pink), 'Sunlapur' (Surfinia Giant Purple) et 'KLEC02038' (MiniFamous Lavender Pink)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'USTUNI153' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et de 'Sunlapur'. Le limbe est un peu plus grand chez 'USTUNI153' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et 'KLEC02038', et un peu plus large chez 'USTUNI153' que chez les trois variétés de référence. Chez 'USTUNI153', les sépales sont un peu plus courts que chez 'Sunlapur', mais un peu plus longs que chez 'KLEC02038' et plus larges que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et 'KLEC02038'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand chez 'USTUNI153' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et 'KLEC02038'. La corolle de 'USTUNI153' est plus lobée que celle de 'KLEC02038'. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'USTUNI153' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et 'Sunlapur'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées chez USTUNI153' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink', 'Sunlapur' et 'KLEC02038'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche chez 'USTUNI153', tandis qu'elle est violette à violet foncé chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' et 'Sunlapur'.*

Description : 'USTUNI153' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu à modérément aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires à elliptiques et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est fortement lobée, sa marge est fortement ondulée, et ses nervures sont vert-rouge pâle et ne sont pas marquées ou ne le sont que très faiblement. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est aigu à cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et ses nervures sont faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'USTUNI153' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés rampantes

donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'USTUNI153' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur le 6 mai 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était la variété 'Titan Pink', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, un pétunia sauvage. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'USTUNI153' a été sélectionnée pour ses fleurs, plus grandes.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USTUNI153' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 276 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USTUNI153'

	'USTUNI 153'	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*	'Sunlapur'*	'KLEC 02038'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)				
moyenne	42,3	53,5	52,6	45,3
écart-type	2,751	4,972	7,633	4,498
Longueur de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	5,65	4,52	5,42	4,46
écart-type	0,706	0,489	0,603	0,272
Largeur de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	3,70	2,41	2,75	2,48
écart-type	0,796	0,341	0,284	0,221
Longueur des sépales (mm)				
moyenne	24,50	23,50	28,15	19,95
écart-type	1,434	2,550	1,454	1,921
Largeur des sépales (mm)				
moyenne	9,70	7,10	9,58	3,85
écart-type	1,059	1,287	1,119	0,580
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)				
moyenne	99,8	81,0	91,7	81,3
écart-type	9,175	6,716	6,584	4,191
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)				
	N74A avec tons N66B	plus foncée que 74A	plus foncée que N74A	N74A-B
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)				
	N66D avec 75D près de la nervure principale et à la base	72A-B	77B-C avec tons N74B	N74C avec 75C-D près de la nervure principale et à la base
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)				
	N155, nervures 144B	N81B, nervures 187A	83B/C, nervures 187A	155C, nervures 186B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI207'** (voir la figure 123)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3321
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunrove' (Surfinia Pink Veined)

Sommaire : *Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'USTUNI207' que chez 'Sunrove', et le pédicelle est plus court. La corolle de 'USTUNI207' est d'un rose plus foncé que celle de 'Sunrove'. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont d'un violet plus foncé chez 'USTUNI207' que chez 'Sunrove'. Le tube de la corolle est plus long chez 'USTUNI207' que chez 'Sunrove'. Les nervures de la face externe du tube de la corolle sont violettes chez 'USTUNI207', tandis qu'elles sont vert pâle chez 'Sunrove'.*

Description : 'USTUNI207' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à obovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu à obtus; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. La corolle est faiblement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et ses nervures sont violet-rouge et fortement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle peut être tronqué, aigu ou cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et ses nervures sont fortement à très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu pâle.

Origine génétique : 'USTUNI207' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés rampantes donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'USTUNI207' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur le 6 mai 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était la variété 'Fantasy Blue', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, un pétunia non identifié. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'USTUNI207' a été sélectionnée pour sa belle ramification et son port rampant.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USTUNI207' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 277 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USTUNI207'

	'USTUNI207'	'Sunrove'*
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	37,1	46,5
écart-type	8,157	15,789
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	29,2	57,6
écart-type	2,150	3,373
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N74B-C, nervures 72A	N155B avec tons N74C-D et nervures 67A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	77C	N74D avec 76D près de la nervure principale et à la base
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	54,4	29,1
écart-type	3,273	1,595

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI218'** (voir la figure 124)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Mini Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3322
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Violet # 3' (Surfinia Violet Blue)

Sommaire : *'USTUNI218' a un port plus rampant que 'Revolution Violet # 3', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus minces. Les feuilles et les sépales sont plus petits chez 'USTUNI218' que chez 'Revolution Violet # 3'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'USTUNI218' que chez 'Revolution Violet # 3'. La corolle de 'USTUNI218' est moins lobée que celle de 'Revolution Violet # 3', et son bord est moins ondulé. La corolle de 'USTUNI218' est d'un violet plus pâle que celle de 'Revolution Violet # 3'. Les nervures des lobes et de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'USTUNI218' que chez 'Revolution Violet # 3'. Le tube de la corolle est plus court chez USTUNI218' que chez 'Revolution Violet # 3'.*

Description : 'USTUNI218' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, fines, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes, violettes. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée, sa marge est faiblement à moyennement ondulée, et ses nervures sont rouges et faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette avec du jaune à la base, et ses nervures sont faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu-gris.

Origine génétique : 'USTUNI218' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés de pétunias donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'USTUNI218' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur le 6 mai 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était la variété 'Fantasy Blue', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, un pétunia sauvage. Les graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le

15 juin 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'USTUNI218' a été sélectionnée pour sa belle ramification et son port rampant.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USTUNI218' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 278 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USTUNI218'

	'USTUNI218'	'Revolution Violet #3'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,66	5,17
écart-type	0,212	0,464
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,43	3,65
écart-type	0,200	0,354
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	11,0	15,7
écart-type	2,055	2,214
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	2,8	5,8
écart-type	0,789	1,619
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	50,3	69,5
écart-type	5,250	6,078
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N81A-N82A	plus foncée que 83A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N81B-C	83B avec tons N78C, N80B près des nervures et à la base
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	21,9	27,8
écart-type	2,331	2,658

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : 'USTUNI223' (voir la figure 125)
Nom commercial : Supertunia Red
Numéro de la demande : 02-3323
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Dancasred' (Cascadias Red) et 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'USTUNI223' sont plus longues que celles de 'Dancasred'. Les feuilles de 'USTUNI223' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Dancasred'. Les sépales de 'USTUNI223' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Dancasred'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus grand chez 'USTUNI223' que chez 'Keireom', mais il est un peu plus petit que chez 'Dancasred'. La corolle de 'USTUNI223' est plus lobée que celle de 'Keireom', et son bord est plus ondulé. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'USTUNI223' que chez 'Dancasred'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'USTUNI223' que chez 'Dancasred' et 'Keireom'. Le tube de la corolle est plus court chez 'USTUNI223' que chez 'Dancasred' et 'Keireom'. La corolle de 'USTUNI223' est d'un rouge un peu plus foncé que celles de 'Dancasred' et 'Keireom'.*

Description : 'USTUNI223' est un pétunia rampant, court à moyen. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu à obtus; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires à spatulés et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouges. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée, sa marge est fortement ondulée, et ses nervures sont rouges et faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et ses nervures sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'USTUNI223' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Ushio Sakazaki, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection réalisé à Hikone, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Il s'agissait de créer de nouvelles variétés rampantes donnant des fleurs exceptionnelles, possédant une résistance accrue aux maladies et tolérant mieux la chaleur. 'USTUNI223' est issue d'un croisement réalisé par le sélectionneur le 6 mai 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon); le parent femelle était un semis à fleurs rouges, 'PJ10-7', et le parent mâle, la variété 'Marrose'. Les

graines F_1 ont été envoyées à Gensingen (Allemagne) pour la poursuite de la sélection. Le 15 juin 1999, un sujet a été sélectionné parmi la descendance obtenue avec ces semences. 'USTUNI223' a été sélectionnée pour sa belle ramification et son port rampant.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'USTUNI223' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 279 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'USTUNI223'

	'USTUNI223'	'Dancasred'*	'Keireom'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	44,00	20,78	46,70
écart-type	6,182	4,295	6,273
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,22	5,61	3,94
ècart-type	0,668	0,547	0,338
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	18,0	20,3	15,3
écart-type	0,866	1,494	1,334
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	5,61	7,80	5,70
écart-type	0,741	0,919	0,978
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	68,6	74,8	59,3
écart-type	3,950	4,442	4,218
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	45C et 45A-B sur les nervures secondaires	50B-52B et 45B-C sur les nervures secondaires	45D et 45B sur les nervures secondaires
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	51B et 56B-D près de la nervure principale et à la base	48B, 51B plus pâle à la base	48B mais plus pâle (55C) et 51D près de la nervure principale et à la base
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	25,95	31,10	33,30
écart-type	1,707	2,283	2,003

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Ablos'** (voir la figure 126)
Nom commercial : Whispers Appleblossom
Numéro de la demande : 02-3361
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunpimo' (Surfinia Baby Pinkmorn) et 'Conlilac' (Supertunia Mini Lilac)

Sommaire : *'Whip Ablos' a un port plus dressé que 'Sunpimo' et 'Conlilac', et ses nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes. La feuille de 'Whip Ablos' est plus étroite que celles de 'Sunpimo' et de 'Conlilac'. Les sépales de 'Whip Ablos' sont un peu plus longs que ceux de 'Sunpimo' et de 'Conlilac'. Le diamètre de la corolle est un peu plus grand chez 'Whip Ablos' que chez 'Conlilac', mais un peu plus petit que chez 'Sunpimo'. La corolle de 'Whip Ablos' est d'un rose plus pâle que celles de 'Sunpimo' et de 'Conlilac', et la couleur secondaire, entre les lobes et sur la marge, est un ton de rose plus foncé. L'ondulation de la marge de la corolle est plus faible chez 'Whip Ablos' que chez 'Sunpimo' et 'Conlilac'.*

Description : 'Whip Ablos' donne une plante courte, à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires à lancéolés et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rose pâle. La corolle est peu lobée, sa marge est faiblement ondulée, et les nervures de la face externe sont peu marquées. Le sommet des lobes est arrondi. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violet-bleu pâle à vert pâle à la base, et les nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Ablos' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection planifiée de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en février 2000; les deux parents étaient des hybrides exclusifs à fleurs roses; le parent femelle était '00-382-1', et le parent mâle, '00-341-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en avril 2000, et, en juin de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Ablos' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène

de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 280 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Ablos'

	'Whip Ablos'	'Sunpimo'*	'Conlilac'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,7	47,2	47,7
écart-type	2,111	9,953	3,234
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,90	2,64	2,45
écart-type	0,231	0,384	0,299
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	18,3	15,9	14,6
écart-type	2,103	1,101	0,843
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	50,7	55,7	46,1
écart-type	3,268	4,423	1,912
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
principale	69B-75C	75B avec des tons aussi foncés que 73A	84B avec tons aussi foncés que N78B et aussi pâles que 76D
secondaire	73A sur la marge et N74D entre les lobes	-	-
Couleur de a face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	69D	76C-D avec marge plus rose, près de 75C	76D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Blurose'** (voir la figure 127)
Nom commercial : Whispers Blue Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3362
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Conglow' (Supertunia Mini Purple)

Sommaire : *Le pédicelle est plus long chez 'Whip Blurose' que chez 'Conglow'. La corolle est d'un violet plus bleuté chez 'Whip Blurose' que chez 'Conglow'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un violet un peu plus foncé chez 'Whip Blurose' que chez 'Conglow'. Chez 'Whip Blurose', l'extérieur du tube de la corolle est vert pâle, et les nervures sont vertes, tandis que chez 'Conglow' l'extérieur du tube est violet N80C-B, et les nervures sont violet N79A. Les anthères de 'Whip Blurose' sont d'un bleu plus pâle que celles de 'Conglow'.*

Description : 'Whip Blurose' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces, moyennes à longues et ont une faible pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est peu lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont violettes/rouges et peu marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont fortement à très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Blurose' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-432-3', et le parent mâle, la variété à fleurs jaunes 'Yellow Horizon', multipliée par la semence. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Blurose' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 281 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Blurose'

	'Whip Blurose'	'Conglow'*
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	43,00	29,67
écart-type	12,767	6,083
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
	N78A	plus brillante que N74A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N78C-B avec blanc, 76C-D près des nervures et à la base	N74C-B
Couleur de la gorge (RHS)		
face interne	77B-C et nervures N187A	76A à l'apex et 155A à la base
face externe	145C-D et nervure principale 144C	N80C-B et nervure principale N79A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Whip Burg'** (voir la figure 128)
Nom commercial :	Whispers Burgundy
Numéro de la demande :	02-3363
Date de la demande :	2002/11/21
Requérant :	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Conglow' (Supertunia Mini Purple) et 'Jam Burg' (Jamboree Burgundy)

Sommaire : *La feuille, le sépale, le pédicelle et le tube de la corolle sont plus courts chez 'Whip Burg' que chez 'Jam Burg'. Le sépale de 'Whip Burg' est légèrement plus long que celui de 'Conglow'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'Whip Burg' que chez 'Jam Burg'. La corolle de 'Whip Burg' est violet-rouge, tandis que celle de 'Conglow' est violette. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'Whip Burg' que chez 'Conglow'.*

Description : 'Whip Burg' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen à vert foncé, et leur sommet est modérément aigu à obtus; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires et spatulés et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont violettes et moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont violet-brun et fortement à très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Burg' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en février 2000; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs rouges '99-189-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-1-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en avril 2000, et, en juin de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Burg' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 282 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Burg'

	'Whip Burg'	'Conglow'*	'Jam Burg'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,55	3,50	5,09
écart-type	0,321	0,368	0,698
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	14,05	10,40	21,30
écart-type	0,896	1,174	1,337
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	46,2	47,4	65,5
écart-type	2,251	3,471	4,453
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)			
moyenne	34,67	29,67	60,89
écart-type	7,649	6,083	1,457
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	61A-B	plus vive que N74A	61A-B
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	64B avec 72C près des nervures et à la base	N74C-B	71B avec 70B près des nervures et à la base

Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)			
	N80A et nervures N187A	76A à l'apex et 155A à la base, nervures N187A	N80A et nervures N187A
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	24,80	23,80	34,85
écart-type	1,135	1,229	1,156

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Lityel'** (voir la figure 129)
Nom commercial : Whispers Light Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 02-3364
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Keiyel' (Surfinia Lime)

Sommaire : *'Whip Lityel' a un port plus dressé que 'Keiyel'. Les nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes chez 'Whip Lityel' que chez 'Keiyel'. Les sépales de 'Whip Lityel' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Keiyel'. La feuille de 'Whip Lityel' est elliptique et plus petite que celle de 'Keiyel', qui est ovée. La corolle de 'Whip Lityel' a un plus petit diamètre que celle de 'Keiyel'. La corolle est moins lobée chez 'Whip Lityel' que chez 'Keiyel'.*

Description : 'Whip Lityel' est un pétunia à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu à obtus; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont spatulés et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, blanches. La corolle est peu lobée, sa marge est très fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont jaunes/vertes et faiblement à moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est largement arrondi. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert-jaune, et les nervures sont brun-vert et moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre à brun pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Lityel' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs jaune pâle '99-296-3', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-264-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Lityel' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 283 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Lityel'

	'Whip Lityel'	'Keiyel'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	38,4	46,5
écart-type	6,293	6,948
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,63	5,73
écart-type	0,577	0,757
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,44	2,77
écart-type	0,232	0,437
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	13,2	26,0
écart-type	0,919	1,826
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	4,4	9,3
écart-type	1,101	1,418
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	53,8	73,4
écart-type	2,584	5,948

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Rose'** (voir la figure 130)
Nom commercial : Whispers Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3365
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunrove' (Surfinia Pink Veined) et 'Constraw' (Supertunia Mini Strawberry Pink Veined)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'Whip Rose' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Sunrove'. Les sépales de 'Whip Rose' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Sunrove' et de 'Constraw'. La corolle de 'Whip Rose' a un plus petit diamètre que celles de 'Sunrove' et de 'Constraw'. Les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'Whip Rose' que chez 'Sunrove' et 'Constraw'. La corolle de 'Whip Rose' est d'un rose plus foncé que celles de 'Sunrove' et de 'Constraw'.*

Description : 'Whip Rose' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces à moyennes, de longueur moyenne et ne sont pas anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert foncé, et leur sommet est très aigu à modérément aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouge-violet. La corolle est peu lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouge-violet et fortement à très fortement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est tronqué, aigu ou cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont violet-brun et fortement à très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Rose' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en février 2000; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs rouges '99-189-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-1-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en avril 2000, et, en juin de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Rose' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 284 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Rose'

	'Whip Rose'	'Sunrove'*	'Constraw'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	42,8	60,6	47,7
écart-type	5,827	7,806	3,466
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	10,7	16,6	12,1
écart-type	1,160	2,171	0,738
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	2,8	3,9	3,9
écart-type	0,789	0,876	0,876
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	40,3	57,6	50,2
écart-type	1,636	3,373	3,259
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	plus foncée que N66A avec nervures 60B	N155B avec tons N74C-D et nervures 67A	73A avec nervures N66A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N66B-C sur la marge et N66D près de la nervure principale et à la base	N74D avec 76D près de la nervure principale et à la base	69A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Scarl'** (voir la figure 131)
Nom commercial : Whispers Scarlet
Numéro de la demande : 02-3366
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Keircom' (Surfinia Baby Red) et 'Whip Darsal' (Whispers Dark Salmon)

Sommaire : *'Whip Scarl' donne une plante à port dressé, tandis que 'Whip Darsal' donne une plante rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes chez 'Whip Scarl' que chez 'Keircom' et 'Whip Darsal'. La corolle de 'Whip Scarl' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Keircom'. La corolle de 'Whip Scarl' est plus lobée que celles de 'Keircom' et 'Whip Darsal'; la marge de la corolle est plus ondulée chez 'Whip Scarl' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Whip Scarl' donne une plante courte à moyenne, à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen à vert foncé, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et spatulés et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouges. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouges et faiblement à moyennement marquées.

Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est arrondi. La face interne du tube de la corolle est rose-bleu pâle dans le haut, blanche dans la zone médiane et jaune à la base, et les nervures sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Scarl' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs rouges '99-288-6', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-1-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en septembre 1999, et, en novembre 2000, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Scarl' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 285 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip Scarl' et 'Whip Darsal'

	'Whip Scarl'	'Keireom'*	'Whip Darsal'
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	31,7	46,7	47,2
écart-type	2,359	6,273	4,392
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	15,65	15,30	17,45
écart-type	1,334	1,334	1,212
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	4,10	5,70	3,25
écart-type	1,101	0,978	0,890
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	45,85	59,30	49,60
écart-type	1,701	4,218	2,633
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	51B avec 54C vers la base	48B avec 55C-51D près de la nervure principale et à la base	50C avec 50D près de la nervure principale et à la base
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	25,60	33,30	27,50
écart-type	2,270	2,003	1,179

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Whip White'** (voir les figures 132 et 133)
Nom commercial :	Whispers White
Numéro de la demande :	02-3367
Date de la demande :	2002/11/21
Requérant :	Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Revolution White' (Surfinia White) et 'Conbloss' (Supertunia Mini White)

Sommaire : *'Whip White' a un port plus dressé que 'Revolution White' et 'Conbloss'. Les nouvelles tiges de 'Whip White' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Revolution White' et de 'Conbloss' et sont plus minces que celles de 'Revolution White'. La feuille de 'Whip White' est un peu plus courte que celle de 'Revolution White'. Les sépales de Whip White' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Revolution White'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'Whip White' que chez 'Revolution White' et 'Conbloss'. La corolle de 'Whip White' est moins lobée que celle de 'Revolution White'. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est tronqué à arrondi chez 'Whip White', tandis qu'il est cuspidé chez 'Conbloss'. Les nervures des lobes et de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'Whip White' que chez 'Revolution White'.*

Description : 'Whip White' donne une plante très courte à courte, à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces, courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, blanches. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée, sa marge est fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont vertes et faiblement à moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est tronqué à arrondi. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert-jaune, et les nervures sont faiblement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Whip White' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé

en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs jaune pâle '99-296-3', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-264-4'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip White' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 286 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Whip White'

	'Whip White'	'Revolution White'*	'Conbloss'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	39,0	47,6	50,7
écart-type	2,749	7,245	5,122
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,11	5,08	4,08
écart-type	0,567	0,843	0,590
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	10,10	22,65	10,40
écart-type	0,994	2,404	1,430
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	3,3	7,7	3,5
écart-type	0,675	0,949	1,080
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	46,1	71,3	64,3
écart-type	3,071	6,634	6,945

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Reflec Pur'** (voir la figure 134)
Nom commercial : Reflections Purple
Numéro de la demande : 02-3368
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Balrufimpu' (Ruffle Purple Improved)

Sommaire : *La feuille de 'Reflec Pur' est un peu plus étroite que celle de 'Balrufimpu'. Le diamètre de la corolle est un peu plus petit chez 'Reflec Pur' que chez 'Balrufimpu'. La face interne de la corolle est d'un violet un peu plus foncé chez 'Reflec Pur' que chez 'Balrufimpu'.*

Description : 'Reflec Pur' est un pétunia double qui donne une plante dressée à rampante. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont violet-brun et moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont gris pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Reflec Pur' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en janvier 1999; le parent femelle était 'Purple Wave', variété multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle était '98-75-4', hybride exclusif à fleurs doubles roses. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en avril 1999, et, en juillet de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Reflec Pur' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 287 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Reflec Pur'

	'Reflec Pur'	'Balrufimpu'*
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,40	3,12
écart-type	0,240	0,239
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	58,9	63,4
écart-type	2,132	2,797

Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	plus foncée que N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	72B-A	77B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Burg'** (voir la figure 135)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 02-3369
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (Surfinia Purple/Brilliant Pink)

Sommaire : *La feuille de 'Jam Burg' est un peu plus longue que celle de 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. Les sépales de 'Jam Burg' sont un peu plus petits que ceux de 'Revolution Brilliant Pink', et ils ont une forme linéaire, tandis que ceux de la variété de référence sont lancéolés à elliptiques. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'Jam Burg' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. Les faces interne et externe de la corolle sont d'un rouge-violet un peu plus foncé chez 'Jam Burg' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. Chez 'Jam Burg', la nervure principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle est d'un violet plus foncé que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'.*

Description : 'Jam Burg' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen à vert foncé, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires, et leur nervure centrale est anthocyanée. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures principales sont violet foncé et moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est aigu à cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont violet-brun et fortement à très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Burg' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs rouges '99-189-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '99-1-8'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en septembre 1999, et, en novembre de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Burg' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 288 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Burg'

	'Jam Burg'	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,09	4,52
écart-type	0,698	0,489
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	21,3	23,5
écart-type	1,337	2,550
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	4,4	7,1
écart-type	0,459	1,287
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	65,5	81,0
écart-type	4,453	6,716
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	61A-B	plus foncée que 74A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	71B avec 70B près de la nervure principale et à la base	72A-B
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)		
	N80A	N81B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Cherose'** (voir la figure 136)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Cherry Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3370
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red)

Sommaire : *La feuille et le pédicelle sont plus longs chez 'Jam Cherose' que chez 'Keireom'. Les sépales de 'Jam Cherose' sont plus étroits que ceux de 'Keireom'. Les faces interne et externe de la corolle sont d'un violet-rouge plus foncé chez 'Jam Cherose' que chez 'Keireom'. Les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont d'un rouge plus foncé chez 'Jam Cherose' que chez 'Keireom'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube sont plus marquées chez 'Jam Cherose' que chez 'Keireom'.*

Description : 'Jam Cherose' est un pétunia à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouge-violet foncé. La corolle est faiblement à moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouge foncé et faiblement à moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et les nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Cherose' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était 'Red Horizon', variété multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle était '99-220-17', hybride exclusif à fleurs doubles violettes. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Cherose' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 289 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Cherose'

	'Jam Cherose'	'Keireom'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,12	3,94
écart-type	0,639	0,338
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,45	5,70
écart-type	0,685	0,978
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	57,67	24,44
écart-type	11,236	4,304
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	plus rouge que 60A avec des tons de 61A-59B	45B-45D
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	71B-C avec 75B près des nervures et à la base	48B avec tons 55C et 51D près des nervures et à la base

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Hopink'** (voir la figure 137)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Hot Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3371
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S59' (Suncatcher Pink)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'Jam Hopink' sont plus longues que celles 'Kakegawa S59'. La feuille de 'Jam Hopink' est un peu plus longue et étroite que celle de 'Kakegawa S59'. Les sépales sont légèrement plus petits chez 'Jam Hopink' que chez 'Kakegawa S59', et le pédicelle est plus long. La corolle a un diamètre légèrement plus grand chez 'Jam Hopink' que chez 'Kakegawa S59', et elle est plus lobée. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé chez 'Jam Hopink', tandis qu'il est aigu à arrondi chez 'Kakegawa S59'. Chez 'Jam Hopink', la face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, tandis que chez 'Kakegawa S59' elle est violette*

dans le haut et blanche dans le bas. Les nervures de la face interne du tube sont brun-jaune chez 'Jam Hopink', tandis qu'elles sont rouge-violet chez 'Kakegawa S59'.

Description : 'Jam Hopink' est un pétunia à port dressé à rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues et n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est fortement lobée, sa marge est moyennement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouge-violet et faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et les nervures sont brun-jaune et moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Hopink' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1999; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs roses '99-132-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs doubles blanches '99-87-2'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en septembre 1999, et, en novembre de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Hopink' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 290 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Hopink'

	'Jam Hopink'	'Kakegawa S59'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	54,4	44,7
écart-type	9,143	6,093
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,39	3,85
écart-type	0,273	0,582
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,26	2,62
écart-type	0,184	0,262
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	14,0	16,8
écart-type	3,127	1,687
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	4,1	5,8
écart-type	0,738	1,398
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	58,2	39,1
écart-type	7,052	10,47
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	65,9	59,8
écart-type	1,449	1,814
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N74A	N74A avec tons roses
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	68B avec 76D près des nervures et à la base	68A-B avec 75B près des nervures et à la base

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Laver'** (voir la figure 138)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3372
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S57' (Suncatcher Lavender)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges de 'Jam Laver' sont plus courtes que celles 'Kakegawa S57'. La feuille de 'Jam Laver' est plus courte que celle de 'Kakegawa S57'. La feuille de 'Jam Laver' est ovée, tandis que celle de 'Kakegawa S57' est obovée à spatulée. Les sépales sont plus grands chez 'Jam Laver' que chez 'Kakegawa S57', et le pédicelle est plus court. La corolle a un diamètre plus grand chez 'Jam Laver' que chez 'Kakegawa S57', et elle est plus lobée. La corolle de 'Jam Laver' est d'un violet légèrement plus foncé que celle de 'Kakegawa S57'. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé chez 'Jam Laver', tandis qu'il est aigu à arrondi chez 'Kakegawa S57'. Chez 'Jam Laver', le tube de la corolle est blanc à violet dans la zone médiane et jaune dans le bas, tandis que chez 'Kakegawa S57' il est gris.*

Description : 'Jam Laver' est un pétunia à port rampant à dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne et ne sont pas anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires à elliptiques et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est fortement lobée, sa marge est fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont brun-vert et faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé ou festonné. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanc dans le haut, violette dans la zone médiane et jaune à la base, et les nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Laver' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en février 2000; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs roses '00-385-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violet pâle '00-423-1'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en avril 2000, et, en juin de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Laver' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 291: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Laver'

	'Jam Laver'	'Kakegawa S57'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	41,2	64,6
écart-type	7,480	8,897
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,22	5,60
écart-type	0,416	0,471
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	21,5	18,3
écart-type	2,461	4,111
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	6,90	4,11
écart-type	1,287	0,782
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	39,33	57,75
écart-type	6,325	10,767
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	73,7	61,0
écart-type	3,199	3,041
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N78B-C	N80B/N78C
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
	N78D et 76C-D près de la nervure principale et à la base	76B-C avec tons N82D
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)		
apex	155B	157A-B
centre	77D	157A-B
base	18B/4D	157A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Bluin'** (voir la figure 139)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Blue Vein
Numéro de la demande : 02-3390
Date de la demande : 2002/12/16
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Sunpurve' (Supertunia Purple Vein) et 'Conblue' (Supertunia Mini Blue Veined)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges, les feuilles et les pédicelles sont plus courts chez 'Jam Bluin' que chez 'Sunpurve'. Les sépales sont plus petits chez 'Jam Bluin' que chez 'Sunpurve'. Le diamètre de la corolle est un peu plus petit chez 'Jam Bluin' que chez 'Sunpurve', mais il est plus grand que chez 'Conblue'. La corolle de 'Jam Bluin' est moins lobée que celle de 'Sunpurve'. La corolle et la face interne du tube de la corolle sont d'un violet plus foncé chez 'Jam Bluin' que chez 'Conblue'. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes sont plus marquées chez 'Jam Bluin' que chez 'Conblue'.*

Description : 'Jam Bluin' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues. Les feuilles sont elliptiques à obovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément aigu à obtus; le limbe n'est pas panaché. Les sépales sont linéaires et anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, violettes. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont violettes et fortement à très fortement marquées. Le

sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé à tronqué. La face interne du tube de la corolle est violette, et les nervures sont violet-brun et très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleu-gris.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Bluin' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était la variété 'Spark Purple', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, la variété 'Surfinia Blue Vein', également multipliée par la semence. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Bluin' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 292 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Bluin'

	'Jam Bluin'	'Sunpurve'*	'Conblue'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	50,2	63,0	52,4
écart-type	4,566	8,730	5,929
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,24	5,16	4,15
écart-type	0,465	0,724	0,580
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	14,25	20,40	12,70
écart-type	2,252	3,864	0,949
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	4,95	10,50	4,80
écart-type	0,832	2,635	0,632
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	63,9	68,1	54,1
écart-type	3,900	5,216	3,635
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N80B-C passant à 75B à maturité	N80B-N78C passant à blanche/N80D à maturité	76A-B passant à blanche/76D à maturité
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	N82D avec tons blancs/84D	N80D avec tons blancs/84D	blanche/76B
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)			
	N80B-C avec nervures N187A	N80B-C avec nervures N187A	76A-B avec nervures N187A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam White'** (voir la figure 140)
Nom commercial : Jamboree White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3391
Date de la demande : 2002/12/16
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution White' (Surfinia White)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges sont plus courtes chez 'Jam White' que chez 'Revolution White'. La feuille de 'Jam White' est un peu plus étroite que celle de 'Revolution White'. Les sépales sont plus petits chez 'Jam White' que chez 'Revolution White'. Les sépales sont linéaires chez 'Jam White', tandis qu'ils sont lancéolés à elliptiques chez 'Revolution White'. La marge de la corolle est moins ondulée chez 'Jam White' que chez 'Revolution White'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'Jam White' que chez 'Revolution White'.*

Description : 'Jam White' est un pétunia à port dressé à rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen, et leur sommet est modérément obtus; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, blanches. La corolle est moyennement lobée, sa marge est moyennement ondulée, et les nervures sont vert-jaune et très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est arrondi à tronqué. La face interne du tube de la corolle est grise, et les nervures sont faiblement à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Jam White' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 2000; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs

blanches '585-1', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif '233-2', également à fleurs blanches. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en octobre 2000, et, en janvier 2001, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam White' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 293 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam White'

	'Jam White'	'Revolution White'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	35,0	47,6
écart-type	1,414	7,245
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,25	2,76
écart-type	0,190	0,455
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	14,60	22,65
écart-type	1,265	2,404
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,4	7,7
écart-type	0,516	0,949

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Scarl'** (voir la figure 141)
Nom commercial : Jamboree Scarlet
Numéro de la demande : 02-3392
Date de la demande : 2002/12/16
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Dancasred' (Cascadias Red) et 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red)

Sommaire : *Les nouvelles tiges sont plus longues chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred', mais plus courtes que chez 'Keireom'. La feuille de 'Jam Scarl' est plus petite que celle de 'Dancasred'. Les sépales sont plus petits chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred' et 'Keireom'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred'. La corolle est moins lobée chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred', mais plus lobée que chez 'Keireom'; la marge de la corolle est moins ondulée que chez 'Dancasred', mais plus que chez 'Keireom'. La corolle de 'Jam Scarl' est d'un rouge plus foncé que celle de 'Dancasred'. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'Jam Scarl' que chez 'Dancasred' et chez 'Keireom'.*

Description : 'Jam Scarl' est un pétunia à port dressé. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées, vert moyen à vert foncé, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est ni panaché, ni cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouges. La corolle est moyennement à fortement lobée, sa marge est moyennement à fortement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouges et faiblement à moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est blanche, et les nervures sont fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Jam Scarl' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 1999; le parent femelle était la variété 'Red Horizon', multipliée par la semence, et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif à fleurs doubles violettes '99-220-17'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Jam Scarl' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 294 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Jam Scarl'

	'Jam Scarl'	'Dancasred'*	'Keireom'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,30	20,78	46,70
écart-type	3,020	4,295	6,273

Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,22	5,61	3,94
écart-type	0,316	0,547	0,338
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,94	2,92	2,47
écart-type	0,196	0,322	0,287
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	13,1	20,3	15,3
écart-type	1,449	1,494	1,334
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	3,6	7,8	5,7
écart-type	0,516	0,919	0,978
Diamètre de la corolle (mm)			
moyenne	57,3	74,8	59,3
écart-type	3,268	4,442	4,218
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	46D avec nervures secondaires 45A	50B-52B avec nervures secondaires 45B-C	45D avec nervures secondaires 45B
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)			
	51B	48B	48B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Darsal'** (voir la figure 142)
Nom commercial : Whispers Dark Salmon II
Numéro de la demande : 02-3415
Date de la demande : 2002/12/24
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Keireom' (Surfinia Baby Red) et 'Whip Scarl' (Whispers Scarlet) (voir le tableau 285 à la page 368)

Sommaire : *'Whip Darsal' a un port plus rampant que 'Keireom' et 'Whip Scarl'. Les sépales sont légèrement plus longs et légèrement plus étroits chez 'Whip Darsal' que chez 'Keireom' et 'Whip Scarl'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus petit chez 'Whip Darsal' que chez 'Keireom', mais un peu plus grand que chez 'Whip Scarl'. La face externe de la corolle est d'un rose-rouge plus pâle chez 'Whip Darsal' que chez 'Keireom'. Le tube de la corolle est un peu plus court chez 'Whip Darsal' que chez 'Keireom'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert-jaune à blanche chez 'Whip Darsal', tandis qu'elle est blanche chez 'Keireom' et 'Whip Scarl'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'Whip Darsal' que chez 'Keireom'.*

Description : 'Whip Darsal' est un pétunia rampant. Les nouvelles tiges sont de longueur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont ovées à elliptiques, vert moyen, et leur sommet est très aigu; le limbe n'est pas panaché, mais il est cloqué. Les sépales sont linéaires et ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouge-rose foncé. La corolle est faiblement lobée, sa marge est faiblement ondulée, et les nervures sont rouges et faiblement à moyennement marquées. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est cuspidé. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert-jaune, et les nervures sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Whip Darsal' a été mise au point par le sélectionneur Mitchell Hanes, dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection de la Goldsmith Seeds Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Elle est issue d'un croisement réalisé en septembre 2000; le parent femelle était l'hybride exclusif à fleurs violettes '00-382-4', et le parent mâle, l'hybride exclusif '00-381-2'. Les graines F_1 ont été semées en serre en janvier 2000, et, en mars de la même année, un sujet a été sélectionné pour son port et pour la couleur et la forme de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Whip Darsal' ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 15 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 25 avril 2003 (semaine 17), des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et, à moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

PHOTINIA
(*Photinia ×fraseri* Dress)

Dénomination proposée : **'Cassini'** (voir la figure 143)
Nom commercial : Pink Marble
Numéro de la demande : 03-3647
Date de la demande : 2003/05/06
Requérant : CP Delaware Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Sélectionneur : Douglas L. Zielinski, Salem, Oregon (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : *Photinia ×fraseri* typique

Sommaire : *'Cassini' donne une plante un peu plus petite que le* Photinia ×fraseri *typique, et ses feuilles sont un peu plus petites. Les feuilles de 'Cassini' sont panachées, alors que celles du* Photinia ×fraseri *typique ne le sont pas.*

Description : 'Cassini' est un photinia vivace multiplié par voie végétative. L'arbuste est dressé, buissonnant ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ramifié. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, lisses, glabres et non glauques. Les tiges de l'année sont d'une couleur rougeâtre qui passe au brun-gris avec le temps. Les feuilles sont alternes, pétiolées, simples, obovées à oblancéolées, crénelées à dentées, à sommet aigu et à base cunéiforme. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres et ne sont pas glauques; le dessus est vert clair, avec un peu de panachure blanche ou crème le long de la marge dans la partie médiane.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Cassini' est issue d'une mutation naturelle découverte chez l'espèce *Photinia ×fraseri*, en 1991, à la pépinière Alpha Nursery Inc., à Salem, en Oregon. Elle a été sélectionnée pour l'aspect particulier de ses feuilles larges, panachées et persistantes.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cassini' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés séparément dans des pots carrés de 13 cm espacés d'environ 10 à 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 295 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cassini'

	'Cassini'	'*Photinia ×fraseri*'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,3	26,3
écart-type	4,63	4,92
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,1	27,4
écart-type	5,11	4,88
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	8,5	9,1
écart-type	0,86	1,18
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,54	3,93
écart-type	0,61	0,64

* variété de référence

POIRIER
(*Pyrus communis* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Concorde'** (voir la figure 100)
Numéro de la demande : 94-276
Date de la demande : 1994/01/20
Requérant : Somersby Treefruit, Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. (PICO), Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Bartlett' et 'Doyenné du Comice'

Sommaire : *'Concorde' donne un fruit très long, par rapport à son diamètre maximal, et à col très long; les variétés de référence donnent un fruit plus large à col plus court. En moyenne, le fruit de 'Concorde' est plus gros que celui de 'Bartlett' et un peu plus petit que celui de 'Doyenné du Comice'. La poire 'Concorde' est lavée de rouge, alors que la poire 'Bartlett' ne présente aucun lavis. Le pédoncule est plus long chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et il est beaucoup plus mince chez 'Bartlett' que chez 'Doyenné du Comice'. La cuvette de l'œil est moins profonde chez 'Concorde' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Concorde' est un poirier dressé et modérément vigoureux, qui produit un nombre modéré de pousses latérales. Les rameaux de un an sont vert foncé sur le côté ensoleillé et ont des entre-nœuds courts à moyens. Les rameaux présentent un nombre moyen de lenticelles, modérément grandes. Les yeux à bois sont écrasés et appliqués contre le rameau. L'extrémité du jeune rameau est verte et modérément pubescente.

Les feuilles sont modérément longues et inclinées vers la base du rameau. En section transversale, elles ont la forme d'une coupe. La base du limbe forme un angle droit, tandis que la pointe forme un angle obtus et a l'extrémité cuspidée. Le bord du limbe est crénelé, et ses indentations sont modérément profondes. La nervure centrale est très fortement arrondie et porte quelques glandes. Le pétiole est de longueur moyenne et forme avec le rameau un angle d'environ 40°. Les stipules sont situées à une grande distance de la base du pétiole.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire, et le poirier produit un nombre moyen de fleurs. Leur pédicelle est long et faiblement pubescent. Les sépales sont de longueur moyenne, réfléchis. Les pétales sont longs et surtout tangents, à onglet long, à base droite à cordée et à marge faiblement ondulée. Les anthères sont grandes. Les stigmates sont situés un peu plus bas que les

anthères. Le réceptacle est creux.

La poire 'Concorde' est asymétrique, de grosseur moyenne, très longue par rapport à son diamètre maximal, qui est situé près de la base du fruit. Le col est très long. En section longitudinale, le fruit a un profil concave. La peau du fruit mûr est a une couleur de fond verte dans sa partie ombragée et présente un peu de lavis rouge et un peu de liège réparti sur tout le fruit. Le pédoncule est long, mince, légèrement courbé, inséré dans l'axe du fruit. La cavité pédonculaire est inexistante ou très peu profonde. L'œil est de grandeur moyenne; au moment de la récolte, il est ouvert, et les sépales sont courts, dressés à légèrement étalés. La cuvette de l'œil est inexistante ou très peu profonde, avec un bord légèrement côtelé. Le cœur du fruit est large, et les loges ont une forme intermédiaire. Le cœur du fruit mûri sur l'arbre est légèrement décomposé. Les pépins sont allongés. La chair est blanche, modérément juteuse, à saveur douce et sucrée. Les cellules scléreuses sont petites, peu nombreuses et situées dans le cœur. La peau du fruit mûr est d'épaisseur et de texture moyennes. Le fruit a un arôme modéré.

Origine génétique : 'Concorde' a été mise au point dans les installations de la Horticulture Research International, à East Malling, près de Maidstone, au Royaume-Uni, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1968. Le parent femelle était de la variété 'Doyenné du Comice', tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Conference'. La variété 'Concorde' a été sélectionnée pour sa précocité de production et pour la forme et la grosseur de son fruit.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont été effectués par l'okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO) en 2000 et 2001, dans un verger de Carr's Landing, en Colombie-Britannique. Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 de chacune des variétés de référence, tous élevés sur porte-greffe 'Old Home Farmingdale 97'. La plantation a été effectuée en 1996, à haute densité, avec un espacement de 45 cm. La première fructification est survenue en 1998.

POIS
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

Dénomination proposée : 'Bluebird'
Numéro de la demande : 02-3009
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Requérant : Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : M. Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Espace', 'Garde' et 'Stratus' (voir le tableau 296 à la page 380)

Sommaire : *'Bluebird' est un pois des champs semi-aphylle à graines vertes qui donne une plante moins haute que la variété de référence 'Espace'. Les stipules de 'Bluebird' sont plus longues et un peu plus larges que celles de 'Espace', mais plus courtes que celles de 'Stratus'. Les graines de 'Bluebird' sont plus grosses et plus lourdes que celles de 'Espace'. 'Bluebird' donne une plante moins haute et à tiges plus fines que 'Garde'. L'étendard de la fleur est crème chez 'Garde', tandis qu'il est blanc chez 'Bluebird'.*

Description : 'Bluebird' est une variété de pois des champs semi-aphylle à tiges non fasciées. La plante est vert foncé à vert-bleu et n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les tiges sont moyennement courtes. Les stipules ont le dessus fortement pruiné et sont faiblement à moyennement dentées; elles sont normalement développées, n'ont pas la forme d'oreilles de lapins et ont des macules éparses.

'Bluebird' fleurit à une époque intermédiaire et donne deux fleurs par nœud. L'étendard de la fleur est blanc, et sa base est droite. Le sommet du lobe supérieur du calice est acuminé. Les gousses sont vertes, ont une très faible courbure concave et sont partiellement parcheminées; elles sont tronquées dans leur partie distale. Les graines immatures sont vert pâle.

La maturation est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'Bluebird' donne des graines modérément grosses et de forme ovoïde à irrégulière; leur hile n'est pas noir. Les grains d'amidon sont lisses. Les cotylédons sont verts et n'ont ni rides, ni fossettes.

Origine génétique : 'Bluebird' est issue du croisement Ceb 91527 × Ceb 1136, effectué en 1991. Un des sujets provenant de ce croisement a été sélectionné en 1992, puis la lignée a fait l'objet d'une sélection et d'essais de rendement avec répétitions. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la hauteur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété et ont été réalisés suivant un dispositif par blocs aléatoires complets. Les parcelles comprenaient chacune 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm; elles ont d'abord été ensemencées sur 6 m, puis réduites à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Garde'**
Numéro de la demande :	02-3010
Date de la demande :	2002/03/11
Requérant :	Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	M. Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Espace', 'Bluebird' et 'Stratus' (voir le tableau 296 à la page 380)

Sommaire : *'Garde' est un pois des champs semi-aphylle à graines vertes qui donne au champ une plante plus haute que la variété de référence 'Espace'. Les tiges et les pétioles de 'Garde' sont très épais et raides par comparaison à ceux de 'Espace' ou de 'Bluebird' et 'Stratus'. Les stipules sont plus fortement dentées chez 'Garde' que chez 'Espace'. L'étendard de la fleur est crème chez 'Garde', tandis qu'il est blanc chez 'Espace'. La gousse de 'Garde' a une courbure plus marquée et est plus parcheminée que celle de 'Espace'.*

Description : 'Garde' est une variété de pois des champs semi-aphylle à tiges non fasciées. La plante est verte et n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les tiges sont moyennement longues et sont très épaisses et robustes. Les stipules ont le dessus moyennement pruiné et sont fortement dentées; elles sont normalement développées, n'ont pas la forme d'oreilles de lapins et ont des macules moyennement éparses.

'Garde' fleurit à une époque intermédiaire à tardive et donne deux ou trois fleurs par nœud. L'étendard de la fleur est crème, et sa base est droite. Le sommet du lobe supérieur du calice est acuminé. Les gousses sont vertes, ont une courbure concave faible à moyenne et sont partiellement parcheminées; elles sont tronquées dans leur partie distale. Les graines immatures sont vert pâle.

La maturation est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'Garde' donne des graines de grosseur moyenne et de forme irrégulière; leur hile n'est pas noir. Les grains d'amidon sont lisses. Les cotylédons sont verts, n'ont pas de rides et ont un nombre moyen de fossettes.

Origine génétique : 'Garde' est issue du croisement Ceb 1140 × Ceb 1141, effectué en 1992. Un des sujets provenant de ce croisement a été sélectionné, puis la lignée a fait l'objet d'une sélection et d'essais de rendement avec répétitions. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la hauteur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété et ont été réalisés suivant un dispositif par blocs aléatoires complets. Les parcelles comprenaient chacune 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm; elles ont d'abord été ensemencées sur 6 m, puis réduites à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Maribu'**
Numéro de la demande :	02-3011
Date de la demande :	2002/03/11
Requérant :	Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	M. Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Integra' et 'Topeka' (voir le tableau 297 à la page 381)

Sommaire : *'Maribu' est un pois des champs semi-aphylle à graines jaunes qui donne une plante dont les tiges comportent moins de nœuds jusqu'au premier nœud fertile que celles de la variété de référence 'Integra'. La plante de 'Maribu' est plus haute que celle de 'Topeka'. Les macules des stipules sont moyennement denses chez 'Maribu', tandis qu'elles sont éparses chez 'Integra'. Le pédoncule est beaucoup plus long chez 'Maribu' que chez 'Integra'. La base de l'étendard est très fortement arquée chez 'Integra', légèrement arquée chez 'Maribu' et légèrement cunéiforme chez 'Topeka'.*

Description : 'Maribu' est une variété de pois des champs semi-aphylle à tiges non fasciées. La plante est verte et n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les tiges sont de longueur moyenne. Les stipules ont le dessus moyennement pruiné et sont faiblement à moyennement dentées; elles sont normalement développées, n'ont pas la forme d'oreilles de lapins et ont des macules moyennement denses.

'Maribu' fleurit à une époque intermédiaire et donne au maximum deux fleurs par nœud. L'étendard de la fleur est blanc, et sa base est légèrement arquée. Le sommet du lobe supérieur du calice est acuminé. Les gousses sont vertes, ont une courbure concave très faible et sont partiellement

parcheminées; elles sont tronquées dans leur partie distale. Les graines immatures sont vert pâle à vert grisâtre.

La maturation est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'Maribu' donne des graines de grosseur moyenne et de forme irrégulière; leur hile n'est pas noir. Les grains d'amidon sont lisses. Les cotylédons sont jaunes, n'ont pas de rides et ont un petit nombre de fossettes.

Origine génétique : 'Maribu' est issue du croisement Ceb 87318-001 × Ceb 1141. Un des sujets provenant de ce croisement a été sélectionné en 1992, puis la lignée a fait l'objet d'une sélection et d'essais de rendement avec répétitions. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la hauteur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété et ont été réalisés suivant un dispositif par blocs aléatoires complets. Les parcelles comprenaient chacune 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm; elles ont d'abord été ensemencées sur 6 m, puis réduites à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Stratus'**
Numéro de la demande : 02-3012
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Requérant : Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : M. Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Espace', 'Bluebird' et 'Garde'

Sommaire : *'Stratus' est un pois des champs semi-aphylle à graines vertes qui donne une plante dont les tiges comportent moins de nœuds jusqu'au premier nœud fertile que celles de la variété de référence 'Espace'. Les stipules de 'Stratus' sont plus longues et plus larges que celles de 'Espace'. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Stratus' que chez 'Espace'. 'Stratus' donne une plante moins haute et à tiges plus fines que 'Garde'. L'étendard de la fleur est crème chez 'Garde', tandis qu'il est blanc chez 'Stratus'. Les stipules et les pédoncules sont plus longs chez 'Stratus' que chez 'Bluebird'.*

Description : 'Stratus' est une variété de pois des champs semi-aphylle à tiges non fasciées. La plante est verte à vert foncé ou vert-bleu et n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les tiges sont courtes à moyennes. Les stipules ont le dessus recouvert d'une pruine moyennement forte et sont faiblement à moyennement dentées; elles sont normalement développées, n'ont pas la forme d'oreilles de lapins et ont des macules modérément éparses.

'Stratus' fleurit à une époque intermédiaire et donne une ou deux fleurs par nœud. L'étendard de la fleur est blanc, et sa base est droite. Le sommet du lobe supérieur du calice est acuminé. Les gousses sont vertes, ont une très faible courbure concave et sont parcheminées; elles sont tronquées dans leur partie distale. Les graines immatures sont vert pâle.

La maturation est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'Stratus' donne des graines de grosseur moyenne et de forme ovoïde à irrégulière; leur hile n'est pas noir. Les grains d'amidon sont lisses. Les cotylédons sont verts, n'ont pas de rides et ont quelques fossettes.

Origine génétique : 'Stratus' est issue du croisement Ceb 93530 × 'Baccara', effectué en 1995. Un des sujets provenant de ce croisement a été sélectionné en 1996, puis une sélection par filiation unipare a été effectuée, et des essais de rendement avec répétitions ont été réalisés. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la hauteur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété et ont été réalisés suivant un dispositif par blocs aléatoires complets. Les parcelles comprenaient chacune 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm; elles ont d'abord été ensemencées sur 6 m, puis réduites à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures.

Tableau 296 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Bluebird', 'Garde' et 'Stratus'

	'Bluebird'	'Garde'	'Stratus'	'Espace'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	43,3	65,9	50,7	50,6
écart-type	6,70	9,56	5,14	7,77
Nombre d'entre-nœuds (premier entre-nœud florifère inclus)				
moyenne	13,7	16,8	13,1	15,6
écart-type	0 87	0,90	0,58	0,53
Longueur du pétiole (cm)				
moyenne	5,8	6,3	5,6	5,8
écart-type	0,94	1,48	1,29	1,49
Longueur des stipules (cm)				
moyenne	5,6	5,2	6,5	4,8
écart-type	1,09	0,94	0,65	0,80

Largeur des stipules (cm)				
moyenne	2,8	2,5	3,3	2,2
écart-type	0,74	0,55	0,50	0,50
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)				
moyenne	6,5	6,0	7,6	6,2
écart-type	1,04	2,50	1,23	2,23
Longueur de la gousse (cm)				
moyenne	6,8	6,8	5,8	6,1
écart-type	0,81	0,87	1,35	0,69
Largeur de la gousse (cm)				
moyenne	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,2
écart-type	0,12	0,13	0,16	0,13
Poids de la graine (g/1000 graines)				
	267	257	257	229

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : 'Topeka'
Numéro de la demande : 02-3013
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Requérant : Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : M. Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Integra' et 'Maribu'

Sommaire : *'Topeka' est un pois des champs semi-aphylle à graines jaunes qui donne une plante beaucoup moins haute que 'Integra' et 'Maribu'. Les macules des stipules sont moins denses chez Topeka' que chez 'Maribu'. La base de l'étendard est cunéiforme à droite chez 'Topeka', tandis qu'elle est fortement arquée chez 'Integra' et légèrement arquée chez 'Maribu'.*

Description : 'Topeka' est une variété de pois des champs semi-aphylle à tiges non fasciées. La plante est verte et n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les tiges sont de longueur moyenne. Les stipules ont le dessus moyennement pruiné et sont faiblement à moyennement dentées; elles sont normalement développées, n'ont pas la forme d'oreilles de lapins et ont des macules éparses.

'Topeka' fleurit à une époque intermédiaire et donne une ou deux fleurs par nœud. L'étendard de la fleur est blanc, et sa base est légèrement cunéiforme. Le sommet du lobe supérieur du calice est acuminé. Les gousses sont vertes, ont une très faible courbure concave et sont partiellement parcheminées; elles sont tronquées dans leur partie distale. Les graines immatures sont vert pâle.

L'époque de maturation est intermédiaire. 'Topeka' donne des graines de grosseur moyenne et de forme sphérique à ovoïde; leur hile n'est pas noir. Les grains d'amidon sont lisses. Les cotylédons sont jaunes et n'ont ni rides, ni fossettes.

Origine génétique : 'Topeka' est issue du croisement Ceb 94572 × 'Badminton', effectué en 1994. Un des sujets provenant de ce croisement a été sélectionné en 1995, puis une sélection par filiation unipare a été effectuée, et des essais de rendement avec répétitions ont été réalisés. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la hauteur de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu à Westlock (Alberta), en 2002 et 2003. Les essais comportaient 4 répétitions par variété et ont été réalisés suivant un dispositif par blocs aléatoires complets. Les parcelles comprenaient chacune 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm; elles ont d'abord été ensemencées sur 6 m, puis réduites à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures.

Tableau 297 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Maribu' et 'Topeka'

	'Maribu'	'Topeka'	'Integra'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	57,4	50,8	61,8
écart-type	5,88	5,02	2,81
Nombre d'entre-nœuds (premier entre-nœud florifère inclus)			
moyenne	13,5	13,9	15,9
écart-type	1,35	0,89	0,78
Longueur du pétiole (cm)			
moyenne	5,7	6,6	6,9
écart-type	1,19	0,66	0,96
Longueur des stipules (cm)			
moyenne	5,6	5,3	5,3
écart-type	1,32	0,56	0,37
Largeur des stipules (cm)			
moyenne	2,9	2,6	2,6
écart-type	0,83	0,27	0,34
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	9,4	7,9	6,5
écart-type	2,3	1,27	0,92
Longueur de la gousse (cm)			
moyenne	6,0	6,8	6,6
écart-type	0,59	0,48	0,50
Largeur de la gousse (cm)			
moyenne	1,4	1,4	1,3
écart-type	0,11	0,08	0,07

Poids de la graine (g/1000 graines)

	257	245	265

* variété de référence

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Serafina'** (voir la figure 146)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2456
Date de la demande : 2000/12/12
Requérant : Saatzucht Fritz Lange KG, Bad Schwartau (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : M. Allan Parker, Parker Potato Ltd., Alberton (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)

Variétés de référence : 'Yukon Gold' et 'AC Maple Gold'

Sommaire : *'Serafina' donne une plante étalée, alors que 'Yukon Gold' donne une plante dressée. Les fleurs de 'Serafina' sont blanches, alors que celles de 'Yukon Gold' sont violet-bleu. Le pédoncule est faiblement anthocyané chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique chez les variétés de référence. Le tubercule est oblong chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est ovale chez les variétés de référence. La base du germe est faiblement anthocyanée chez 'Serafina', alors qu'elle est très fortement anthocyanée chez 'Yukon Gold' et fortement anthocyanée chez 'AC Maple Gold'.*

Description : 'Serafina' donne une plante étalée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est épaisse et faiblement anthocyanée. Les ailes caulinaires sont proéminentes, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont fortement renflés et n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont petites. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en outre cinq à dix folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'Serafina' produit un petit nombre d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est faiblement anthocyané et persistant. Les fleurs sont blanches. Les faces interne et externe de la corolle n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule sont faiblement anthocyanés. Les anthères sont orange et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert clair. La plante produit un petit nombre de baies.

Le tubercule est oblong. La peau est lisse, jaune, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune moyen, sans couleur secondaire. 'Serafina' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port fermé et est faiblement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont de longueur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Serafina' est issue d'un croisement '382/78' × 'Palma' réalisé en 1986 à Bad Schwartau, en Allemagne. La variété a été mise au point par sélection clonale effectuée aux générations F_2 à F_6. Les critères de sélection étaient la résistance aux maladies et la qualité culinaire.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Serafina' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Tableau 298 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Serafina'

	'Serafina'	'Yukon Gold'*	'AC Maple Gold'*
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
	155B	85C	155A
Longueur du tubercule (mm)			
moyenne	88,6	82,6	82,9
écart-type	12,5	11,3	14,1
Largeur du tubercule (mm)			
moyenne	55,7	77,0	62,0
écart-type	6,2	7,8	7,1

Épaisseur du tubercule (mm)

moyenne	45,4	59,8	52,1
écart-type	4,7	7,3	5,9

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Baby Boomer'** (voir la figure 149)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2874
Date de la demande : 2001/11/16
Requérant : A.S. Heijboer, Kloetinge (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Solanum International Inc., Edmonton (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' (voir le tableau 299 à la page 301)

Sommaire : *'Baby Boomer' donne une plante demi-dressée, alors que 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' donnent des plantes dressées. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Le bouton floral n'est pas anthocyané chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est moyennement anthocyané chez les variétés de référence. La peau du tubercule est chamois chez 'Baby Boomer', alors qu'elle est jaune pâle chez 'Bintje' et jaune moyen chez 'Yukon Gold'. La base du germe est faiblement pubescente chez 'Baby Boomer', alors qu'elle est fortement pubescente chez les variétés de référence. Le sommet du germe a un port ouvert chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il a un port fermé chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Baby Boomer' donne une plante demi-dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est mince, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les ailes caulinaires sont proéminentes, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont légèrement renflés et n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est étroitement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en moyenne cinq paires de folioles primaires, petites et étroitement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et symétrique. La feuille compte en outre dix à quatorze folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'Baby Boomer' produit un nombre modéré d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est persistant et ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu. La face interne de la corolle présente une pigmentation anthocyanique de moyenne intensité; la face externe est également anthocyanée. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les anthères sont orange et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert moyen.

Le tubercule est ovale. La peau est squameuse, chamois, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, moyennement profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune moyen, sans couleur secondaire. 'Baby Boomer' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est sphérique. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port ouvert, une forte pubescence et une forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont longues.

Origine génétique : 'Baby Boomer' est issue d'un croisement 'AH86-102' × 'Berlikummer Geeltje × Eigenheimer' réalisé en 1992 à Kloetinge, aux Pays-Bas.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Baby Boomer' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Pacific Russet'** (voir la figure 151)
Numéro de la demande : 02-2988
Date de la demande : 2002/02/08
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Lethbridge (Alberta)
Sélectionneur : Dermot Lynch, AAC, Lethbridge (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Russet Burbank' et 'Russet Norkotah' (voir le tableau 299 à la page 389)

Sommaire : *'Pacific Russet' donne des tubercules oblongs, alors que 'Russet Burbank' et 'Russet Norkotah' donnent des tubercules allongés. Le germe de 'Pacific Russet' est ovoïde, alors que celui des variétés de référence est conique. La base du germe est beaucoup moins anthocyanée chez la variété*

candidate que chez les variétés de référence. 'Pacific Russet' se distingue de 'Alta Russet', autre variété candidate, par la couleur de ses fleurs.

Description : 'Pacific Russet' donne une plante dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont légèrement renflés et n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est fermée. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en moyenne quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en outre quatre à onze folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'Pacific Russet' produit un nombre élevé d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est persistant et ne possède aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les fleurs sont blanches. Les faces interne et externe de la corolle sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les anthères sont orange et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert foncé. La plante produit un petit nombre de baies.

Le tubercule est oblong. La peau est rugueuse, brune, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est blanche, sans couleur secondaire. 'Pacific Russet' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port intermédiaire et est moyennement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'Pacific Russet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1987 au Centre de recherches de Lethbridge d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Le parent femelle était le clone expérimental à peau rugueuse 'NDA8694-3', créé à l'Université d'État du Dakota du Nord; ce clone est résistant à la gale commune mais sensible à la verticilliose. Le parent mâle était le cultivar à haut rendement et à peau rugueuse 'Century Russet', très résistant à la verticilliose. Les quatre premières générations soumises à une sélection au champ ont été cultivées à la sous-station de recherches de Vauxhall. La variété a ensuite été évaluée dans le cadre des essais régionaux de pomme de terre de l'Ouest canadien. Elle a été mise à l'essai sous la désignation expérimentale V0168-3.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Pacific Russet' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'FL 1922'** (voir la figure 154)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3016
Date de la demande : 2002/03/12
Requérant : Frito-Lay Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Martin Cipar, Verona, Wisconsin (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Snowden' et 'Atlantic' (voir le tableau 300 à la page 390)

Sommaire : *'FL 1922' donne une plante étalée, alors que 'Snowden' et 'Atlantic' donnent des plantes demi-dressées. Les nœuds et entre-nœuds de 'FL 1922' sont anthocyanés, alors que ceux des variétés de référence ne le sont pas. Les fleurs de 'FL 1922' sont violet-bleu foncé, avec une très forte pigmentation anthocyanique, alors que celles de 'Snowden' sont blanches, et celles de 'Atlantic', violet-bleu pâle, avec une pigmentation anthocyanique beaucoup moins intense que la variété candidate. Le sommet du germe est violet-bleu chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est vert chez les deux variétés de référence.*

Description : 'FL 1922' donne une plante étalée, courte, de type intermédiaire. La tige est faiblement anthocyanée et d'épaisseur moyenne. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds ne sont pas renflés et ont une faible pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est

pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis est faiblement anthocyané, tandis que le pétiole est moyennement anthocyané. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en moyenne trois paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en outre une à quatre folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'FL 1922' produit un nombre élevé d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est persistant et dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu. La face interne de la corolle présente une forte pigmentation anthocyanique; la face externe est également anthocyanée. La corolle est grande et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les anthères sont orange et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert foncé. La plante produit un petit nombre de baies.

Le tubercule est ovale. La peau est squameuse, chamois, avec une coloration violet-bleu dans les yeux. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, moyennement profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est blanche, sans couleur secondaire. 'FL 1922' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est moyennement pubescente et présente une très forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port fermé et est moyennement pubescent, bleu-violet, avec une forte pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'FL 1922' est issue d'un croisement 'FL 1533' × 'FL 1207' réalisé en 1988 dans les installations de recherche de la Frito-Lay situées près de Rhinelander, au Wisconsin. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées en serre durant l'été 1988, et les tubercules produits par les semis ont été récoltés vers la fin de l'automne suivant. Les tubercules ont été plantés en plein champ au printemps 1989. Une des sélections provenant de cette descendance, baptisée RD 84-89-13, a été mise à l'essai au champ pendant quatre années près de Rhinelander et s'est avérée résistante à la gale commune et pourvue d'une bonne saveur et d'une excellente qualité pour la fabrication de croustilles. La variété a été renommée 'FL 1922' en 1995.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'FL 1922' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'FL 1930'** (voir la figure 157)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3021
Date de la demande : 2002/03/21
Requérant : Frito-Lay Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Snowden' et 'Atlantic' (voir le tableau 300 à la page 390)

Sommaire : *Les fleurs de 'FL 1930' sont violet-rouge, alors que celles de 'Snowden' sont blanches, et celles de 'Atlantic', violet-bleu pâle. La pigmentation anthocyanique des fleurs est plus intense chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. La chair du tubercule est jaune pâle chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est blanche chez les variétés de référence. La base du germe est fortement anthocyanée chez 'FL 1930', alors qu'elle est moyennement anthocyanée chez 'Atlantic' et dépourvue de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Snowden'.*

Description : 'FL 1930' donne une plante demi-dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est d'épaisseur moyenne et ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont faiblement renflés et dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont petites. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est cordée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en moyenne quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est cordée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en outre quatre à sept folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'FL 1930' produit un nombre très élevé d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre élevé de fleurs. Le bouton floral est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les fleurs sont violet-rouge. La face interne de la corolle présente une forte pigmentation anthocyanique; la face externe est également

anthocyanée. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les anthères sont jaune vif et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert foncé.

Le tubercule est ovale. La peau est squameuse, chamois, sans coloration secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, moyennement profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune pâle, sans couleur secondaire. 'FL 1930' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port intermédiaire et est moyennement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'FL 1930' est issue d'un croisement 'FL 1850' × 'FL 1291' réalisé en 1991 dans les installations de recherche de la Frito-Lay situées près de Rhinelander, au Wisconsin. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées en serre durant l'été 1992, et les tubercules produits par les semis ont été récoltés vers la fin de l'automne suivant. Les tubercules ont été plantés en plein champ au printemps 1993. Une des sélections provenant de cette descendance, baptisée 1993 111.3, a été mise à l'essai au champ pendant quatre années près de Rhinelander, et elle a produit de façon régulière des tubercules arrondis-ovales uniformes donnant des croustilles d'aspect excellent. La variété a été renommée 'FL 1930' en 1997.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'FL 1930' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'FL 2006'** (voir la figure 158)
Numéro de la demande :	02-3067
Date de la demande :	2002/04/29
Requérant :	Frito-Lay Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Hostess Frito-Lay Company, Mississauga (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Snowden' et 'Atlantic' (voir le tableau 300 à la page 390)

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'FL 2006' sont modérément anthocyanées, alors que celles des variétés de référence ne sont pas anthocyanées. Les pétioles sont fortement anthocyanés chez la variété candidate, alors qu'ils ne sont pas anthocyanés chez les variétés de référence. Le tubercule de 'FL 2006' présente une coloration violette dans les yeux, alors que ceux des variétés de référence ne présentent aucune coloration secondaire. La peau du tubercule est lisse chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est squameuse chez les variétés de référence. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la base du germe est beaucoup plus intense chez 'FL 2006' que chez 'Atlantic' et 'Snowden'.*

Description : 'FL 2006' donne une plante demi-dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est moyennement anthocyanée et d'épaisseur moyenne. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds ne sont pas renflés et sont faiblement anthocyanés. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert foncé, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis est faiblement anthocyané, tandis que le pétiole est fortement anthocyané. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en moyenne quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte en outre quatre à huit folioles secondaires et tertiaires.

'FL 2006' produit un nombre élevé d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est moyennement anthocyané. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu. La face interne de la corolle présente une pigmentation anthocyanique d'intensité moyenne; la face externe est également anthocyanée. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice est moyennement anthocyané, tandis que le pédoncule est faiblement anthocyané. Les anthères sont jaune vif et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert moyen.

Le tubercule est ovale. La peau est lisse, chamois, avec une coloration violette dans les yeux. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune pâle, sans couleur secondaire. 'FL 2006' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est moyennement pubescente et présente une très forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port intermédiaire et est moyennement pubescent, violet-bleu, avec une faible pigmentation

anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'FL 2006' est issue d'un croisement 'Atlantic' × 'FL 1815' réalisé en 1991 dans les installations de recherche de la Frito-Lay situées près de Rhinelander, au Wisconsin. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées en serre durant l'été 1994, et les tubercules produits par les semis ont été récoltés vers la fin de l'automne suivant. Les tubercules ont été plantés en plein champ au printemps 1995. Une des sélections provenant de cette descendance, baptisée 1995 191.2, a été mise à l'essai pendant trois années au champ près de Rhinelander et pendant une année dans des champs commerciaux de pomme de terre situés près d'Iola, au Wisconsin, et de Hastings, en Floride. La sélection a donné des croustilles d'aspect excellent lorsque les tubercules étaient transformés dès la récolte ou pendant les sept mois suivants. La variété a été renommée 'FL 2006' en 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'FL 2006' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Exempla'** (voir la figure 159)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3087
Date de la demande : 2002/05/03
Requérant : Saatzucht Firlbeck GmbH & Co. KG, Atting (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Solanum International Inc., Edmonton (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' (voir le tableau 301 à la page 390)

Sommaire : *'Exempla' donne une plante demi-dressée, alors que 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' donnent des plantes dressées. Le bouton floral n'est pas anthocyané chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est modérément anthocyané chez les variétés de référence. Le tubercule est oblong chez 'Exempla', alors qu'il est ovale chez 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold'. La base du germe est faiblement anthocyanée chez 'Exempla', alors qu'elle est fortement anthocyanée chez 'Bintje' et très fortement anthocyanée chez 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description : 'Exempla' donne une plante demi-dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont légèrement renflés et n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et symétrique. La feuille compte quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique.

'Exempla' produit un nombre intermédiaire d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un nombre intermédiaire de fleurs. Le bouton floral est persistant et dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les fleurs sont blanches. Les faces interne et externe de la corolle ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et ne forme pas une étoile. Le calice et le pédoncule ne sont pas anthocyanés. Les anthères sont jaune citron et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert foncé.

Le tubercule est oblong. La peau est squameuse, jaune, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont peu nombreux, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune moyen, sans couleur secondaire. 'Exempla' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port fermé et est moyennement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'Exempla' est issue d'un croisement 'Exquisa' × 'Arena' réalisé dans la station d'amélioration du requérant, en Allemagne. Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la qualité du tubercule pour la consommation et la transformation, la grosseur et la forme du tubercule, la couleur de sa chair et la texture de sa peau.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Exempla' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Innova'** (voir la figure 160)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3138
Date de la demande : 2002/07/11
Requérant : Handelmaatschappij VAN RIJN B.V., Gravenzande (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Solanum International Inc., Edmonton (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' (voir le tableau 301 à la page 390)

Sommaire : *'Innova' donne une plante demi-dressée, alors que 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold' donnent des plantes dressées. La foliole terminale et les folioles primaires sont largement ovées chez 'Innova', alors que ces folioles sont moyennement ovées chez 'Bintje' et étroitement ovées chez 'Yukon Gold'. 'Innova' ne produit pas de fleurs, alors que les variétés de référence en produisent. Le tubercule est oblong chez 'Innova', alors qu'il est ovale chez 'Bintje' et 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description : 'Innova' donne une plante demi-dressée, de hauteur moyenne et de type intermédiaire. La tige est d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont légèrement renflés et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est fermée. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est largement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et symétrique. La feuille compte quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et largement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est cordée et asymétrique. 'Innova' ne produit pas de fleurs.

Le tubercule est oblong. La peau est lisse, jaune, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est jaune moyen, sans couleur secondaire. 'Innova' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est sphérique. La base est fortement pubescente et présente une très forte pigmentation anthocyanique violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port intermédiaire et est fortement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est élevée, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont courtes.

Origine génétique : 'Innova' est issue d'un croisement 'Nicola' × 'Impala' réalisé en 1987 dans la station d'amélioration du requérant, à Emmeloord, aux Pays-Bas. La variété 'Nicola' est issue d'un croisement 'Clivia' × '6439/1011', tandis que la variété 'Impala' est issue d'un croisement 'BM52-72' × 'Biranco'. Les critères de sélection employés pour la mise au point de 'Innova' étaient la précocité, la qualité pour la cuisson à l'eau, l'aptitude à l'entreposage, la durée de conservation ainsi que la tolérance aux meurtrissures et aux autres dommages.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Innova' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Alta Russet'** (voir la figure 161)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3558
Date de la demande : 2003/04/11
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Lethbridge (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : Alberta Seed Potato Inc., Edmonton (Alberta)
Sélectionneur : Dermot Lynch, AAC, Lethbridge (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : Russet Burbank' et 'Russet Norkotah' (voir le tableau 299 à la page 389)

Sommaire : *Les tiges et les boutons floraux sont anthocyanés chez 'Alta Russet', alors qu'ils sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique chez les variétés de référence. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont blanches chez les variétés de référence. 'Alta Russet' donne un tubercule ovale, alors que 'Russet Burbank' et 'Russet Norkotah' donnent des tubercules allongés.*

Description : 'Alta Russet' donne une plante dressée, courte, de type intermédiaire. La tige est faiblement anthocyanée et d'épaisseur moyenne. Les ailes caulinaires sont bien marquées, simples et droites. Les nœuds sont légèrement renflés et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige est fortement ramifiée.

Les feuilles sont vert moyen, et leur face inférieure est pubescente. Leur silhouette est intermédiaire. Le dessus et le dessous du rachis sont pubescents. Le rachis et le pétiole ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. La foliole terminale est moyennement ovée, son bord est faiblement ondulé, son

sommet est acuminé, et sa base est tronquée et asymétrique. La feuille compte quatre paires de folioles primaires, de grandeur moyenne et moyennement ovées; leur sommet est acuminé, et leur base est tronquée et asymétrique.

'Alta Russet' produit un petit nombre d'inflorescences, comptant chacune un petit nombre de fleurs. Le bouton floral est persistant et fortement anthocyané. Les fleurs sont violet-bleu. La face interne de la corolle présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique; la face externe est également anthocyanée. La corolle est de grandeur moyenne et forme une étoile très proéminente. Le calice et le pédoncule sont fortement anthocyanés. Les anthères sont jaune vif et forment un cône large. Le stigmate est capité et vert foncé. La plante produit un petit nombre de baies.

Le tubercule est ovale. La peau est rugueuse, brune, sans couleur secondaire. Les yeux sont en nombre intermédiaire, peu profonds et uniformément répartis. Les arcades ne sont pas proéminentes. La chair est blanche, sans couleur secondaire. 'Alta Russet' produit un nombre intermédiaire de tubercules.

Le germe est ovoïde. La base est faiblement pubescente et présente une pigmentation anthocyanique modérée de couleur violet-bleu. Le sommet a un port fermé et est moyennement pubescent, vert, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La fréquence d'émergence des racines est moyenne, les lenticelles sont modérément protubérantes, et les ramifications latérales sont de longueur moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Alta Russet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1987 au Centre de recherches de Lethbridge d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Le parent femelle était 'Russet Nugget', tandis que le parent mâle était 'Ranger Russet'. 'Russet Nugget' est résistante à la gale commune, à la nécrose réticulée due au PLRV, à la verticilliose, à l'alternariose, au cœur creux et à la tache noire. 'Ranger Russet' est résistante au PVY, au PVX, au cœur creux et au « bout sucré », mais sensible à la tache noire. Les quatre premières générations soumises à une sélection au champ ont été cultivées à la sous-station de recherches de Vauxhall. La variété a ensuite été évaluée dans le cadre des essais régionaux de pomme de terre de l'Ouest canadien. Elle a été mise à l'essai sous la désignation expérimentale V0266-8.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Alta Russet' ont été menés en 2003 à Vauxhall, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur des rangs de 30 mètres espacés de 90 cm, à raison de un rang par variété. Les plants étaient espacés de 30 cm sur le rang. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 50 mesures.

Tableau 299 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Pacific Russet' et 'Alta Russet'

	'Pacific Russet'*	'Alta Russet'	'Russet Burbank'*	'Russet Norkotah'*
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)				
	155D	84D	155D	155D
Longueur du tubercule (mm)				
moyenne	87,3	82,5	120,9	100,3
écart-type	13,1	12,9	24,4	17,0
Largeur du tubercule (mm)				
moyenne	66,9	62,8	53,5	57,4
écart-type	7,4	6,0	6,1	6,8
Épaisseur du tubercule (mm)				
moyenne	56,4	53,1	45,7	49,3
écart-type	6,8	5,3	6,1	5,9

* variété de référence

Tableau 300 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'FL 1922', 'FL 1930' et 'FL 2006'

	'FL 1922'	'FL 1930'	'FL 2006'	'Snowden'*	'Atlantic'*
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	90C	80C	97D	155D	92D
Longueur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	67,5	66,4	70,9	59,6	74,2
écart-type	7,2	8,3	6,5	7,0	9,7
Largeur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	55,2	60,5	62,1	52,6	68,9
écart-type	5,8	7,3	5,9	5,6	9,0
Épaisseur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	49,1	51,4	49,1	45,3	59,2
écart-type	4,9	4,9	5,4	4,5	7,8
Couleur de chair du tubercule	blanche	jaune pâle	jaune pâle	blanche	blanche

* variété de référence

Tableau 301 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Baby Boomer', 'Exempla' et 'Inova'

	'Baby Boomer'	'Exempla'	'Inova'	'Bintje'*	'Yukon Gold'*
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	88D	155D	S/O+	S/O+	85D
Longueur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	51,4	81,3	71,8	78,0	70,6
écart-type	4,8	12,7	9,3	15,0	9,5
Largeur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	45,2	52,4	54,7	51,0	63,7
écart-type	3,7	7,8	5,5	4,4	7,9
Épaisseur du tubercule (mm)					
moyenne	39,4	53,9	47,5	42,7	53,2
écart-type	3,3	6,5	4,6	3,4	6,3

* variété de référence
\+ Nota : Les plants de 'Bintje' n'ont pas fleuri en 2003, et 'Inova' est une variété qui ne fleurit pas.

PRUNIER
(*Prunus domestica* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'V70034'** (voir la figure 144)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3519
Date de la demande : 2003/04/02
Requérant : University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : W. Lay, J. Jayasankar et G. Tehrani, University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Vineland Station (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' et 'Stanley'

Sommaire : *'V70034' est un prunier de type européen, dont les fruits arrivent à maturité très tôt au cours de la saison, environ cinq semaines avant 'Stanley' et légèrement plus tôt que 'Vanette' et 'Valerie'. 'V70034' est autocompatible, contrairement à 'Valerie', à 'Vanette' et à 'Stanley'. Les rameaux de un an de la variété candidate ne sont pas pubescents, tandis que ceux des variétés de référence présentent une pubescence modérée. Le dessus du limbe est faiblement pubescent chez 'V70034', tandis qu'il ne présente aucune pubescence chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit de 'V70034' est plus gros que ceux de 'Vanette' et de 'Stanley', et sa forme diffère de celle des fruits de 'Valerie' et de 'Stanley', qui est très allongée. Le noyau de 'V70034' est très petit par rapport au fruit, tandis que celui des variétés de référence est moyen ou gros. La chair est ambrée chez 'V70034', alors qu'elle est vert jaunâtre chez 'Bluefre'.*

Description : 'V70034' donne un prunier modérément vigoureux, à port dressé à étalé et à houppier dense. 'V70034' produit un nombre modéré d'anticipés. Les rameaux de un an sont brun rougeâtre, demi-dressés, modérément minces, glabres. Ils portent un assez petit nombre de lenticelles et ne produisent pas de fleurs. Les lambourdes sont courtes à moyennes. Les bourgeons à bois sont très petits, coniques, apprimés contre le rameau, à sommet pointu. Leur support est petit à moyen, décurrent. Les rameaux de l'année sont fortement pubescents, et leur méristème apical est faiblement anthocyané.

Les feuilles de 'V70034' sont vert moyen, horizontales, largement obovées. Leur sommet est mucroné et forme un angle légèrement obtus. La base des feuilles est en forme de U. La marge des feuilles est crénelée, sans dents de scie secondaires. La face supérieure du limbe est modérément lustrée et faiblement pubescente, et sa face inférieure est fortement pubescente. Le pétiole présente une rainure de profondeur moyenne. Il est moyennement pubescent sur le dessus et faiblement pubescent sur le dessous. Deux glandes sont généralement présentes, sur la base du limbe et le pétiole.

La floraison est intermédiaire à tardive. Les fleurs sont blanc crème. La corolle est grande. Le pédoncule est épais et glabre. Le réceptacle est moyennement profond, glabre sur les deux faces. Les sépales sont elliptiques, pubescents sur les deux faces, apprimés contre les pétales. Il n'y a pas de fleurs à pétales doubles. Les pétales sont tangents, entièrement glabres, elliptiques et plus larges que longs, à bord faiblement ondulé. La base des pétales forme un angle ouvert, et leur bord apical est denté. Le stigmate est situé au même niveau que les anthères, et la fleur ne compte aucun carpelle supplémentaire. L'ovaire et le style sont glabres. Les anthères sont jaunes. La variété est autocompatible.

La maturation du fruit est très hâtive. Le fruit est gros, elliptique, symétrique vu de face. Son diamètre maximal se situe vers le milieu. La suture est de profondeur moyenne sur toute sa longueur. Le sommet du fruit est glabre et plat. La cavité pédonculaire est modérément profonde, et le pédoncule est faiblement pubescent. La peau du fruit est bleu-violet à bleu foncé, moyennement pruinée et marquée de points rougeâtres. La chair est ambrée, modérément ferme, juteuse et sucrée ainsi que moyennement à fortement acide. Sa texture se situe entre grossière et fine.

Le noyau est petit par rapport au fruit et n'adhère pas à la chair. Il est arrondi en vue latérale, subglobuleux à aplati en vue ventrale et rond-elliptique en vue basale. Le noyau est asymétrique en vue latérale, mais symétrique en vue ventrale. Il n'a pas de carène. Les faces latérales du noyau sont granuleuses. Les bords de la rainure dorsale sont entiers. Les arêtes du noyau sont relativement peu tranchantes. La zone ventrale du noyau et l'extrémité pédonculaire sont modérément larges. L'extrémité pédonculaire forme un angle droit. Le sommet du noyau est modérément arrondi.

Origine génétique : 'V70034' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisée en 1970 entre deux pruniers de type européen; la descendance de ce croisement a été désignée par le numéro 7003. Le parent femelle était le cultivar 'Valor', caractérisé par ses fruits bleu-violet, moyens à gros, à chair ferme, à noyau semi-adhérent, à maturation intermédiaire à tardive. Le parent mâle était le cultivar 'California Blue', caractérisé par ses gros fruits bleu-rouge, à chair ferme, à noyau non adhérent, à maturation hâtive. Les graines ont été récoltées, stratifiées et mises à germer. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été transplantés au champ dans des blocs d'essai, à Vineland Station, où ils ont été soumis à une évaluation

individuelle. Un semis a été sélectionné en 1977 et soumis à des épreuves approfondies. Dénommée 'V70034', la variété a été greffée sur un porte-greffe commercial et plantée dans des parcelles d'essai en 1979, 1985 et 1992, à Vineland, où elle a été soumise à d'autres évaluations et comparaisons.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V70034' ont eu lieu de 2001 à 2003, dans les installations de recherche de l'Université de Guelph, à Vineland Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur six arbres par variété. Les arbres avaient 12 ans et ont été élevés sur porte-greffe 'Myrobalan B'. Les caractères quantitatifs ont fait l'objet d'au moins 20 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'V72511'** (voir la figure 145)
Numéro de la demande :	03-3520
Date de la demande :	2003/04/02
Requérant :	University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs :	W. Lay, J. Jayasankar et G. Tehrani, University of Guelph, Dept. of Plant Agriculture, Vineland Station (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' et 'Stanley'

Sommaire : *'V72511' est un prunier de type européen, dont les fruits arrivent à maturité plus tard que ceux de 'Vanette' et 'Valerie', mais légèrement plus tôt que ceux de 'Bluefre' et 'Stanley'. Contrairement à 'V70034', l'autre variété candidate, 'V72511' n'est pas autocompatible. Le fruit de 'V72511' est plus gros que ceux de 'Vanette' et de 'Stanley', et il est oblong, tandis que celui de 'Vanette' est ové, et celui de 'Bluefre', arrondi. La couleur de fond de la peau est plutôt bleu-violet à bleu foncé chez 'V72511', tandis qu'elle tire davantage sur le violet chez 'Vanette', 'Bluefre' et 'Stanley'. La chair est vert-jaune chez 'V72511', tandis qu'elle est jaune ou ambrée chez 'Valerie', 'Vanette', 'Stanley' et 'V70034'. En vue latérale, le noyau de 'V72511' est allongé, tandis que ceux de 'Valerie' et de 'Bluefre' sont ovés, et celui de 'Vanette', arrondi.*

Description : 'V72511' donne un prunier modérément vigoureux, à port étalé et à houppier dense. Les rameaux de un an sont brun rougeâtre, demi-dressés, d'épaisseur moyenne, faiblement pubescents. Ils portent un grand nombre de lenticelles et ne produisent pas de fleurs. Les lambourdes sont de longueur moyenne. Les bourgeons à bois sont petits, coniques, apprimés contre le rameau, à sommet pointu. Leur support est de grosseur moyenne, décurrent. Les rameaux de l'année ne présentent aucune pubescence, et leur méristème apical est fortement anthocyané.

Les feuilles de 'V72511' sont vert foncé, horizontales, largement obovées. Leur sommet est acuminé et forme un angle légèrement aigu. La base des feuilles est en forme de V. La marge des feuilles est dentée en scie, avec des dents secondaires occasionnelles. La face supérieure du limbe est modérément lustrée et glabre, et sa face inférieure est fortement pubescente. Le pétiole présente une rainure de profondeur moyenne. Il est faiblement à moyennement pubescent sur le dessus et glabre sur le dessous. Deux glandes sont généralement présentes, sur la base du limbe et le pétiole.

Le prunier 'V72511' fleurit tôt. Les fleurs sont blanc crème. La corolle est grande. Le pédoncule est mince et glabre. Le réceptacle est moyennement profond, glabre sur sa face intérieure et faiblement pubescent sur sa face extérieure. Les sépales sont triangulaires et pubescents sur les deux faces; ils ne touchent ni aux pétales ni au réceptacle. Il n'y a pas de fleurs à pétales doubles. Les pétales sont circulaires, espacés, entièrement glabres, à bord faiblement ondulé. La base des pétales forme un angle moyen, et leur bord apical est denté. Le stigmate est porté plus haut que les anthères, et la fleur ne compte aucun carpelle supplémentaire. L'ovaire et le style sont glabres. Les anthères sont orange rougeâtre. La variété n'est pas autocompatible.

Le fruit parvient à maturité à la mi-saison. Il est oblong, moyen à gros, symétrique vu de face. Son diamètre maximal se situe vers le milieu. La suture est de profondeur moyenne sur toute sa longueur. Le sommet du fruit est glabre et pointu. La cavité pédonculaire est modérément profonde, et le pédoncule présente une pubescence clairsemée à modérée. La peau du fruit est bleu-violet à bleu foncé, moyennement pruinée et marquée de points violets. La chair est vert-jaune, ferme, modérément juteuse, moyennement acide et moyennement sucrée. Sa texture se situe entre grossière et fine.

Le noyau est semi-adhérent et de grosseur moyenne par rapport au fruit. Il est allongé en vue latérale, aplati en vue ventrale et long-elliptique en vue basale. Le noyau est symétrique en vue latérale et en vue ventrale. Il n'a pas de carène. Les faces latérales du noyau ont une texture fine. Les bords de la rainure dorsale sont entiers. Les arêtes du noyau sont modérément tranchantes. La zone ventrale du noyau et l'extrémité pédonculaire sont étroites. L'extrémité pédonculaire forme un angle aigu. Le sommet du noyau est pointu.

Origine génétique : 'V72511' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisée en 1972 entre deux pruniers de type européen; la descendance de ce croisement a été désignée par

le numéro 7251. Le parent femelle était le cultivar 'Verity', caractérisé par ses fruits violets, de grosseur moyenne, à chair ferme, à noyau non adhérent, à maturation intermédiaire à tardive. Le parent mâle était le cultivar 'Bluebell', caractérisé par ses gros fruits bleus, à chair ferme, à noyau non adhérent, à maturation intermédiaire à tardive. Les graines ont été récoltées, stratifiées et mises à germer. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été transplantés au champ dans des blocs d'essai, à Vineland Station, où ils ont été soumis à une évaluation individuelle. Un semis a été sélectionné en 1981 et soumis à des épreuves approfondies. Dénommée 'V72511', la variété a été greffée sur un porte-greffe commercial et plantée dans des parcelles d'essai en 1983 et 1990, à Vineland, où elle a été soumise à d'autres évaluations et comparaisons.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V72511' ont eu lieu de 2001 à 2003, dans les installations de recherche de l'Université de Guelph, à Vineland Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur six arbres par variété. Les arbres avaient 12 ans et ont été élevés sur porte-greffe 'Myrobalan B'. Les caractères quantitatifs ont fait l'objet d'au moins 20 mesures.

ROSIER
(*Rosa hybrida*)

Dénomination proposée :	**'POULchris'** (voir la figure 163)
Nom commercial :	Imperial Palace'
Numéro de la demande :	98-1231
Date de la demande :	1998/03/4
Requérant :	Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada :	Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULzin' (Prince Palace') et 'POULtry' (Redwood)

Sommaire : *Chez 'POULchris', les feuilles sont plus petites et plus luisantes que chez 'POULtry', et les sépales sont moins appendiculés. La fleur de 'POULchris' est d'un rouge plus foncé que celle de 'POULzin'. La tache des faces interne et externe des pétales est plus grande chez 'POULchris' que chez 'POULtry'.*

Description : 'POULchris' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau est très faiblement anthocyané. La tige porte un nombre moyen à élevé d'aiguillons brun-vert, linéaires et concaves. Les feuilles sont vert foncé et ont le dessus fortement luisant. Il y a cinq ou sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince et largement ovée; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse.

'POULchris' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un nombre moyen de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte des poils très clairsemés. Le bouton floral est globulaire. Les sépales n'ont pas d'appendices ou sont très faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et concave à aplatie à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est double, rouge. Les pétales ont une tache moyenne à grande sur leur face externe et une tache de grandeur moyenne sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une très faible courbure et une faible ondulation. Le filet des étamines extérieures et les styles sont vert blanchâtre. Les stigmates sont plus hauts que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne et a la forme d'un entonnoir.

Origine génétique : 'POULchris' est issue du croisement de 'Christian IV' avec un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1988, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 8 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 2 avril 2003, des plants à racines nues ont été empotés; le 31 mai suivant, ils ont été transplantés au champ, avec un espacement de 90 cm de centre à centre. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 302 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULchris'

	'POULchris'	'POULzin'*	'POULtry'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	11,62	11,65	13,04
écart-type	1,192	1,432	1,484
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,21	8,65	9,91
écart-type	1,195	1,234	1,054
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	53B	N57B	53B

Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	53B	N57D	53B
centre	53B-C (N57C à la zone basale)	N57D	53C (N57C à la zone basale)
base	155D	157C	157D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
marge	46A	N57B	46A
centre	46A-B (N57C à la zone basale)	45B-N57B	46B-53C (plus pâle que 58C vers la base)
base	155D	157B	155C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULover'** (voir la figure 164)
Nom commercial : Rosenholm
Numéro de la demande : 98-1293
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'POULoma' (Meine Oma)

Sommaire : *La fleur de 'POULover' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'POULoma'. La fleur de 'POULover' est double, tandis que celle de 'POULoma' est très doublée. Chez 'POULover', les pétales sont obcordés, tandis que chez 'POULoma' ils sont très largement obovés. La courbure du bord des pétales est moins forte chez 'POULover' que chez 'POULoma'. La tache des faces interne et externe du pétale est plus grande chez 'POULover' que chez 'POULoma'. Les stigmates de 'POULover' sont un peu plus bas que les anthères chez 'POULover', tandis qu'ils sont plus hauts que les anthères chez 'POULoma'.*

Description : 'POULover' est un rosier grimpant à port voûté. Le jeune rameau n'a pas de pigmentation anthocyanique ou est très faiblement anthocyané. Les aiguillons courts de la tige sont clairsemés, et les aiguillons longs sont clairsemés à en nombre moyen. Les aiguillons sont brun-rouge et très concaves à concaves. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen et ont le dessus fortement luisant. Il y a sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince à coriace; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

'POULover' fleurit à deux reprises, pendant une à quatre semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un nombre élevé à très élevé de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte des poils denses. Le bouton floral est pointu. Les sépales sont faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et convexe aplatie à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est double, rose pâle. Les pétales ont une tache moyenne à grande sur leur face externe et une grande tache sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales n'est pas recourbé ou présente une très faible courbure; il est moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont vert-jaune. Les stigmates sont un peu plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit et a la forme d'un entonnoir.

Origine génétique : 'POULover' est issue du croisement de deux semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1982, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 8 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 2 avril 2003, des plants à racines nues ont été empotés; le 31 mai suivant, ils ont été transplantés au champ, avec un espacement de 90 cm de centre à centre. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 303 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULover'

	'POULover'	'POULoma'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,96	4,71
écart-type	0,538	0,326
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	65B/C (passant à 65C/D avec blanc)	55C (passant à 39D avec blanc)
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	62C	N155C, 56D (pétales extérieurs), 155A, 56B (pétales intérieurs)
centre	65C-D	56D (pétales extérieurs) 56C, 55C (pétales intérieurs)
base	155D	155C (pétales extérieurs) 155A (pétales intérieurs)

Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	62B	N155C, 56D (pétales extérieurs), N155C, 56B (pétales intérieurs)
centre	62D, 65C	56D (pétales extérieurs) 55C-56B (pétales intérieurs)
base	155D	N155B-157D (pétales extérieurs), 155A (pétales intérieurs)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULsiv'** (voir la figure 165)
Nom commercial : Silva Hit
Numéro de la demande : 99-1761
Date de la demande : 1999/08/10
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULpeacy' et 'POULhi001'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'POULsiv' sont plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence. Les aiguillons de la tige sont brun rougeâtre chez 'POULsiv', tandis qu'ils sont presque blancs chez les variétés de référence. La fleur de 'POULsiv' a un diamètre plus grand chez 'POULsiv' que chez les variétés de référence. La fleur est d'un jaune plus foncé que celle de 'POULpeacy'. Le bord des pétales est plus faiblement recourbé chez 'POULsiv' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'POULsiv' est un rosier floribunda miniature et compact, à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau n'est pas anthocyané ou présente une très faible pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre. Les aiguillons courts et les aiguillons longs de la tige sont linéaires, brun rougeâtre et clairsemés. Les feuilles sont vert foncé et ont le dessus moyennement à fortement luisant. Il y a cinq ou sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince à coriace; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison commence à la mi-saison, et 'POULsiv' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un nombre moyen de glandes stipitées. Le bouton floral est ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et à la base. Le centre de la fleur présente un pli; la corolle est double, jaune foncé. Les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une courbure et une ondulation faibles à moyennes. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont blancs, très longs et sont moyennement à fortement pubescents sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont plus hauts que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne; il a une forme intermédiaire entre celle d'un entonnoir et d'une urne et n'a pas d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un très faible parfum épicé.

Origine génétique : 'POULsiv' est issue du croisement de deux semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1995, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en janvier 2002, à Waterdown (Ontario). Pour les essais, 6 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995.

Tableau 304 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULsiv'

	'POULsiv'	'POULpeacy'*	'POULhi001'*
Longueur de la feuille entière (mm)			
moyenne	133,3	92,0	95,4
écart-type	15,38	9,18	4,65
nombre de mesures	6	10	10
Largeur de la feuille entière (mm)			
moyenne	95,83	77,50	70,90
écart-type	7,36	7,85	5,52
nombre de mesures	6	10	10
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	60,0	47,2	44,5
écart-type	7,07	2,27	4,84
nombre de mesures	6	10	10
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	12A	14A-B	13A-B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	13A	12B	13C
centre	13A	12B	13C
base	13A	3C	14A

Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)

marge	12A	12A	14B
centre	12A	12A	14B
base	13A	n/a	14A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULra010'** (voir la figure 166)
Nom commercial : Blush Parade
Numéro de la demande : 99-1762
Date de la demande : 1999/08/10
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULra004' et 'POULezy'

Sommaire : *Les jeunes tiges de 'POULra010' n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique, tandis que celles de 'POULra004' sont moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles de 'POULra010' sont plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence. Le diamètre de la fleur de 'POULra010' est plus petit que le diamètre de la fleur de 'POULra004', mais il est plus grand que celui de la fleur de 'POULezy'. Les fleurs sont rose rougeâtre pâle chez 'POULra010', rose-orange pâle chez 'POULra004', et blanches chez 'POULezy'.*

Description : 'POULra010' est un rosier miniature à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau n'est pas anthocyané. Les aiguillons courts et les aiguillons longs de la tige sont linéaires, brun rougeâtre et clairsemés. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen et ont le dessus faiblement à moyennement luisant. Il y a trois à sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse.

La floraison commence à la mi-saison, et 'POULra010' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un nombre petit à moyen de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un nombre petit à moyen de glandes stipitées. Le bouton floral est ovoïde. Les sépales n'ont pas d'appendices ou sont très faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et aplatie à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est très doublée, rose pâle. Les pétales ont de petites taches basales sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une faible courbure et une faible ondulation. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune blanchâtre. Les styles sont blancs et longs; ils sont moyennement pubescents sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont plus hauts que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit; il a la forme d'un entonnoir et n'a pas d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum fruité à épicé faible à moyen.

Origine génétique : 'POULra010' est issue du croisement de 'POULpol' avec un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1995, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en janvier 2002, à Waterdown (Ontario). Pour les essais, 6 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 6 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995.

Tableau 305 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULra010'

	'POULra010'	'POULra004'*	'POULezy'*
Longueur de la feuille entière (mm)			
moyenne	91,33	72,17	61,70
écart-type	5,35	5,78	8,66
Largeur de la feuille entière (mm)			
moyenne	62,00	43,67	45,20
écart-type	4,72	2,5	5,72
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	39,00	46,67	35,17
écart-type	3,58	3,2	1,72
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	36B	49B-C et 27B-C	155B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	36C	27C	155B
centre	36C	27B	155B
base	1D	15D	2D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
marge	36B	27A	155B
centre	36B	27B et 19C	155B
base	1D	15C	2D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULac002'** (voir la figure 167)
Nom commercial : Royal Palace
Numéro de la demande : 00-2346
Date de la demande : 2000/07/25
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULpeacy', 'POULhi001' et 'POULnil'

Sommaire : *La pigmentation anthocyanique des jeunes tiges est plus forte chez 'POULac002' que chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'POULac002' sont plus grandes que celles des variétés de référence. Les fleurs sont abricot chez 'POULac002', tandis qu'elles sont orange jaunâtre chez 'POULpeacy' et 'POULhi001', et rouge-orange chez 'POULnil'. Les styles de 'POULac002' sont plus longs que ceux des variétés de référence.*

Description : 'POULac002' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau présente une forte pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre. La tige porte des aiguillons courts clairsemés ou en nombre moyen et des aiguillons longs clairsemés. Les aiguillons sont linéaires à très concaves et sont brun rougeâtre. Les feuilles sont vert foncé et ont le dessus fortement luisant. Il y a trois à sept folioles. La foliole terminale est coriace; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse. La floraison commence à la mi-saison, et 'POULac002' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un petit nombre de poils ou d'aiguillons. Le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales n'ont pas d'appendices ou sont très faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie à irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe dans sa partie supérieure et aplatie à la base. Le centre de la fleur présente un pli; la corolle est double. Les pétales ont de petites taches basales sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une courbure moyenne et une faible ondulation. Le filet des étamines extérieures est orange-jaune. Les styles sont blancs à vert-jaune et longs; ils sont fortement pubescents sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont plus hauts que les anthères. Le réceptacle est moyen à gros; il a la forme d'une urne et n'a pas d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un faible parfum fruité.

Origine génétique : 'POULac002' est issue du croisement de 'POULrim' avec 'POULjol'; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1995, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en janvier 2002, à Waterdown (Ontario). Pour les essais, 6 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995.

Tableau 306 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULac002'

	'POULac002'	'POULpeacy'*	'POULhi001'*	'POULnil'*
Longueur de la feuille entière (mm)				
moyenne	127,50	92,00	95,40	98,40
écart-type	12,14	9,18	4,65	10,50
nombre de mesures	6	10	10	10
Largeur de la feuille entière (mm)				
moyenne	90,83	77,50	70,90	77,40
écart-type	8,98	7,85	5,52	4,86
nombre de mesures	6	10	10	10
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)				
moyenne	55,3	47,2	44,5	62,9
écart-type	4,64	2,27	4,84	4,83
nombre de mesures	6	10	10	6
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)				
	24A et 32A	14A-B	13A-B	29A-C
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)				
marge	17B et 28A	12B	13C	35B-C
centre	28A	12B	13C	35B-C
base	28A	3C	14A	13B
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)				
marge	17B et 25B	12A	14B	19B
centre	17B	12A	14B	22D
base	28A	-	14A	13B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULbrido'** (voir la figure 168)
Nom commercial : True Love
Numéro de la demande : 01-2754
Date de la demande : 2001/06/05
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'POULtry' (Redwood)

Sommaire : *Chez 'POULbrido', la foliole terminale est ovée, tandis que chez 'POULtry' elle est orbiculaire. Chez 'POULbrido', le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs, tandis que chez 'POULtry' il en produit un nombre moyen. La fleur de 'POULbrido' a un plus grand diamètre et des pétales plus grands que celle de 'POULtry'. La fleur de 'POULbrido' est d'un rouge plus clair que celle de 'POULtry'.*

Description : 'POULbrido' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé et buissonnant. Le jeune rameau est très faiblement anthocyané. La tige porte des aiguillons longs jaunes, concaves, clairsemés. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé et ont le dessus moyennement luisant. Il y a cinq ou sept folioles. La foliole terminale a une forme ovée et est coriace; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse.

'POULbrido' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est très doublée, rouge. Les pétales ont une tache petite à moyenne sur leur face externe et une très petite tache sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont blancs à vert-jaune. Les stigmates sont plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne et a la forme d'une urne.

Origine génétique : 'POULbrido' est issue du croisement d'un semis non identifié avec 'POULman'; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1987, à Fredensborg (Danemark). Parmi les critères

de sélection figuraient la couleur et la densité du feuillage, la résistance aux maladies, la couleur des fleurs et la rusticité.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu durant l'été 2003, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Pour les essais, 8 sujets par variété ont été utilisés. Le 2 avril 2003, des plants à racines nues ont été empotés; le 31 mai suivant, ils ont été transplantés au champ, avec un espacement de 90 cm de centre à centre. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 307 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULbrido'

	'POULbrido'	'POULtry'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,54	5,50
écart-type	0,635	0,368
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	53B	53B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	53B	53B
centre	53B avec tons 58B (N57C-B à la zone basale)	53C (N57C à la zone basale)
base	155A	157D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	45A	46A
centre	45A-46B (N57C à la zone basale)	46B-53C (plus pâle que 58C vers la base)
base	155A	155C
Longueur des pétales (mm)		
moyenne	3,73	2,36
écart-type	0,386	0,363
Largeur des pétales (mm)		
moyenne	3,76	2,70
écart-type	0,479	0,316

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULra014'** (voir la figure 169)
Nom commercial : Julie Parade
Numéro de la demande : 01-2788
Date de la demande : 2001/07/19
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULra001' et 'POULra004'

Sommaire : *Les aiguillons courts et les aiguillons longs de la tige sont moins nombreux chez 'POULra014' que chez 'POULra004'. Le diamètre de la fleur de 'POULra014' est plus grand que celui des fleurs des variétés de référence. Les fleurs sont rose rougeâtre pâle chez 'POULra014', tandis qu'elles sont rose orange pâle chez 'POULra004'.*

Description : 'POULra014' est un rosier miniature à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau présente une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte, bronze à brun rougeâtre. La tige porte des aiguillons courts et des aiguillons longs linéaires, brun rougeâtre, clairsemés. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé et ont le dessus moyennement luisant. Il y a trois à sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse à arrondie.

La floraison commence à la mi-saison, et 'POULra014' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un nombre élevé de poils et quelques glandes stipitées. Le bouton floral est ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement à fortement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et aplatie à la base. Le centre de la fleur présente un pli; la corolle est très doublée, rose pâle. Les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face externe et une petite tache basale sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une forte courbure et une faible ondulation. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont blancs à vert jaunâtre et longs; ils sont faiblement pubescents sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont un peu plus hauts que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne; il a la forme d'une urne et n'a pas d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum fruité faible à moyen.

Origine génétique : 'POULra014' est issue du croisement de 'Patricia Kordana' avec un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1998, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en janvier 2002, à Waterdown (Ontario). Pour les essais, 6 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 6 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995.

Tableau 309 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULra014'

	'POULra014'	'POULra001'*	'POULra004'*
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	50,83	44,67	46,67
écart-type	3,76	2,58	3,20
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	49B	38B	49B-C et 27B-C
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	65A-B	36A	27C
centre	65A-B	36A	27B
base	157C et 49D	157A	15D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
marge	36B	38B	27A
centre	36A	38B	27B et 19C
base	157C 49D	157A	15C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULra015'** (voir la figure 170)
Nom commercial : Denise Parade®
Numéro de la demande : 01-2789
Date de la demande : 2001/07/19
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'POULra004'

Sommaire : *Le diamètre de la fleur de 'POULra015' est plus petit que celui de la fleur de 'POULra004'. 'POULra015' a des fleurs demi-doubles, tandis que 'POULra004' a des fleurs doubles. Les fleurs de 'POULra015' diffèrent de celles de 'POULra004' par leur couleur et leur forme générale.*

Description : 'POULra015' est un rosier miniature à port dressé à buissonnant. Le jeune rameau présente une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à moyenne, brun rougeâtre. La tige porte des aiguillons courts et des aiguillons longs linéaires, brun rougeâtre, clairsemés. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen et ont le dessus moyennement luisant. Il y a trois à sept folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse.

La floraison commence à la mi-saison, et 'POULra015' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un nombre petit à moyen de poils et d'aiguillons. Le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont faiblement à moyennement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie à irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et convexe à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est demi-double. Les pétales ont une tache basale très petite à petite sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales présente une courbure moyenne à forte et une ondulation faible à moyenne. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont blancs, moyens à longs; ils sont faiblement pubescents sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne; il a la forme d'un entonnoir et n'a pas d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULra015' est issue du croisement de 'Patricia Kordana' avec un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1998, à Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en janvier 2002, à Waterdown (Ontario). Pour les essais, 6 sujets par variété ont été cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 6 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995.

Tableau 310 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULra015'

	'POULra015'	'POULra004'*
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	30,50	46,67
écart-type	5,50	3,20
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	27D, 18D, 15D	49B-C et 27B-C
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	27D	27C
centre	15D	27B
base	151C	15D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	27D	27A
centre	15D-18D	27B et 19C
base	151C	15C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Noalesa'** (voir les figures 171 et 172)
Nom commercial : Yellow Flower Carpet
Numéro de la demande : 03-3559
Date de la demande : 2003/04/14
Requérant : Reinhard Noack, Gutersloh (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Pan American Nursery Products Ltd., Surrey (Colombie-Britannique)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption pourra être accordée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'Sun Sprinkles' et 'Sunsprite'

Sommaire : *'Noalesa' est un rosier rampant, tandis que 'Sun Sprinkles' est buissonnant, et 'Sunsprite', dressé à buissonnant. L'intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique des jeunes pousses est plus faible chez 'Noalesa' que chez 'Sun Sprinkles' et 'Sunsprite'. Les aiguillons courts de la tige et du pédicelle sont moins nombreux chez 'Noalesa' que chez 'Sun Sprinkles'. La feuille et la foliole terminale de 'Noalesa' sont plus petites que celles de 'Sun Sprinkles' et de 'Sunsprite'. Le dessus de la feuille est plus luisant chez 'Noalesa' que chez 'Sun Sprinkles' et 'Sunsprite'. 'Noalesa' commence à fleurir plus tard que 'Sun Sprinkles' et 'Sunsprite'. Les sépales sont moins appendiculés chez 'Noalesa' que chez 'Sun Sprinkles'. Les sépales de 'Noalesa' sont plus courts que ceux de 'Sun Sprinkles' et de 'Sunsprite'. Le diamètre de la fleur de 'Noalesa' est grand que celui de la fleur de 'Sun Sprinkles', mais plus petit que celui de la fleur de 'Sunsprite'. La fleur de 'Noalesa' est d'un jaune plus clair que celle de 'Sun Sprinkles' et celle de 'Sunsprite'. La fleur de 'Noalesa' est demi-double, tandis que celle de 'Sun Sprinkles' et celle de 'Sunsprite' sont doubles. Les pétales ont une tache basale chez 'Noalesa', mais ils n'en ont pas chez 'Sun Sprinkles'. Les pétales de 'Noalesa' ont le bord plus faiblement recourbé et plus fortement ondulé que les pétales de 'Sun Sprinkles' et de 'Sunsprite'.*

Description : 'Noalesa' est un rosier couvre-sol à port rampant. Le jeune rameau n'est pas anthocyané ou présente une très faible pigmentation anthocyanique. Les aiguillons courts et les aiguillons longs de la tige sont clairsemés, jaunes et très concaves. Les feuilles sont vert moyen et ont le dessus très luisant. Il y a sept folioles. La foliole terminale est coriace, son bord est denticulé, et sa base est obtuse.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire, et 'Noalesa' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de dix semaines. Le rameau florifère produit un petit nombre de fleurs. Le pédicelle porte un petit nombre de poils ou d'aiguillons. Le bouton floral est pointu. Les sépales sont faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle est aplatie dans sa partie supérieure et à la base. Le centre de la fleur est normal; la corolle est demi-double, jaune moyen. La tache basale des faces interne et externe des pétales est très petite. Le bord des pétales présente une faible courbure et une ondulation moyenne. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont blancs, courts et glabres sur leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, piriforme et dépourvu d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un faible parfum de thé. 'Noalesa' est résistante au mildiou et à la tache noire.

Origine génétique : 'Noalesa' est issue d'un croisement réalisé au début de 1994 à Gutersloh, en Allemagne; le parent femelle était 'Korimro', et le parent mâle, un semis non identifié. La sélection s'est basée sur la résistance aux maladies, le feuillage foncé, les floraisons successives, la durabilité de la couleur des fleurs, la facilité de multiplication, la rusticité (zones 3 et 4) et le port compact et vigoureux.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais ont eu lieu en 2003 dans les installations de la Pan American Nursery Products Inc., à Surrey (Colombie-Britannique); 5 sujets par variété ont été cultivés à l'extérieur dans des contenants.

Tableau 311 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Noalesa'

	'Noalesa'	'Sun Sprinkles'*	'Sunsprite'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	6,42	8,80	11,50
écart-type	0,64	1,53	1,42
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,57	6,17	9,40
écart-type	0,75	0,87	1,92
Longueur de la foliole terminale (cm)			
moyenne	3,48	4,79	7,17
écart-type	0,67	0,81	1,33
Largeur de la foliole terminale (cm)			
moyenne	1,67	2,34	3,79
écart-type	0,32	0,31	0,76
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	9C	14B	6B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	7D	14B	6B
centre	7D	14B	6B

Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)

marge	7D	14B	6B
centre	7D	14B	6B

* variété de référence

SANVITALIE
(*Sanvitalia* ×*hybrida*)

Dénomination proposée :	**'Dittsun'** (voir la figure 173)
Nom commercial :	Sunbini
Numéro de la demande :	02-3101
Date de la demande :	2002/05/21
Requérant :	Hugo Dittmar, Deitingen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada :	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbortsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Variété de référence : Little Sun'

Sommaire : *'Dittsun' donne une plante plus buissonnante que 'Little Sun', qui donne plutôt une plante arquée à étalée. Les tiges de 'Dittsun' sont fortement anthocyanées, mais le sont moins que celles de 'Little Sun'. Les capitules sont plus petits chez 'Dittsun' que chez 'Little Sun', et leurs rayons sont plus courts. Le sommet des rayons est très faiblement à faiblement recourbé chez 'Dittsun', alors qu'il est fortement recourbé chez 'Little Sun'.*

Description : 'Dittsun' est une sanvitalie annuelle qui donne une plante buissonnante-arrondie modérément ramifiée. La tige est épaisse, lisse, violet-rouge, fortement anthocyanée, avec une pubescence modérément dense. Les feuilles sont simples, lancéolées à oblongues, à marge entière, à sommet aigu et à base obtuse à oblique. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, avec une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne, tandis que le dessous est vert clair, avec une pubescence très clairsemée.

Le pédoncule présente une très forte pubescence et une pigmentation anthocyanique modérément forte. Les bractées du capitule sont ovées, glabres sur les deux faces, avec une marge entière et un sommet aigu modérément recourbé.

La floraison est hâtive et presque continue. Les capitules sont dressés. Chaque capitule comporte généralement 12 ou 13 rayons, tangents à chevauchants, oblongs à obovés, à marge entière et à sommet rétus. Le dessus des rayons est orange-jaune vif, tandis que le dessous est jaune avec des stries longitudinales vert clair; les deux faces sont glabres. Le capitule comporte également un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Dittsun' est issue de l'autopollinisation d'un *Sanvitalia speciosa* 'Aztekengold' et a été découverte par le sélectionneur en 1997, à Deitingen, en Suisse. Elle a été sélectionnée pour son port compact et sa floraison abondante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Dittsun' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures racinées transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm le 26 avril (semaine 17). Les observations et mesures ont été faites en juin 2003 chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 312 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Dittsun'

	'Dittsun'	'Little Sun'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	19,00	27,78
écart-type	2,26	2,11
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	29,9	49,0
écart-type	2,23	7,75
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	2,24	4,18
écart-type	0,22	0,68
Diamètre du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	1,64	2,20
écart-type	0,0,9	0,08
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	6,8	8,4
écart-type	0,44	0,73

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée :	**'Santasol'** (voir la figure 174)
Numéro de la demande :	03-3448
Date de la demande :	2003/01/09
Requérant :	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada :	Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence :'SVT1' (Yellow Beauty) et 'Santis 99'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Santasol' sont moins anthocyanées que celles de 'Santis 99'. Les feuilles sont plus larges et d'un vert plus clair chez 'Santasol' que chez 'Santis 99'. Le pédoncule de 'Santasol' est plus court et moins anthocyané que celui de 'Santis 99'. Les rayons de 'Santasol' sont plus courts que ceux de 'SVT1' et plus étroits que ceux de 'Santis 99'.*

Description : 'Santasol' est une sanvitalie annuelle qui donne une plante modérément ramifiée, d'abord dressée, puis devenant arquée à retombante. La tige est lisse, modérément mince, brun-rouge, avec une pigmentation anthocyanique modérément forte et une pubescence clairsemée. Les feuilles sont simples, elliptiques à ovées, à marge entière, à sommet aigu et à base obtuse. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, avec une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne, tandis que le dessous est vert clair, avec une pubescence très clairsemée.

Le pédoncule présente une pubescence modérément forte et une pigmentation anthocyanique d'intensité moyenne. Les bractées du capitule sont ovées; leur partie apicale forme un angle aigu mais se termine par une pointe obtuse.

La floraison est hâtive et presque continue. Les capitules sont dressés. Chaque capitule comporte généralement 13 rayons, tangents à la base, oblongs, à marge entière et à sommet obtus faiblement recourbé. Le dessus des rayons est orange-jaune vif, tandis que le dessous est jaune avec des stries longitudinales vert clair; les deux faces sont glabres. Le capitule comporte également un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Santasol' est issue d'un semis résultant de la pollinisation libre d'un *Sanvitalia × hybrida* identifié par le numéro A178. Le parent mâle est inconnu, puisque la pollinisation n'a pas été contrôlée. Le croisement a été réalisé en 1999 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Santasol' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines le 30 mai 2003 (semaine 22) et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet (semaine 28). Les observations et mesures ont été faites en août 2003 chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 313 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Santasol'

	'Santasol'	'SVT1'*	'Santis 99'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	14,25	17,05	17,00
écart-type	1,59	1,83	2,21
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,24	1,07	1,00
écart-type	0,14	0,16	0,10
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	3,42	3,79	4,90
écart-type	0,77	0,70	0,85
Longueur des rayons (mm)			
moyenne	4,80	5,70	4,90
écart-type	0,79	0,48	0,74
Largeur des rayons (mm)			
moyenne	2,1	2,1	3,6
écart-type	0,32	0,32	0,52

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Santanis'** (voir la figure 175)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3449
Date de la demande : 2003/01/09
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Dittsun'

Sommaire : *'Santanis' donne une plante plus courte, plus étroite et plus ramifiée que 'Dittsun'. Les tiges de 'Santanis' sont plus minces que celles de 'Dittsun'. Le pédoncule de 'Santanis' est plus long que celui de 'Dittsun'. Les bractées du capitule sont plus courtes et plus étroites chez 'Santanis' que chez 'Dittsun'.*

Description : 'Santanis' est une sanvitalie annuelle qui donne une plante courte, buissonnante et fortement ramifiée. La tige est lisse, mince, brun-rouge, avec une pigmentation anthocyanique modérée et une pubescence très clairsemée. Les feuilles sont sessiles, simples, oblongues à elliptiques, à marge entière, à sommet aigu et à base obtuse. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, avec une pubescence très clairsemée, tandis que le dessous est vert clair et glabre.

Le pédoncule présente une pubescence faible à moyenne et une pigmentation anthocyanique modérée. Les bractées du capitule sont ovées; leur partie apicale forme un angle aigu

mais se termine par une pointe obtuse.

La floraison est hâtive et presque continue. Les capitules sont dressés. Chaque capitule comporte généralement 13 à 15 rayons, tangents à chevauchants, oblongs, à marge entière et à sommet obtus. Le dessus des rayons est orange-jaune vif, tandis que le dessous est jaune avec des stries longitudinales vert clair; les deux faces sont glabres. Le capitule comporte également un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Santanis' est issue d'un semis résultant de la pollinisation libre d'un *Sanvitalia* × *hybrida* identifié par le numéro A178A-1. Le parent mâle est inconnu, puisque la pollinisation n'a pas été contrôlée. Le croisement a été réalisé en 1999 à Enkhuizen, aux Pays-Bas.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Santanis' ont été menés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés à partir de boutures non racinées qui ont produit des racines le 30 mai 2003 (semaine 22) et ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 8 juillet (semaine 28). Les observations et mesures ont été faites en août 2003 chez 10 sujets de chaque variété. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 314 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Santanis'

	'Santanis'	'Dittsun'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	8,75	13,35
écart-type	1,49	1,27
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	16,25	22,85
écart-type	4,14	2,13
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	3,06	2,26
écart-type	0,60	0,42
Longueur des bractées (mm)		
moyenne	3,8	6,2
écart-type	0,93	0,35
Largeur des bractées (mm)		
moyenne	3,5	6,1
écart-type	0,71	0,52

* variété de référence

SUTÉRA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth)

Dénomination proposée : **'Suttis 98'** (voir les figures 179 et 180)
Nom commercial : Cabana
Numéro de la demande : 00-2365
Date de la demande : 2000/08/17
Requérant : Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm) et 'Bridal Showers'

Sommaire : *'Suttis 98' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Blizzard', et ses pousses sont plus courtes. Les feuilles de la variété candidate sont plus petites que celles des variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'Suttis 98' ont un diamètre plus grand que celles de 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description : 'Suttis 98' est un sutéra à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante très densément ramifiée, à port retombant. La tige est fortement anthocyanée. Les pousses sont courtes, ainsi que leurs entre-nœuds. Les feuilles sont simples, ovées à cordées. Le limbe est vert foncé et présente une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Sa marge est crénelée à dentée et comporte un nombre moyen à élevé de dents.

Les inflorescences de 'Suttis 98' sont des cymes, présentes à la fois en position terminale et en position axillaire. Le tube de la corolle est droit, de longueur moyenne, en forme d'entonnoir. La face externe du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense. Les lobes de la corolle sont partiellement soudés à la base, et leur marge est non ondulée ou très faiblement ondulée. La corolle est blanche, avec du jaune sur la face interne du tube. Les anthères sont portées au-dessous du bord de la corolle.

Origine génétique : 'Suttis 98' est issue d'un croisement réalisé à Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas) entre 'A101' et 'A102'. Elle a été mise au point par sélection clonale et sélectionnée en 1996.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Suttis 98' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 22, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à

l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 315 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Suttis 98'

	'Suttis 98'	'Blizzard'*	'Bridal Showers'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	29,4	39,2	32,9
écart-type	2,836	3,225	3,479
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	16,35	30,35	18,85
écart-type	2,001	7,907	2,404
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	14,5	16,4	15,4
écart-type	1,650	2,221	1,955
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	13,95	16,90	17,20
écart-type	1,771	2,025	2,201
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	12,35	12,90	10,60
écart-type	1,055	1,287	0,810

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Gicomwhi14'** (voir les figures 181 et 182)
Nom commercial : SuteraNova Compact White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2889
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, San Marco, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Giwhisto12' (SuteraNova White), 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm) et 'Bridal Showers' (voir le tableau 316 à la page 406)

Sommaire : *'Gicomwhi14' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Blizzard' et 'Giwhisto12', et ses pousses sont plus courtes que celles de 'Blizzard'. 'Gicomwhi14' est moyennement à densément ramifiée, tandis que 'Bridal Showers' est très densément ramifiée. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez 'Gicomwhi14' que chez 'Giwhisto12'. Les fleurs de la variété candidate ont un diamètre plus grand que celles de 'Blizzard' et de 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description : 'Gicomwhi14' est un sutéra à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante moyennement à densément ramifiée, à port semi-retombant. La tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyanée. Les pousses sont de longueur moyenne, et leurs entre-nœuds sont courts. Les feuilles sont simples, ovées. Le limbe est vert foncé et présente une pubescence clairsemée. Sa marge est crénelée et dentée en scie et comporte un nombre moyen à élevé de dents.

Les inflorescences de 'Gicomwhi14' sont des cymes, présentes à la fois en position terminale et en position axillaire. Le tube de la corolle est droit, moyen à long, en forme d'entonnoir. La face externe du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense. Les lobes de la corolle sont partiellement soudés à la base, et leur marge est non ondulée ou très faiblement ondulée. La corolle est blanche, avec du jaune sur la face interne du tube. Les anthères sont portées un peu au-dessus de la corolle.

Origine génétique : 'Gicomwhi14' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon), entre 'Blizzard' et 'Pink Domino'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gicomwhi14' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 24, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Giwhisto12'** (voir la figure 183)
Nom commercial : SuteraNova White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2890
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, San Marco, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Gicomwhi14' (SuteraNova Compact White) et 'Novasnow' (Giant Snowflake) (voir le tableau 316 à la page 406)

Sommaire : *'Giwhisto12' donne une plante plus large que 'Gicomwhi14', et ses feuilles sont plus grandes que celles de 'Gicomwhi14', mais plus étroites que celles de 'Novasnow'.*

La tige de 'Giwhisto12' est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que celle de 'Novasnow' est fortement anthocyanée. Les fleurs de 'Giwhisto12' ont un diamètre légèrement plus grand que celles de 'Novasnow'. Chez 'Giwhisto12', les anthères sont portées au-dessus de la corolle, tandis que chez 'Novasnow' elles sont au même niveau que le bord de la corolle ou au-dessous.

Description : 'Giwhisto12' est un sutéra à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante moyennement ramifiée, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant. La tige est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanée. Les pousses sont de longueur moyenne, ainsi que leurs entre-nœuds. Les feuilles sont simples, ovées. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé et présente une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Sa marge est à la fois dentée et dentée en scie et comporte un nombre moyen à élevé de dents.

Les inflorescences de 'Giwhisto12' sont des cymes, présentes à la fois en position terminale et en position axillaire. Le tube de la corolle est droit, moyen à long, en forme d'entonnoir. La face externe du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense. Les lobes de la corolle sont partiellement soudés à la base, et leur marge est non ondulée ou très faiblement ondulée. La corolle est blanche, avec du jaune sur la face interne du tube. Les anthères sont portées au-dessus de la corolle.

Origine génétique : 'Giwhisto12' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon), entre 'Blizzard' et 'Pink Domino'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Giwhisto12' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 24, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 316 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Gicomwhi14' et 'Giwhisto12'

	'Gicomwhi14'	'Giwhisto12'	'Blizzard'*	'Bridal Showers'*	'Novasnow'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)					
moyenne	34,2	37,9	39,2	32,9	36,5
écart-type	3,190	4,977	3,225	3,479	2,677
Longueur des pousses (cm)					
moyenne	19,50	18,75	30,35	18,85	20,50
écart-type	2,147	2,372	7,907	2,404	2,461
Longueur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	15,85	19,40	16,40	15,40	20,60
écart-type	2,001	4,300	2,221	1,955	2,171
Largeur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	18,55	20,85	16,90	17,20	24,30
écart-type	2,813	4,460	2,025	2,201	2,214
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)					
moyenne	15,2	15,5	12,9	10,6	14,1
écart-type	1,476	1,080	1,287	0,810	1,287

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balabwhiti'** (voir la figure 184)
Nom commercial : Abunda White Improved
Numéro de la demande : 02-3167
Date de la demande : 2000/07/25
Requérant : Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Bridal Showers'

Sommaire : *'Balabwhiti' donne une plante plus large et plus faiblement ramifiée que 'Bridal Showers'. La tige de 'Balabwhiti' est plus faiblement anthocyanée que celle de 'Bridal Showers'. Les feuilles de 'Balabwhiti' sont d'un vert plus foncé que celles de 'Bridal Showers'. Les fleurs de la variété candidate ont un diamètre plus grand que celles de la variété de référence. Chez 'Balabwhiti', les anthères sont portées au-dessus de la corolle, tandis que chez 'Bridal Showers' elles sont au même niveau que le bord de la corolle.*

Description : 'Balabwhiti' est un sutéra à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante moyennement à densément ramifiée, à port horizontal à semi-retombant. La tige est très faiblement à moyennement anthocyanée. Les pousses sont moyennes à longues, ainsi que leurs entre-nœuds. Les feuilles sont simples, ovées. Le limbe est vert foncé et présente une pubescence clairsemée. Sa marge est à la fois dentée et dentée en scie et comporte un nombre moyen à élevé de dents.

Les inflorescences de 'Balabwhiti' sont des cymes, présentes à la fois en position terminale et en position axillaire. Le tube de la corolle est droit, de longueur moyenne, en forme d'entonnoir. La face externe du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense. Les lobes de la corolle sont partiellement soudés à la base, et leur marge est non ondulée ou très faiblement ondulée. La corolle est blanche, avec du jaune sur la face interne du tube. Les anthères sont portées au-dessus de la corolle.

Origine génétique : 'Balabwhiti' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en octobre 2000, à Arroyo Grande (Californie), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Elle est le résultat d'une pollinisation libre du parent femelle BRD-019. La sélection initiale a été faite en janvier 2001.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balabwhiti' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures qui ont raciné à la semaine 20, puis ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm à la semaine 28. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 317 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balabwhiti'

	'Balabwhiti'	'Bridal Showers'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	40,5	32,9
écart-type	5,462	3,479
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	14,4	10,6
écart-type	0,966	0,810

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Mogoto'** (voir la figure 185)
Nom commercial : Glacier Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3331
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Requérant : InnovaPlant GmbH. & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Yasflos' (Candy Floss Blue)

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'Mogoto' sont plus larges que celles de 'Yasflos', et elles sont d'un vert plus clair. Les fleurs de 'Mogoto' sont d'un violet plus clair que celles de 'Yasflos', et le tube de leur corolle est plus long.*

Description : 'Mogoto' est un sutéra à multiplication végétative qui donne une plante moyennement ramifiée, à port semi-dressé à horizontal. La tige est faiblement à fortement anthocyanée. Les pousses sont courtes, et leurs entre-nœuds sont moyens à longs. Les feuilles sont simples, elliptiques à ovées. Le limbe est vert clair et présente une pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée. Sa marge est à la fois dentée et dentée en scie mais comporte un nombre peu élevé de dents.

Les inflorescences de 'Mogoto' sont des cymes, présentes à la fois en position terminale et en position axillaire. Le tube de la corolle est droit, long, en forme d'entonnoir. La face externe du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense. Les lobes de la corolle sont partiellement soudés à la base, et leur marge est faiblement ondulée. La corolle est violette, avec du blanc et du jaune sur la face interne du tube. Les anthères sont portées au-dessus de la corolle.

Origine génétique : 'Mogoto' est issue d'une sélection effectuée à la fin de 1998, à Gensingen (Allemagne), parmi les formes tétraploïdes du semis S98 1-17/1. Ce dernier provient

d'un croisement réalisé au début de 1998 entre deux semis non identifiés. Il a été multiplié par culture tissulaire l'année même où l'on a découvert l'existence de formes tétraploïdes, attribuables à une mutation naturelle.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Mogoto' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2003 dans une serre de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées qui ont été transplantées dans des pots de 15 cm à la semaine 17. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 318 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Mogoto'

	'Mogoto'	'Yasflos'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	18,4	14,5
écart-type	2,1	2,8
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	16,15	6,50
écart-type	1,49	1,35
Couleur de la face supérieure de la corolle (RHS)	N88D	N88C
Longueur du tube de la corolle (mm)		
moyenne	9,0	7,0
écart-type	0,5	0,7

* variété de référence

19. DEMANDES ABANDONNÉES

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1834
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Rose Swirls'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1835
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Purple'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1836
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Orange Swirls'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1837
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Salmon Pink'**
Nom commercial : Ovation Salmon Pink Swirls

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1838
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Bright White'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1839
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Red'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1840
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Bright Pink'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1841
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Light Purple'**
Nom commercial : Ovation Lavender

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1842
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Orchid Star'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1843
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Blush Pink'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1845
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Ovation Red Peppermint'**

KALANCHOÉ
(*Kalanchoë* species Adans.)

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1846
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axrose'**
Nom commercial : Maxi Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1847
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axwhite'**
Nom commercial : Maxi White

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1848
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axsalm'**
Nom commercial : Maxi Salmon

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1849
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axorch'**
Nom commercial : Maxi Orchid

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1850
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axanpink'**
Nom commercial : Maxi Antique Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1851
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Maxi Red'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1852
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Axpink'**
Nom commercial : Maxi Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1853
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Midi Frosty Red'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1854
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Mipink'**
Nom commercial : Midi Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1855
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Misalpink'**
Nom commercial : Midi Salmon Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1856
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Mibripink'**
Nom commercial : Midi Bright Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1858
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Midi Flame'**

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1859
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Misunpink'**
Nom commercial : Midi Sunset

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1860
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date d'abandon : 2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée : **'Mipinkstar'**
Nom commercial : Midi Pink Starlet

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Requérant :**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1829
Date de la demande :	1999/11/05
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Sparkler Red'**

➤ **Requérant :**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1830
Date de la demande :	1999/11/05
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Sophia'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Requérant :**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1831
Date de la demande :	1999/11/05
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Global Sangria'**

➤ **Requérant :**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1832
Date de la demande :	1999/11/05
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Global Pink Pearl'**

➤ **Requérant :**	Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1833
Date de la demande :	1999/11/05
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Rose Sybil'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Requérant :**	Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennysylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1796
Date de la demande :	1999/09/23
Date d'abandon :	2003/05/28
Dénomination proposée :	**'Fascination'**

ROSIER
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :**	Jackson & Perkins Wholesale, Inc., Medford, Oregon (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Cassan Maclean, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande :	97-1193
Date de la demande :	1997/12/23
Date d'abandon :	2003/06/10
Dénomination proposée :	**'JACfetex'**

20. DEMANDES RETIRÉES

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2545
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Date du retrait : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S44'**
Nom commercial : Colorburst Blue with Yellow
Nom commercial : Colourburst Lavender Yellow
Nom commercial : Colorburst Lavender with Yellow Throat

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2548
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Date du retrait : 2003/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S53'**
Nom commercial : Liricashower Deep Blue

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

➤ **Requérant :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1584
Date de la demande : 1999/03/25
Date du retrait : 2003/10/02
Dénomination proposée : **'Kijos'**
Nom commercial : Jose - White
Nom commercial : Pizzazz White

➤ **Requérant :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1711
Date de la demande : 1999/06/15
Date du retrait : 2003/10/02
Dénomination proposée : **'Kicabo'**
Nom commercial : Baby Bonita White
Synonyme : **Cabo Blanco**

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3070
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Date du retrait : 2003/09/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Flame'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Flame

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2734
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Fify Blush Pink'**
Nom commercial : Firefly[MD] Blush Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2735
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Fify Burgundy'**
Nom commercial : Firefly[MD] Burgundy

MUFLIER
(*Antirrhinum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2861
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Drabro'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Bronze

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2862
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Dracrim'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Crimson

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2863
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Draivory'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Ivory

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2864
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Dralight Pink'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Light Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2865
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Dramag'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Magenta

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2866
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Drapink'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2868
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Drawhite'**
Nom commercial : Dragon^{MD} White

OSTÉOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

➤ **Requérant :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1953
Date de la demande : 1999/12/15
Date du retrait : 2003/11/18
Dénomination proposée : **'Beira'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x hortorum x Pennsylvanietongaense*)

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3761
Date de la demande : 2003/07/09
Date du retrait : 2003/11/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Cante Daredle'**
Nom commercial : Caliente Dark Red

ROSIER
(*Rosa hybrida*)

➤ **Requérant :** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3727
Date de la demande : 2003/06/20
Date du retrait : 2003/10/27
Dénomination proposée : **'POULra025'**
Nom commercial : Sine

SOJA
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

➤ **Requérant :** Hyland Seeds, Div. of W.G. Thompson & Sons Ltd., Blenheim (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3220
Date de la demande : 2002/08/22
Date du retrait : 2003/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Emerson'**

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2745
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Burg'**
Nom commercial : Rapunzel^MD Burgundy

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2746
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Pureye'**
Nom commercial : Rapunzel^MD Purple with Eye

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2941
Date de la demande : 2001/12/12
Date du retrait : 2003/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Lan Pureye'**
Nom commercial : Lanai^MD Purple with Eye

21. CHANGEMENT DE DÉNOMINATION

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Llave & Lex.)

➤ **Requérant :** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3833
Date de la demande : 2003/08/28
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'SG 40007'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Caltradabl'**

➤ **Requérant :** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3834
Date de la demande : 2003/08/28
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'SG 40008'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Caltrapi'**

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hybrida*)

➤ **Requérant :** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3680
Date de la demande : 2003/05/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Balgeoapt'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Balfusnset'**
Nom commercial : Fusion Sunset

➤ **Requérant :** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3681
Date de la demande : 2003/05/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Balgeocher'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Balfusheat'**
Nom commercial : Fusion Heat

➤ **Requérant :** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3682
Date de la demande : 2003/05/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Balgeolem'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Balfusglo'**
Nom commercial : Fusion Glow

➤ **Requérant :** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3683
Date de la demande : 2003/05/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Balgeopink'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Balfusinred'**
Nom commercial : Fusion Infrared

➤ **Requérant :** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3684
Date de la demande : 2003/05/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Balgeopeac'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Balfusradn'**
Nom commercial : Fusion Radience

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Requérant :** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Agricore Cooperative Ltd., Calgary (Alberta)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3047
Date de la demande : 2002/04/03
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'BT954'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Tradition'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Requérant :** Dirk Kruger, Gönnebek (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-2985
Date de la demande : 2002/01/28
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fiscor Brillorange'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fiscor Electric'**

22. RENONCIATION AU CERTIFICAT D'OBTENTION

BRACHYCOME
(*Brachycome* species Cass.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Evan Philip Clucas, Wandin North, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1193
Date de délivrance : 2002/06/14
Date de la renonciation : 2003/10/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Jumbo Misty Pink'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Georgetown (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0865
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation : 2003/11/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'46A42'**

CHRYSANTHÈME
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada, Limited, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0880
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/28
Date de la renonciation : 2003/11/24
Dénomination approuvée : **'Yellow Yosierra'**
Nom commercial : Yellow Sierra

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0810
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Didi Carmine'**
Nom commercial : Double Diamond Carmine

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0811
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Didi Orare'**
Nom commercial : Double Diamond Orange

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0813
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Didi Red'**
Nom commercial : Double Diamond Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0814
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Didi Salmon'**
Nom commercial : Double Diamond Salmon

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0815
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Didi Scarlet'**
Nom commercial : Double Diamond Scarlet

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0817
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fify Orange'**
Nom commercial : Firefly Orange

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0819
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fify Salmon'**
Nom commercial : Firefly Salmon

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Plants, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0821
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fify White'**
Nom commercial : Firefly White

LIN
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** University of Saskatchewan (CDC), Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Mandataire au Canada : Association SeCan, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0862
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/22
Date de la renonciation : 2003/11/10
Dénomination approuvée : **'CDC Valour'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	0267
Date de délivrance :	1996/10/01
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Americana Deep Rose'**

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	0807
Date de délivrance :	2000/08/31
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Amri Cherry Rose'**
Nom commercial :	Americana New Cherry Rose

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	1042
Date de délivrance :	2001/10/05
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Amri Pink Two'**
Nom commercial :	Americana Pink II

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	1045
Date de délivrance :	2001/10/05
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Clips Red Two'**
Nom commercial :	Eclipse Red II

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	0274
Date de délivrance :	1996/10/01
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Freestyle Pink'**

➤ **Titulaire :**	Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	1047
Date de délivrance :	2001/10/05
Date de la renonciation :	2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Free Burgundy'**
Nom commercial :	Freestyle Burgundy

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Titulaire :**	Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	0789
Date de délivrance :	2000/08/14
Date de la renonciation :	2003/10/21
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Eckabia'**
Nom commercial :	Red Satin

➤ **Titulaire :**	Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat :	0794
Date de délivrance :	2000/08/14
Date de la renonciation :	2003/10/21
Dénomination approuvée :	**'Eckaggie'**
Nom commercial :	Success Light Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0795
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/14
Date de la renonciation : 2003/10/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Eckabsal'**
Nom commercial : Success Coral

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0797
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/14
Date de la renonciation : 2003/10/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Eckabdul'**
Nom commercial : Silverbells

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0800
Date de délivrance : 2000/08/14
Date de la renonciation : 2003/10/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Silverleaf'**
Nom commercial : Heirloom Pink

SOJA
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

➤ **Titulaire :** Limagrain Genetics Inc., Chatham (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0688
Date de délivrance : 1999/11/17
Date de la renonciation : 2003/11/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'PS 55'**

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Titulaire :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1265
Date de délivrance : 2002/09/12
Date de la renonciation : 2003/09/19
Dénomination approuvée : **'Lan Light Pur'**
Nom commercial : Lanai Light Purple

23. RÉVOCATION DU CERTIFICAT D'OBTENTION

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** DSV Canada Inc., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Seed-Link Inc., Lindsay (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1200
Date de délivrance : 2002/07/02
Date de la révocation : 2003/11/04
Dénomination : **'Skyhawk'**

FRAISIER
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0778
Date de délivrance : 2000/07/07
Date de la révocation : 2003/11/12
Dénomination : **'Captiva'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0779
Date de délivrance : 2000/07/07
Date de la révocation : 2003/11/12
Dénomination : **'Mirador'**

24. CHANGEMENT DE MANDATAIRE AU CANADA

FÉVEROLE
(*Vicia faba* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Ancien mandataire au Canada : St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal (Alberta)
Nouveau mandataire au Canada : Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2401
Date de la demande : 2000/10/12
Numéro du certificat : 1229
Dénomination approuvée : **'Earlibird'**

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Ancien mandataire au Canada : St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal (Alberta)
Nouveau mandataire au Canada : Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro de la demande : 96-851
Date de la demande : 1996/05/22
Numéro du certificat : 0522
Dénomination approuvée : **'AC Hawkeye'**

POIS
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Ancien mandataire au Canada : St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal (Alberta)
Nouveau mandataire au Canada : Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Numéro de la demande : 94-314
Date de la demande : 1994/03/10
Numéro du certificat : 0568
Dénomination approuvée : **'Solido'**

Numéro de la demande : 96-772
Date de la demande : 1996/03/26
Numéro du certificat : 0772
Dénomination approuvée : **'Espace'**

Numéro de la demande : 97-995
Date de la demande : 1997/03/07
Numéro du certificat : 1205
Dénomination approuvée : **'Integra'**

Numéro de la demande : 99-1745
Date de la demande : 1999/08/03
Numéro du certificat : 1205
Dénomination approuvée : **'Rambo'**

Numéro de la demande : 99-1779
Date de la demande : 1999/08/03
Numéro du certificat : 1220
Dénomination approuvée : **'Rodeo'**

Numéro de la demande : 99-1780
Date de la demande : 1999/08/03
Numéro du certificat : 0911
Dénomination approuvée : **'Racer'**

➤ **Requérant :** Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Ancien mandataire au Canada : St. Denis Seed Farm, Legal (Alberta)
Nouveau mandataire au Canada : Bob Park, Lacombe (Alberta)

Numéro de la demande : 02-3009
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Bluebird'**

Numéro de la demande : 02-3010
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Garde'**

Numéro de la demande : 02-3011
Date de la demande : 2002/03/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Maribu'**

ROSIER
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Reinhard Noack, Gütersloh (Allemagne)
Ancien mandataire au Canada : MacKenzie, Fujisawa, Brewer, Stevenson, Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
Nouveau mandataire au Canada : Pan American Nursery Products Inc., Surrey (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2557
Date de la demande : 2001/03/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Noalesa'**

25. CHANGEMENT DE REQUÉRANT

HOUX
(*Ilex x merserveae*)

➤ **Ancien requérant :** Spring Meadow Nursery Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan (États-Unis)
Nouveau requérant : H. Hachman Baumschulen GbR, Holstein (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3808
Date de la demande : 2003/08/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Hachfee'**

➤ **Ancien requérant :** Spring Meadow Nursery Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan (États-Unis)
Nouveau requérant : H. Hachman Baumschulen GbR, Holstein (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 03-3809
Date de la demande : 2003/08/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Hecken Star'**

26. CHANGEMENT DE TITULAIRE

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Ancien titulaire :** Agricore (Cooperative) Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Nouveau titulaire : United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 0397
Date de délivrance : 1997/10/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'Merlin'**

➤ **Ancien titulaire :** Agricore (Cooperative) Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Nouveau titulaire : United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 0398
Date de délivrance : 1997/10/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'HB803'**

27. DEMANDE REJETÉE

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :**	Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Global Agri Services, New Maryland (Nouveau-Brunswick)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1903
Date de la demande :	1999/01/14
Date du rejet :	2003/10/22
Dénomination proposée :	**'Russet Norkotah 278'**

28. COÛT DE LA PROTECTION

Dépôt d'une demande	250 $
Examen d'une demande	750 $
Délivrance d'un certificat d'obtention	500 $
Taxe annuelle	300 $
Certificat temporaire	50 $
Revendication du bénéfice de priorité à l'égard d'une demande antérieure présentée à l'extérieur du Canada	50 $
Modification d'une dénomination approuvée	100 $
Opposition à une demande de certificat d'obtention	200 $
Réactivation d'une demande après désistement réputé	100 $
Réactivation d'une demande, sur requête, après désistement réputé	200 $
Demande de licence obligatoire	250 $
Remplacement d'un certificat perdu ou détruit	50 $
Consultation du registre	5 $
Copies de documents du registre (par page)	0,50 $
Achat des résultats canadiens d'essais comparatifs par un pays membre de l'UPOV	350 $

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